26th Year *Published Weekly*

THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND

BUILDERS' GUIDE

DEVOTED TO ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, STRUCTURAL, MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT INTERESTS

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

VOL. XXVI. NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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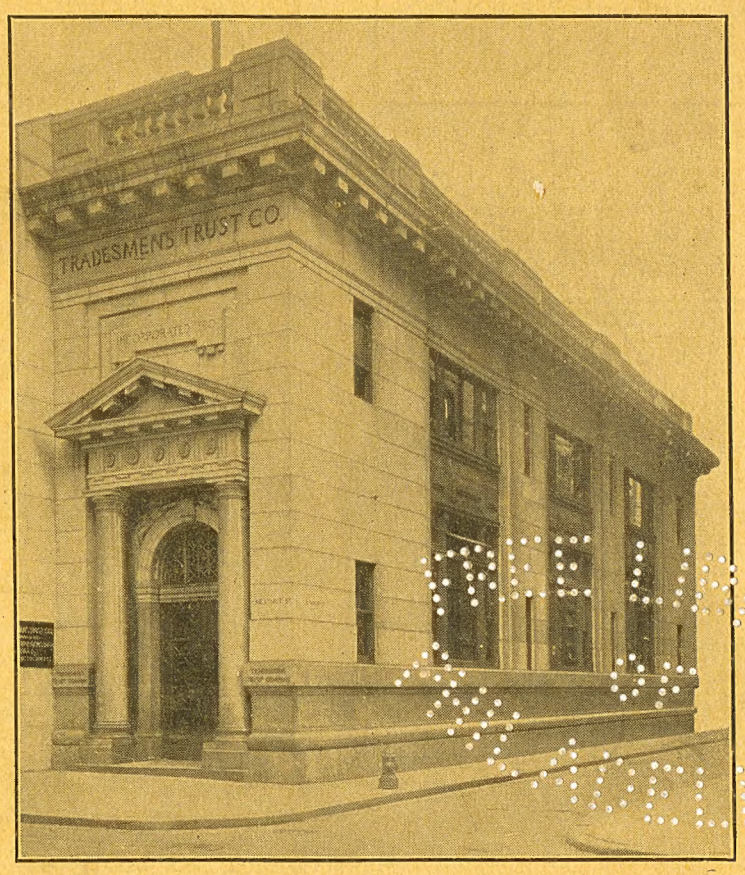
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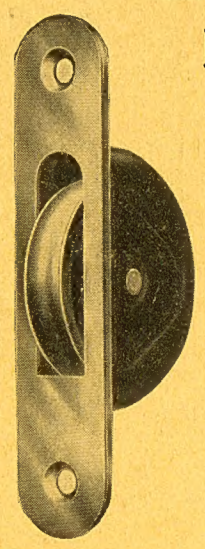
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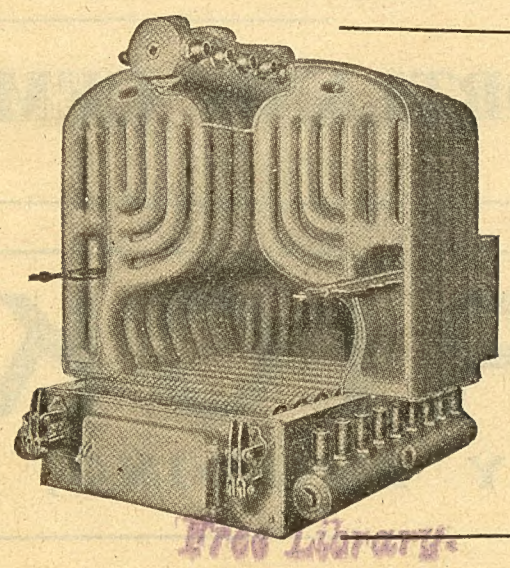
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
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Vol. XXVI. No. 1. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days for Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Coaling Station, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, steel and concrete, 200 x 50 feet. Owners taking bids due January 6, H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Cramp & Co., Commonwealth Building, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Theatre and Storage Building, Bridgeport, Conn. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owner, S. Z. Poli, New Haven, Conn. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, two stories. Architect taking bids, H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

School, Princeton, N. J. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Princeton, N. J. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Saloon and Residence (alterations and additions), 2117 to 2119 East York street. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street. Owners, Weisbrod & Hess Brewing Co., Frankford avenue and Adams street. Brick, two stories, 16 x 48 feet; consists of alterations and one new house. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Post Office, Bowling Green, Ky. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, two stories. Owners taking bids, The Plowman Construction Co., Inc., 614 Mutual Life Bldg., is figuring.

Fire house, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., $5000. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Mt. Ephraim Fire Co. Brick, two stories, 30 x 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Coaling station, St. Clair, Pa. Engineers, William Hunter, Reading Terminal Bldg. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Concrete and steel. Owners taking bids, F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Loft building, 113-15 North Twelfth street. Architect, George W. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Murray White, 609 Spring Garden street. Brick and terra cotta, six stories. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Apartment house, Broad and Venango streets. Architect Henry J. Blauvelt, Mariners' and Merchants' Building. Owner, John Hancock Realty Co., Real Estate Trust Bldg. Brick and stone, four stories, 40 x 108 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Residences (70) Arch and Robinson streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Edward F. Gorman, 878 North Fifty-first street. Brick, two stories, slag roofs. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Garage, 2314-28 Market street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Douredoure Estate, 103 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 120 x 105 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Laboratory building (alterations and additions), Eleventh and Clinton streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owner, Jefferson Medical College, Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, Tenth and Sansom streets. Brick, three stories. Architect taking revised bids due December 31. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Bldg. Owners, name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32 x 48 feet. Plans in progress.

High school, Phoenixville, Pa., $50,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Phoenixville School Board. Brick and stone, three stories, 125 x 75 feet. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in about 10 days.

Sanitarium, Hamburg, Pa., $300,000. Architects, Welsh, Sturdevant & Poggi, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owners, State of Pennsylvania, care Dr. S. G. Dixon, Nineteenth and Race streets. Stone and frame, consisting of a group of buildings. Architects have submitted preliminary plans.

Synagogue, Fifty-fourth and Haverford avenue, $15,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Beth El Jewish Congregation. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 40 x 87 feet. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken in about one week.

Hotel (alterations), Atlantic City, N. J., $15,000. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Chalfont Hotel Co. Consists of new toilets, partitions, etc. Owners are taking sub-bids.

Passenger and freight stations, Rankin, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick and stone, one story, 60 x 20 feet, and 90 x 34 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Owners have received bids.

Bank building (remodeling), Broad and Market streets, $50,000. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut streets. Owners, Third National Bank. Stone, four stories. Architects have received revised bids.

Church and Sunday School, Norristown, Pa., $40,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, Reformed Church of the Ascension, Norristown, Pa. Stone, one story, 48 x 65 feet, and 53 x 40 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Store and residence (alterations and additions), Sixth and Spruce streets, $3000. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, George B. Thorn, care architects. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Car shops, Tunnel, W. Va. Architect, private plans. Owners, B. & O. Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md. Power house, 30 x 20 feet; oil house, 37 x 22 feet; sand house, 15 x 45 feet; brick and concrete, one story. Owners taking bids, Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg., are figuring.

Factory, Fiftieth and Parkside avenue. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues. Owners, S. S. Wenzell Machine Co., 439 North Twelfth street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 100 x 150 feet. Architect taking bids due January 4, 1911. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; George L. Sipps, 908 Locust street; J. P. Emery, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Bldg.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; J. R. Jackson, Perry Bldg.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Dr. D. C. Guthrie, 722 North Fortieth street. Frame, two and one-half stories. Architect taking bids due January 5, 1911. The following are figuring: J. F. McCloskey, 211 New street; E. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.; James Steelman, Atlantic City, and Hannum & Bro., Atlantic City, N. J.

Library building, Reading, Pa., $75,000. Architects, H. D. Whitfield, 160 Fifth avenue, New York City, and Alex. F. Smith, Baer Bldg., Reading, Pa. Owner, City of Reading. Stone and steel fireproof, two stories. Plans in progress.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Garage, alterations and additions, 228-30 North Fifth street, $4000. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, I. A. Schwarz. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Dormitory, Pittsburg, Pa., $130,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 37 x 78 feet; two wings, 37 x 51 feet each. Contract awarded to Thompson-Starrett Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Parochial School, Hazleton, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, St. Gabriel's R. C. Church, care Father Fagen, Hazleton Pa. Brick, stone and steel three stays, 158 x 62 feet. Contract awarded to Hugh Campbell, Hazleton, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Joseph Edelmann (O), 950 North Franklin street. Cost, $14,400. Four story. Brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. Ardleigh street, north of Gravers lane.

Hebrew Free School (O), 320 Catherine street. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, $50,000. Brick and concrete. School, 65 x 26 and 43 x 24 and 44 x 40 feet. Four stories. 320 Catherine street.

John Loughran (O), 2238 North Broad street. Cost, $32,500. (13) two story. Brick dwelling, 16 x 48 feet. Sixteenth and Butler streets.

Alterations and Additions

Sam Damiosky (O), 1556 North Sixth street. T. Wilson (C), 513 Queen street. Cost, $500. Bakery.

James De Young (O), 128 North Girard avenue. Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, Hope and Girard avenue.

James Vincent (O), 2954 Kensington avenue. Basch & Co., 402 Cherry street. Cost, $325. 2940 Kensington avenue.

Joseph Cohen (O), 1201 South Seventh street. Jacob Kicovsky (C), 342 Christian street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling, brick, Thirteenth and Ellsworth streets.

Jacob Edekten (O), 1415 South Sixth street. Jacob Picovsky (C), 342 Christian street. Cost, $1200. Store and dwelling, 1327 South Eighth street. Brick.

I. Pomerantz (O), 739 South Second street. A. Kirkichwikoff (C), 313 South Fifth street. Cost, $350. Brick, store and dwelling, Eleventh and Poplar streets.

Frank W. Stanton (O), 148 Vine street. H. C. Dohl (C), 231 South Eighth street. Cost, $5000. Store, Walnut and Dock streets.

R. C. Schwerer (O), 4712 Windsor street. A. J. Wilson (C), 7 Preston street. Cost, $300. Restaurant, 116 Market street.

L. A. Taulane (O), Ninth and Walnut streets. C. E. Ball (C), 223 South American street. Cost, $300. Store, Tenth and Mifflin streets.

C. A. Tucker (O), Stewart Bros. (C), 2529 North Fifth street. Cost, $650. Bottling works, Weikel and Allegheny avenue.

Baldwin's Locomotive Works (O), Broad and Spring Garden streets. A. Whitehead (C), 1626 Latimer street. Cost, $11,000. Alterations. Iron.

H. L. Young (O), 4207 Pine street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1626 Filbert street. Cost, $1000. Additions.

City of Philadelphia (O), State road and Ashburn street. Costello Co., State road. Brick, $2500. Operating house. Cost, $950. Brick, heating apparatus.

J. Hohenadel (O), Howard and Montgomery avenue. J. Hohenadel (C), Howard and Montgomery avenue. Brick, $300. Addition.

Philadelphia Brewing Co. (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. T. N. Graham (C), 2927 North Eighth street. Cost, $1000. Bottling House, 3030 North Fairhill street.

B. Sotoloff (O), 316 Federal street. James Kennedy, Jr. (C), 1317 South Twentieth street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 1115 Columbia avenue.

F. Brechl Sons (O), 109 North Orianna street. William Meyers Co. (C), 217 Quarry street. Cost, $800. Factory.

Albionia Whartenby (O), Mint Arcade Bldg. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $30,000. Moving picture show, 333 Market street.

Home Mission Board of Church (O), 165 East Walnut Lane. Jacob Naschold (C), 723 Walnut street. Cost, $1700. Church, Sixty-second and Jefferson streets.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

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"Concrete Construction About the Home and Farm" is the title of the latest of those wonderfully clear, readable and instructive booklets the Atlas Portland Cement Company issues from time to time describing the uses of cement and concrete. The book is free and should be in the hands of every builder, architect, home builder and home owner in the country. It is beautifully illustrated and may be had free on request. Address Atlas Cement Co., 30 Broad street, New York

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"Modern Wood Finishing:"

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We have under consideration for the "Guide" a number of improvements, the net result of which will be to make it the equal of anything in its field. To make these improvements we need the support and encouragement of the interests to which we are catering. If your concern is big enough to advertise let us have an "ad." If it isn't, let us have a subscription. It is the measure of support you give us that will determine the growth of the "Guide" during 1911.

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles

** The Yale Checking Floor Hinge is a new idea introduced to the market by the famous Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, a concern whose locks are known as standard the world over. This floor hinge is an amazingly clever and serviceable piece of mechanism. It does away with hinges entirely, the door swinging on a kind of pivot-like arrangement at top and bottom, which is almost invisible, and acts as hinge and check with perfect success. The new device is fully explained in a handsome booklet, which the company is sending on request to architects and builders. Applications for this booklet should be addressed to Mr. C. S. Redfield, advertising manager of the company, whose office is at 9 Murray street, New York City.

** The new Century Building, at 1182 Broadway, New York City, is becoming quite a brick centre. Among prominent brick concerns which have recently transferred their offices to this building are the American Enamel Brick and Tile Company and the front brick firm of Carter, Black & Ayers.

** A meeting of stockholders of the Asbestolith Company has been called by President R. C. Burnside, at the offices of the company, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, for January 9, for the election of directors.

** Bruce & Cook, the sheet-metal jobbing house at 170 Water street, New York, will be 99 years old in February. Our local tinplate concern of N. & G. Taylor celebrate its centennial anniversary some time ago.

** The Detroit Steel Products Company, 2 Rector street, New York City, makers of the "Detroit Fenestra" solid steel windows have closed contracts recently for installing these windows in the new buildings of the Solvay Process Company, at Detroit; the Michigan Alkali Company, of Wyandotte, and in new buildings for the Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind.

** H. C. Perring, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has issued a pamphlet setting forth the little understood value of gypsum as a fireproof material. According to Mr. Perring gypsum is one of the best of known fire-resisting materials and should be liberally employed in every form of construction in which fire-proofing is the desideratum.

** The Western Electric Company, 463 West street, New York City, is sending architects and builders its new bulletin No. 1116, explaining the utility of the magneto telephone sets and accessories manufactured by this concern. The bulletin is a handsome volume and contains a budget of very readable descriptive matter about the wall and desk sets controlled by this company.

** The annual meeting of the Sewer Pipe Distributing Association was held recently at the Hotel Knickerbocker. James G. Lincoln, of Boston, was elected president; E. S. Walton, of Youngstown, O., vice-president, and J. C. Adams, of Pittsburg, this State, secretary and treasurer. Walter N. Pierson, of New York; Charles C. Bye, of Wilmington, Del.; A. E. Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, and W. W. Coney, of Cincinnati, were chosen members of the Executive Committee. The new Board of Directors elected consists of: C. H. Classen, Maryland Lime & Cement Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Adams, D. J. Kennedy Company, Pittsburg; E. S. Walton, the Youngstown Ice Company, Youngstown, O.; G. B. Raymond, G. B. Raymond & Company, New York, N. Y.; E. W. Lewis, David W. Lewis Company, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Coney, the Moores-Coney Company, Cincinnati, O.; Arthur N. Pierson, Arthur N. Pierson & Company, New York City; James G. Lincoln, Waldo Brothers, Boston, Mass.; Luther Keller, Scranton, Pa.

** A new automatic closet recently placed on the market by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of 35 West Thirty-first street, New York City, is said to possess advantages over any similar device of its kind that make it well worth the attention of architects and building owners One of its commendable features is a seat that is said to be absolutely germ and damp-proof.

** The Smith Hand Mixer for concrete. exhibited at the recent New York Cement Show, is the lightest, handiest and most easily operated piece of mechanism of the kind ever demonstrated. It weighs complete in the neighborhood of 800 pounds, and does the work required of it with a thoroughness that surprised those not familiar with its excellent qualities. The Smith mixer is manufactured by the I. L. Smith Company, of 170 Broadway, New York.

** Houston Brothers Company, of Pittsburg, report that its trade in Devonshire and tapestry brick from its Trafford, Pa., plant has been the most encouraging feature of its 1910 business. These brick used in old mission effects and in Flemish bond are being specified more extensively every year. The company is crowded with orders for spring delivery.

** Pittsburg is revising her building laws. The unlimited use of terra cotta block and reinforced concrete will be features of the new code.

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J. IVERSON BOSWELL, Secretary

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Than any other important *liability insurance* concern now doing business.

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** Herbert G. Ashbrook, who handles the advertising interests of the Glidden Varnish Company, of Cleveland, O., is a Kentuckian and a born advertising man. His "Jap-a-Lac advertising has given this product of the Glidden concern a world-wide sale.

** The Lock Four Brick Company is a Pittsburg concern organized by Charles Pooler, Samuel H. Pile and Frank Bly. It will establish headquarters at Donora, Pa., and its plant at Lock Four, on the Monongahela River.

** The Louisville Cement Company, of Louisville, Ky., has voted to increase its capital stock to $750,000.

** The Northwestern Clay Association will hold a two-day meeting in Minneapolis February 1 and 2. Secretary Axel Anderson will announce the program in a subsequent issue of the Guide.

** The Ohio Builders' Supply Association will convene at Columbus, O., January 20 and 21.

** The annual banquet of the Pittsburg Builders' Supply Club, on December 12, was a huge success. Among the guests were Messrs. Block, of the American Gypsum Company, Pt. Clinton, O.; Shearer, of the United States Gypsum Company, of Chicago; McCausland, who represents the same company at Cleveland, and Richards. who represents it in Pittsburg.

** The annual banquet was given by the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company, manufacturers of bathroom fixtures and plumbing supplies, to their employes, on Thursday night at 1130-34 Ridge avenue. J. Harvey Borton, general manager, presided, and the address of the evening was made by William H. Haines, president. In commemoration of twenty-five years of service Albert Ployd was given a gold watch.

** The output of the Baldwin Locomotive Works this year was 1675 locomotives, compared with 1023 in 1909 and 617 in 1908.

** Costello & Co. have filed plans in the Bureau of Building Inspection for the first of the buildings for a comprehensive system of sewage disposal for the city of Philadelphia as ordained by the Pennsylvania State Legislature to go into effect on January 1, 1911.

Two permits were granted, one for the erection of a one-story brick sewage disposal plant at the northeast corner of State road and Ashbourne street, to cost $2500, and the other for a one-story brick pump house on the west side of State road, above Holmesburg avenue, to cost $16,225.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Walter Brinton, who has been superintendent of the Manganese Steel Department of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's plant at High Bridge, N. J., for the past 15 years, has resigned to take a position as consulting engineer with the Edgar Allen American Manganese Steel Co. Mr. Brinton will be located at the New Castle, Del., plant.

* * *

A. W .Varney, heating engineer, with the United States Radiator Corporation, has resigned to enter the firm of the Reading Heater and Supply Co., at Reading, this State.

* * *

Colonel John R. Wiggins, of John R. Wiggins & Co., builders, officiated as the Santa Claus to a large gathering of children at the West Philadelphia Republican Club in Christmas week. Mr. Wiggins not only provided at his own expense the toys distributed, but attired as the conventional saint of the Yuletide season looked after the distribution in person.

* * *

Architect Glenn Allen, of San Francisco, proposes a building fifty-five stories in height, to cost $6,500,000, as the new city hall for this hustling Pacific metropolis. The building, if erected, is to have a steel frame, buildings so equipped having shown but little effect of the seismic disturbances common to that section of the country.

Senator Francis G. Newlands, George E. Burlingame, a San Francisco builder, and Ernest Coxhead, a San Francisco architect, are interested in a plan to locate the buildings for the projected Panama-Pacific Exposition on the San Francisco water front.

* * *

Announcement was made of the appointment of Francis Lee Stuart as chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, with headquarters at Baltimore, in place of A. W. Thompson, recently promoted to general manager.

* * *

Cramp & Co., the widely known local construction concern, has removed their offices to the Denckla Building, Eleventh and Market streets.

* * *

The Plowman Construction Co., Inc., Rush A. Plowman, president; John W. Frazier, Jr., secretary and treasurer, have opened offices at 614 and 615 Mutual Life Building, where they will conduct their business as general contractors.

Advertising Success.

The Four Things Essential to the Man Who Would Win.

"There are four things. There are four things absolutely necessary and essential to the success of any advertiser:

(1.) A product as good, but preferably better, than any other of its kind.

(2.) Money to spend for advertising.

(3.) Courage to spend it.

(4.) Ability to spend it judiciously.

If you have these four points covered, I do not see how any one could make a failure of his business."

—H. G. Ashbrook, adv't'g mgr. Glidden Varnish Company.

When writing to one of our advertisers do us the favor of mentioning the fact that you saw the advertisement in the "Guide." In this way you not only do us some good, but you also help the advertiser who is pleased to know that his advertising is producing results.

Have you noticed the immense improvement we are making in the "Guide?"

The "Builders' Guide" is the only paper in the State of Pennsylvania devoted to architectural and structural trade interest.

Philadelphia has a number of first-class interior fitting and decorating concerns that should be regular advertisers in the "Guide." Is your concern one of these?

THE LESSON OF THE CEMENT EXHIBITION

Its Possible Effect Upon the Building Material Market—Common Brick Market Greatly Oversupplied

"There closed in this city this week one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever devoted to a building material. In Eastern building material annals it stands out preeminently as an innovation," says the New York Real Estate Record, commenting on the recent show. "The reports available show that it was a success; that the expectations of its promoters were exceeded.

The Cement Products Exhibition Company's enterprise is the last word in a marvelous record of successful publicity campaigns that have been consistent and persistent. Why cannot brick, terra cotta, lime and plaster, steel and iron, glass, metal ceiling, stone and the vast industry of building equipment manufacture, such as hardware, elevators, door hanging contrivances, etc., have just as successful shows? The answer is: they could if they had advertised and used specialty paper, daily newspaper, magazine and periodical advertising space as sagaciously as have the cement interests.

The true significance of the show is that the cement interests have driven home their arguments to millions of readers of specialty papers and trade magazines and periodicals for years. The need of a clincher, an actual demonstration of what they have been advertising, was apparent. They could not take their laboratories to every inquirer, so they held an exhibition once a year in Chicago. There every advertiser had an opportunity to make his demonstration and personally meet the people whom he has been addressing through his specialty paper's pages for a year. Such business policy convinces, and it brings additional business, not two, nor three nor four, but often twenty-fold.

There is much that the prospective builder of a house does not know about brick, either common or front. The artistic possibilities of building with this unit are known to comparatively few architects. Its cheapness and permanency, its rigid and fireproof qualities only are generally known. Terra cotta has only recently awakened to the fact that its future was being handicapped by business rivals. Some companies already have taken the lead. Other companies are bound to follow. An association of brick manufacturers has already started on a compaign of publicity. Steel, iron, glass, stone and hundreds of other building commodities are advertising, but so far they have made no move to clinch this campaign by actual demonstration. Why not have a general building material show here?

The various associations of brick manufacturers and dealers, lumber wholesalers and retailers and hardwood manufacturers, iron and steel associations, stone associations, engineering societies and similar bodies could appoint a general commiteee with administrative power to handle such an enterprise under its own corporate name."

CEMENT MEN TO REORGANIZE

It became known in the business world within the past week that the agreement holding the Association of Licensed Cement Manufacturers together will not be renewed.

The American Cement Company and the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, of this city, are members of the association, which includes a number of the Portland cement producers of the East.

"There is no occasion for a to-do in or out of the trade over the step that has been taken," said a widely-known cement man in this city. "What has happened is simply this: An association of manufacturers, entirely in the East, organized under a license agreement, two years ago, the period of the agreement to expire on January 1, 1911. The result of the agreement was not what they thought it would be. They derived no benefit from it. Prices did not advance—they didn't even remain stationary. They went down. So when the time for the expiration of the agreement approached notifications were unanimous that there was not anything for the association to do but expire, and it passed away with the expiration of the year.

At the meeting a committee was appointed, but this is what the committee was appointed for: To draw up a constitution and by-laws for the voluntary association of all the manufacturers of the East, unlicensed as well as licensed, for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the industry; methods of publicity; extending and developing of the scientific and manufacturing sides of the business. Just those things, and nothing more."

The committee appointed to arrange for the new association is made up of Robert E. Lesley, president American Cement Company; E. M. Young, president Lehigh Portland Cement Company; Alfonso de Navarro, vice president Atlas Portland Cement Company, and W. S. Mallory, of the Alpha Portland Cement Company.

The association is said to represent a capacity of 45,000,000 barrels a year. The total output of the country is about 60,000,000 barrels. The combined capital is said to be something like $200,000,000.

THE YEAR IN THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY.

By Robert W. Lesley, Assoc. Am. Soc. C. E.

The Geological Survey figures for the year 1909, showing a production of nearly 63,000,000 barrels of Portland cement, was quite a surprise to those interested in the industry. The remarkable upward growth of the curve of Portland cement production is one of the greatest features of American industry, marking as it does a gain of nearly 60,000,000 barrels in output within the last decade. Sad to contemplate, however, is the contemporaneous decrease in the production of natural cement, one of the oldest industries in the country, dating back to the days of the first masonry construction in our land. The development in the year 1909 was, to a very great degree, outside of the well-known Lehigh district, which, in 1899, produced nearly 73 per cent. of all the Portland cement manufactured in the United States, while in 1909 it produced about 36 per cent. The full report has already been printed in Cement Age.

The growth of the industry has been generally distributed over the country, and it is becoming more and more recognized that the fundamental principle that the price of Portland cement is the mill price, plus the freight and plus the handling or, in other words, the cost to the consumer. The operation of this principle is to cause distribution of works in view of the heavy freight charges upon Portland cement owing to its great weight. While freight rates on the commodity itself have always ruled low, the heavy weight of a barrel of cement has made freight in many cases a ruling element of consideration.

From figures so far gathered and made public, the indications are that the year's output for 1910 will run between 70 and 75 millions of barrels, the percentage of growth being possibly less than the average percentage in previous years. But, in considering this fact, it must be remembered that the sum total of production has grown so rapidly that a growth of 20 per cent. upon the figures of the present periods would aggregate more than 12,000,000 barrels, whereas the 20 per cent. average growth in previous years rarely exceeded from six to eight million barrels per annum. In figuring this large increased output for 1910 much consideration must be given to the wide publicity that the Portland cement industry has had. Portland cement seems to be the "Aladdin's Lamp" of modern construction. One has only to rub the lamp to have whatever one wishes. Committees of various associations connected with the industry, namely the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, the National Association of Cement Users, the Joint Committees on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, have all been developing new uses in this important field.

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Makers of Period Furniture

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Through Government reports of the Bureau of Agriculture, agricultural papers, scientific papers, the daily papers and the various publications of the cement industry, the widest publicity has been awakened in the use of Portland cement, and hardly a day passes but that in some publication a new purpose to which Portland cement can be put is described. The farmer, who in winter time was formerly depicted as whittling wooden clothes-pins with a knife and making other wooden objects during his idle hours, is now, through the wide publicity given Portland cement concrete, whittling with a shovel making fence posts, drain tile and other classes of farm and household necessities during the dull winter months.

The marked influence of this development of the use of cement by the farming public was shown in the western territory where, after the dull season of 1909, the first awakening signs of a busy year were seen. Small towns which hitherto had been taking one or two carloads of cement a year began to take 10 to 15 carloads in the spring months alone, thus showing the effect of publicity and the awakening public sentiment in favor of the use of Portland cement. Owing to this large and newly stimulated demand prices in Western territory began to stiffen and stocks of cement began to be depleted. While on the Pacific coast this condition was not so noticeable in view of the large number of works there, its effect became very markedly noticeable in the mountain States of the West and ultimately spread over the Kansas-Missouri district, and thence on through the Northwest and the Middle West.

The effect of this increased demand in the West, with an enhancement of prices, made a very large drain upon the mills in the Lehigh district and gave them an outlet—though at ridiculously low prices—for considerable cement. The Western activity continued well into the fall and in the meantime the demand in the Eastern territory, due to large contracts of the New York Water Board, new subways, and large bridge and municipal construction, began to increase largely, bringing about a state of facts at the close of the business year indicative of diminished stocks and fairly active demand, though at reduced prices. No industry has grown at such terrific pace or has produced such remarkable results in so short a time, and yet has received so little public criticism. In point of fact a summary of the great bulk of newspaper commentaries on the financial side of the cement industry is to the effect that for several years cement manufacturers have practically been selling cement below cost, and that the business has been conducted at great sacrifice to the owners of the producing mills, so much so that with the publication of a change in ownership of one of the very large companies many newspapers, both financial and political, in commenting upon the fact, referred to the enormous benefit conferred upon the community by the Portland cement industry, to the tragic condition of the industry itself owing to the competition among manufacturers and the sale of material below cost, and while stating that some trust may at some time be formed in the industry, that this is an industry where such a condition might well be welcomed. This tragic side of the cement industry, in view of the many failures during the past year and the small returns to the owners, has been repeatedly commented upon in railroad and financial circles, and it is to be hoped that some outcome other than that of the past few years may come to the cement producers.

The trade conditions that have produced the state of facts above described are well depicted in the report of Frederick A. White, president of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, of England, to his stockholders at their annual meeting in London. After describing the growth of the industry in England, Mr. White states that "he hopes that by degrees an increase in those smaller operations which agregate to large figures will follow the larger enterprises, and enable the full capacity of the cement manufacturers of the country to be employed, for it is to be noted that the factor which works against our industry is not exactly, as is often predicated, overproduction. It is doubtful if overproduction ever exists for long; warehouses get full, and production does decline with decreased demand, even though, as has been the case of late, the effort to sustain demand depresses price abnormally. But what we really suffer from is excess of capacity over current production when that is at low level, because this prevents the natural rebound in price when demand revives. Each manufacturer puts, or can put, his surplus plant to work; and not until this is employed are sellers emboldened to stand firm and resist the pressure of customers who threaten to divert their orders if concessions are refused."

This same state of facts was recognized in a recent public address of Judge Gary, of the United Steel Corporation, where he said:

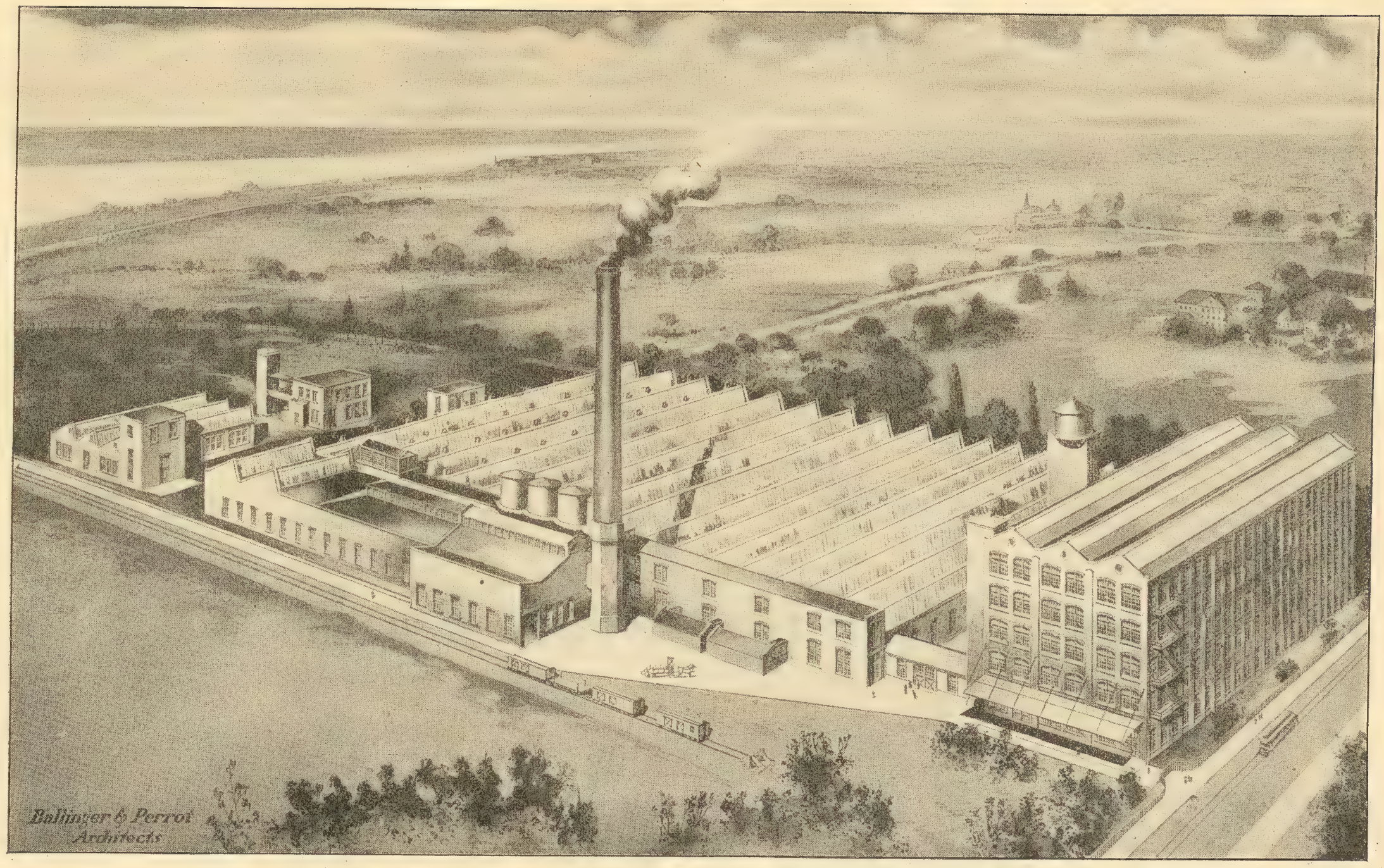
"The law of supply and demand means the quantity which one possesses and is willing to dispose of and the quantity which another desires to possess and is willing to buy. Capacity to furnish does not create supply, nor does ability to purchase create demand. The whole question should depend upon mutual consideration and decision."

These two expressions cover the whole field and should operate as sign posts to both manufacturers and consumers to the true road to prosperity.

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architect, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation. Let us get together.

Send in a "personal" note now and then. Let us know what you are doing. When you are doing something big let us make a note of it. Try to remember that this is your paper and that it is being run in your interest.



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ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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AMERICAN VISCOSE COMPANY
MARCUS HOOK, PA.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
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Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 4, 1911

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The "Guide" wishes its subscribers, advertisers, its architectural and engineering friends, and the trade generally, a happy and prosperous New Year.

How did 1910 deal with you? Here's hoping 1911 will do as well, if not better!

Don't you think it would look well to the outside world if more of the big structural and material concerns here in Philadelphia were advertisers in the home trade paper? The "Guide" is still selling space and the rates are altogether reasonable.

Advertisers in the "Guide" are given space in the Buyers' Directory free of charge. To firms not regular advertisers a nominal charge is made. For rates, etc., call Spruce 6612.

With this issue the "Guide" enters upon its 26th consecutive year as a weekly publication devoted in some measure to the architectural and structural trade interests of Pennsylvania. We use the words, "in some measure," advisedly, inasmuch as for many years under its former management the "Guide" was to a great extent devoted to real estate interests rather than to the interests to which it now caters. Moreover, during a considerable period of the past 25 years the "Guide" was almost exclusively local in its interests. While it naturally and more or less inevitably acquired a considerable number of outside subscribers it made no effort to extend its influence in this direction the scope of its activities being purely local and the sphere of its influence necessarily more or less circumscribed.

Under the present management all this has been changed. The real estate features identified with the paper have been eliminated, the architectural and structural side developed and enlarged, the field has been made national instead of local and the editorial and business policies reconstructed along lines liberal, progressive and enterprising.

The outside circulation has been doubled, tripled, quadrupled and is still growing, the campaigning to this end being of the kind that is both expert and incessant.

The growth of the paper in influence has been in every way remarkable. Just one year under its present management the "Guide" is not only widely read, and extensively sought after in the trade, but is quoted in the leading architectural and engineering journals of the country as a thoroughly representative journal of its class. How carefully its columns are followed by the architectural profession and by builders we are in position to know. New subscribers in this field are of daily occurrence.

Interior decorators, material men, heating, roofing, specialty men of every description recognize in the "Guide" the one trade journal published within the State of Pennsylvania devoting space to the interests they represent. Building managers, financiers, insurance men, city engineers, Government engineers, town planning commissions and boards of trade are among our new subscribers.

Now a word or two of preaching. We don't take any more stock as business men in the argument that a firm ought to spend money on a civic pride basis than anybody else does. The business man who throws his money at the birds isn't a good business man, and as we are building the "Guide" with an eye to the future as much as to the present we are not trying to establish business relations with that type of man. In other words, we believe as devoutly in the doctrine of "Show me!" as you do. But—the "Guide" is alone in the big field of structural trade journalism as a mouthpiece for the Pennsylvania architect, manufacturer, material and supply man. Let its zone of influence become ever so wide in the big field outside of Pennsylvania it must nevertheless continue to be recognized as, imprimis, a Pennsylvania publication.

Whether weakly or wisely, ably or ineffectively, it stands in the eyes of the big world outside for—Pennsylvania! In a still closer and more intimate sense it stands for Philadelphia.

It ought to have in its columns as regular features the trade announcements of every Philadelphia advertiser in the structural field. It ought to carry the announcements of every Pennsylvania industry; cement, steel, specialty and material.

We feel that it will carry these announcements in the near future. In the efforts we are making to give the trade a thoroughly representative organ we are aware that we have the cordial good-will and most kindly wishes of the big advertising concerns whose home offices are here in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania. But with the fullest and fairest recognition of the fact that there is "plenty of room at the top," we have a very human and readily understood weakness for the fellow who helps us to reach this eminence in preference to that more phlegmatic person who declines to enthuse until we have scaled the final rung.

We stand ready to throw our columns wide open at any time to the interests for which we stand. We are prepared to fight your battles, boost your game, stand up for your interests and defend your good repute we are ready to say a pleasant word for you when you deserve it, a timely word for you when you need it, and a sympathetic word for you when it will do you good. At the same time we believe with "Jim" Blaine, "Tom" Reed and a lot of other good people, now dead, in reciprocity.

The moral to which is—well, figure it out for yourself!

"The Chancellor presents a word
Of Latin derivation:
Its polysyllables when read,
Express CO-OPERATION;
In current speech, it goes to teach,
In ev'ry sort of weather,
To win in full, we still must pull—
PULL STRONG AND ALL TOGETHER.

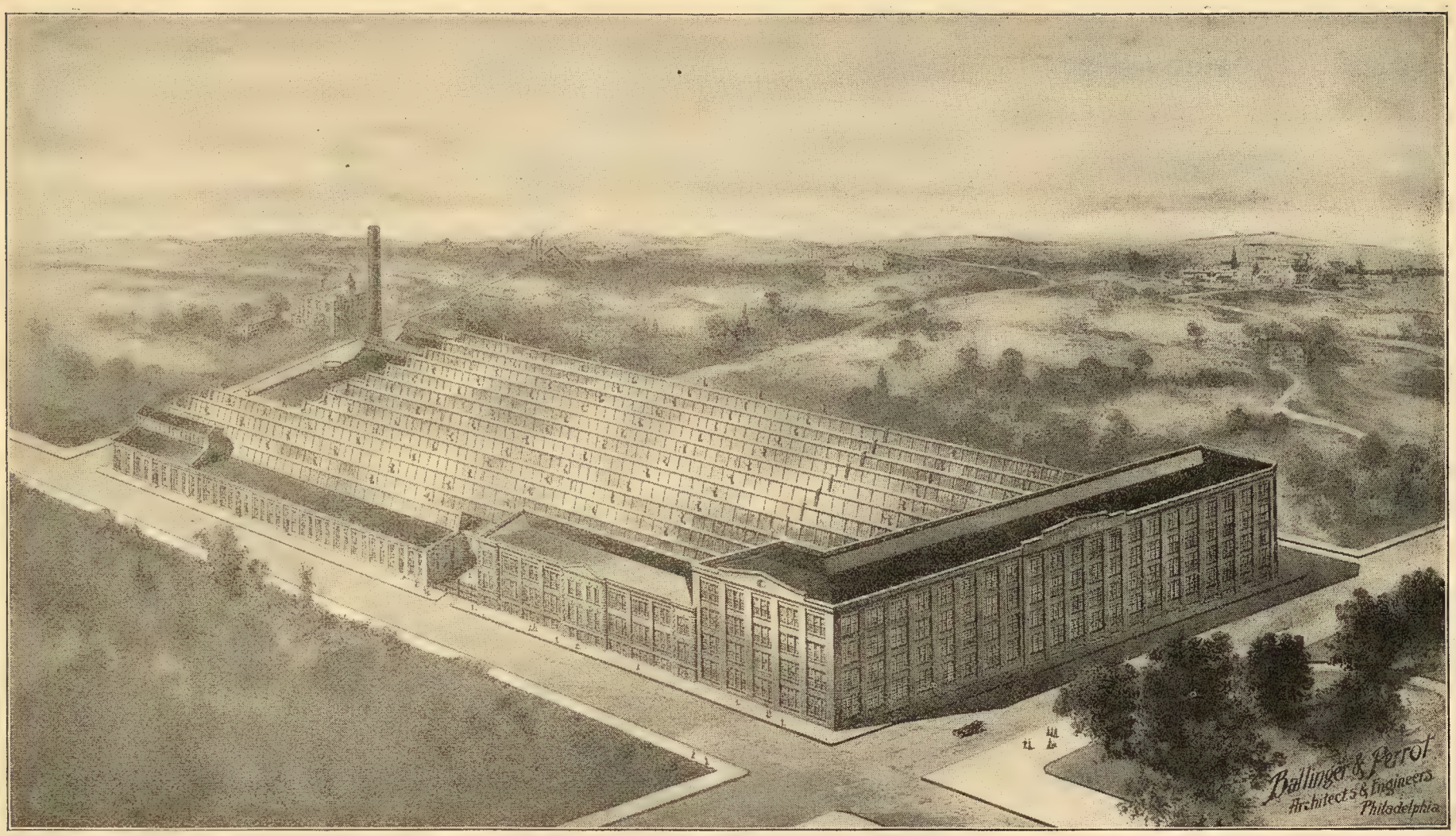
Are you advertising in the home trade paper? Don't you think you should?

It doesn't cost a fortune to carry an "ad" in the "Guide." Let us talk over with you the cost of a small space for 1911.

The "Guide" is optimistic. It believes in the boost. It has no time for knocking, knockers, grouchs or confirmed pessimists. We want to help you. We want you to help us. We believe in reciprocity, liberality and a record season of prosperity for 1911.

Disagree with us occasionally? Write and say so. Say why and for what reasons. We'll find space for what you have to say and heed it, too, if your argument is convincing. The greatest minds are not infallible.

Had a pretty prosperous year, did you? Made money and showed down with a nice balance on the right side of the ledger? Why not set aside a small sum for an "ad" in the home trade paper during 1911? Don't you think it would look well to have your firm represented here during the coming year? Think it over.



BALLINGER & PERROT
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SILK WEAVING PLANT
Duplan Silk Company, Hazelton, Pa.

TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DUST SUPPRESSION ON NEW JERSEY ROADS.

Paper read by James Owen, of Newark, County Engineer of Essex County, before the State Sanitary Association of New Jersey at Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 1.

The writer, a few years ago, read a paper before this society detailing the disadvantages of the emanation of dust from macadam roads, both from a domestic and hygienic point of view. In that paper he expressed rosy views of the future and detailed with hopefulness the ease with which a smooth, dustless highway could be attained and the small cost with which it could be maintained. The writer's hopes still exist for the future dustless highway, but he is not as sanguine as to the ease of its attainment or of its low cost.

There are two or three main factors in the dust question at large before the mechanical details can be considered. The first is to a certain extent psychological or more properly sociological. Macadam roads in this age are no novelty, and the dust arising from their use has been contemporaneous with their existence. As a rule, until within the last few years; when the dust in a locality reached the limit of patient endurance, the residents on that particular road made arrangements for systematic sprinkling and paid for it themselves. This was the accepted custom for years, adopted as a necessity and paid without a murmur. The sprinkling very often has not been done judiciously and the condition of the macadam surface was in many cases seriously impaired by undue wetting. Suddenly, with rather extraordinary unanimity, the community as a body, whether they were sprinkling payers or non-sprinkling payers, whether their roads were dusty by travel or dustless by lack of travel, demanded that the dust suppression should be a task for the municipal executive, and that such suppression should be immediate, positive and universal. This change of sentiment, so overweening and insistent, has put new cares and duties on the municipal office upon which they devolved. The resultant of their efforts, in a short period, can be collated and analyzed and a crystallized practice evolved. In this article are the experiences of a single locality, and it is written as a contributing note to the many other experiences that may be had.

The second main factor is physical, and may be classified generally as the bond of mineral aggregate used in the road. In pavements of stone or brick or wood the size of the aggregate is sufficient to resist crushing, and what movement may be occasioned is prevented by proper joints. In asphalt, bitulithic and tar pavements this crushing and moving is obviated by the injection of a plastic medium to hold the aggregate together and in all the pavements above enumerated the dust question is not imminent.

With the use of broken stone or gravel surfaces the consolidation is effected by compression and motion, by steam rollers or the iron tires of wheels. The final consolidation is attained when there is a complete cessation of movement of the aggregate particles. With this cessation of movement a finished macadam surface is the realization, the smoothness of the surface depending upon the size of the aggregate. In old times, before the use of the steam roller, the wagon wheel was the only instrument of consolidation, and while such practices would now be considered heathenish, there is no questioning the fact that when the consolidation was effected by that method it was more perfect than the results of steam-roller use.

It must not be supposed that the consolidation of the pure stone was effected without any other medium. As a matter of fact, for a number of years it has been the practice to use what is known as packing and also what is more important than all, water; and it may be truly said that all macadam surfaces until within a few years ago have been water-bonded. Water direct, or moisture in some form, was used in construction, and moisture was necessary for its maintenance. The absence of moisture made the road dusty and dry. A judicious application of water rendered it acceptable, and if our climatic arrangements were similar to other localities where it rains for half an hour every afternoon the dust question would never arise.

It may be noted that the words "iron wheels" were used in a preceding paragraph, and at this juncture it may be proper to allude to another physical question in road maintenance, the effect of the different kinds of wheels on the surface of macadam. As has been stated, the application of an

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iron tire to macadam has a general tendency to consolidate the surface, and it may be stated as a positive truth that rubber-inflated tires have no such action on the surface and there is positively no consolidation, but, due to the resiliency of the tire, a constant moving action. This movement is practically in ratio of speed, the greater the speed the greater the movement and disturbance, so, therefore, with the gradual withdrawal of iron-tired wheels and the substitution of rubber the maintenance of a macadam surface entered an entirely new phase, and that is the prevention of the disturbance of the aggregate. As above stated, the water-bond surface has and can give satisfaction, but its application and use may be considered prohibitive on almost all highways except those in thickly-settled communities, and some other bonding material has been found to be an economical necessity. The selection and application of this medium is now the concern of thousands of men interested in road work and it is proper that success or failure should be truthfully recorded.

The first really intelligent expose of the effect of binding media was made by Mr. Blanchard, of Rhode Island, who constructed sample roads of short lengths, with different binding material, detailing the cost and announcing the successful results in surface maintenance. The materials used by him were tar, saphalt and asphaltum oils, and from the experience deduced by his experiments certain formulae were established by eminent chemists for the proper classification of the bonding media to guide the tyro in onward progress. At this onset the enterprising American seemed to plunge in with every conceivable panacea for dust removal. Claims of all kinds were made for different materials, either for dust suppression or dust elimination, so that any selection was difficult and would always be accompanied by the sinister criticism of the rejected. That was about the condition of affairs when the community with which the writer is interested began its efforts.

Taking a system of 150 miles, 8 or 10 miles urban, 50 miles suburban and the balance rural, it may be readily seen that uniform treatment would fail to give good uniform results. It was then decided to renew with broken stone and bituminous binder about 25 miles and coat with heavy asphalt oil about 60 or 70 miles and let the balance in remote sections be left as of old. The renewals were started with ordering the stone fairly early in the spring, according to the usual custom, and at the same time the oil was ordered. The character of this oil was determined by the formula prepared by the chemists. The stone duly arrived on time, but the oil did not turn up until about six weeks later, and in the meantime the loose stone were kicking all over the road. This was trouble No. 1, and this trouble has been continually happening, of course, to the inconvenience of the public and the extra cost of the work. The oil used was supposed to contain 96 to 98 per cent. of asphalt, and had to be heated before application. Special sprinklers had to be prepared, and delay was occasioned there. When the oil was applied to the stone careful rolling had to be maintained to obtain proper consolidation, and this necessitated the use of screening to prevent sticking, but after due persistence a proper surface was obtained, in some cases so good as to tempt exhibition. Probably 5 to 6 miles were treated in this manner, and it was generally thought that now the trouble was over.

Far from it. As the hot weather continued the new surface began to creep and crawl, until the humps in some places were 6 inches high in a wave 2 feet in length, and where humps did not form ruts would appear, from no apparent cause. In fact, the renewal of the surface by the penetration method with heavy asphalt oils was a complete failure, and after three months was positively abandoned, probably only 30 per cent. efficiency being obtained, for it must be noted in addition that in small patches the same stone, the same oil and the same supervision did give good and satisfactory pavement. But, of course, 30 per cent. efficiency is not engineeringly proper, and there was good excuse for the abandonment of this type of work.

The new construction work done under the same auspices gave no better results. The specifications were approved by the State Highway Commissioner of New Jersey, prepared as far as the oil was concerned by competent chemists, the roadway carefully built by responsible contractors, duly inspected and the oil tested, and when the work was finished was a most satisfactory piece of construction. One road was built in the fall of 1909, passed through the winter, and shortly after the spring opened systematically broke itself into pieces, necessitating a complete renewal of the surface. From this experience all contracts for asphaltum oil interjected by the penetration method were amended and the roads built under the old water-bonding method, and when the surface was worn smooth a coating of surface oil was applied. This same process is now applied to renewals, the surfacing is done in the old way and it is then coated with an application of surface oil containing from 45 to 46 per cent. of asphalt.

In the dust suppression by the use of surface oil better success was attained—in fact, it was found that when the applications were being made the demand for relief became so insistent that no section of road was allowed to be left out. The first attempts were made with heavy oils heated and applied hot, with the idea that one application would be sufficient for the season. Difficulties arose with that practice, as on steep grades the foothold for horses was uncertain, and a coating of sand or screenings became necessary, entailing extra expense. Lighter oils were subsequently used, with about 45 per cent. of asphalt, and that application proved successful. One application in the rural sections allayed the dust for the season, and in the more traveled localities two coats were sufficient.

Some curious experiences have been noted in the application of surface oil. The most important is that if the surface be broken before application there was no binding tendency, especially with automobile travel, and the loose stone still continued loose. If a binder of clay or sand were first applied without consolidation the oil was useless. It was therefore found of paramount necessity to have a smooth consolidated surface before the application of the oil. In the early spring, when the wind



sweeps the road clear of detritus, disintegration is always imminent; this can be stayed by sprinkling loam or sand on the surface, which with average travel will immediately consolidate and a smooth surface be acquired. Then, and only then, should the oil be applied. Very complete traveling surface was by that means obtained, and if a coating of screenings was applied after the sprinkling of the oil the result has been a close approach to the ideal.

This outline will give the experience of the last year. Profiting by such experience, the following practice was decided upon. In construction use no penetration of heavy oil, but construct the road as of ordinary macadam and provide after complete consolidation of surface a coating of 45 per cent. oil, using about one-half gallon per square yard, and in the maintenance contract for the year provide for two applications in that period. With this practice entire satisfaction has been realized. In the renewal work the broken stone is spread, rolled and packed and screened in the usual manner, and when the surface is smooth oil containing about 45 per cent. of asphalt is applied, also giving satisfactory results.

The result of the year in the system with which the writer is intimate is outlined in the accompanying table, which may be interesting. The figures are furnished by Mr. Eager, who is the County Supervisor of Roads for Essex County in this State, a gentleman with whom the writer has been associated in the development of the roads of the county:

ANALYSIS OF COST OF ROAD REPAIRS FOR ESSEX COUNTY, 1910.

For oiling roads, amount expended, $11,887.71—coating 1,254,000 square yards, at a cost of 9½ cents per square yard	$11,887.71
Renewing surface, including broken stone, screenings and rolling—291,692 square yards, at 20 cents square yard	58,338.40
Cleaning and trimming gutters—240 miles, or 1,267,200 feet, at 2 cents per foot	25,344.00
Total	$95,570.11

The resultant of this expense is that 75 per cent. of the system is now in good repair, the remaining 25 per cent. consisting mostly of roadways in towns and cities and villages with a concentration of automobile travel and is not satisfactory. The use of macadam surface on the county highways in the city of Newark has been abandoned and pavements of granite, asphalt and bitulithic have been substituted. These are permanent improvements. The treatment on about 30 miles in the cities and towns alluded to is a matter of much solicitude. It is apparent that an ordinary macadam surface, even when oiled, is not satisfactory, and relief must be obtained. To this end there are various patent pavements on the market, Amiesite, Filbertine, Warrentine, and what is known as road asphalt. These all use the broken stone with a plastic mixture injected, in most cases asphalt. They have generally given satisfaction and their application will afford relief in the districts mentioned.

The financial question here enters. Taking the experience before the automobile era, the cost of maintaining a good surface upon the Essex County roads was 3 cents per square yard per annum. This was increased in later years to about 5 cents, and including the oiling amounts to 6 cents. The patent pavements alluded to cost from 80 cents to $1.20 per square yard. It is obvious that those pavements must last 15 to 20 years to be on the same monetary basis as ordinary repairs. Whether such endurance will prove to be a fact is problematical. If not, the only other recourse is to educate the community to furnish more money to be in accord with their greater desire.

Having secured a reasonably dustless road with surfacing oil, the aftermath must be considered, and it comes in two shapes, first, the peeling of surface where oil is applied, and the muddy condition in wet weather. The surface peeling is a serious menace. Roads that have been in good condition for years upon the application of heavy oils become pitted, holey and uncomfortable for travel. As far as experience has shown, the heavier the oil the greater the pitting, but against that is the other alternative, the lighter the oil the more frequent the application necessary. At what point shall the judicious balancing of these two factors be decided upon? As the writer stated, he has abandoned the 90 per cent. oil entirely and uses the 45 per cent. On examination of roads, where a 35 per cent. oil is used the pitting does not seem to occur; therefore, he is of the opinion that it is more advisable to use the 35 than the 45 per cent. oil, even though an extra application be necessary. The maintenance of the surface is a desideratum and should be positively insisted upon.

One other dustless preparation that the writer has used with success is tarvia, and for light travel or for steep grades it is of great service. It does not roll like the asphaltum oils, but has a tendency to peel after it has been in use a year or so.

As to the muddy condition in wet weather, that is a problem not yet economically solved. It must be noted that the detritus worn from the surface is clogged with oily particles, does not blow away, and so accumulates and does not wash away on flat grades, as the oiliness seems to retard the movement. Of course, it has been suggested that such waste can be swept off, but this is too costly a proposition on a large system. The muddiness is greatly relieved on the asphaltic surfaces.

The writer has endeavored only to depict his personal experiences. The failures may be said to have been caused by lack of intelligence and lack of experience, but as he has heard of other failures quietly whispered, he thinks it is not amiss to let the public somewhat into his confidence, trusting that his endeavors and those of others may finally reach a crystallized practice acceptable to all.

WHERE BURDEN OF ACCIDENTS FALL

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER DISCUSSED AT LONG TABLE LUNCHEON OF CITY CLUB

That radical changes should be made in the present laws that bear upon the liability of employers in cases of accidents to their employes was declared at a long table luncheon of the City Club by Miss Crystal Eastman, a well-known woman lawyer and secretary of the New York Commission on Employers' Liability and Causes of Industrial Accidents. Miss Eastman made an interesting address on the subject of employers' liability. Among those who made brief addresses were Dr. C. V. Hartzell, chief clerk of the Department of Factory Inspection; Samuel S. Fels, who presided; G. E. Bartol, president of the Philadelphia Bourse; James B. Colohan and Edwin Clark, chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection.

Miss Eastman devoted a considerable part of her address to a recital of the work of the Pittsburg Survey, with which she labored three years ago in an investigation of industrial conditions in Allegheny County. "An ideal State would protect its citizens in the course of their employment in two ways," she said. "First, it would take measures to prevent all unnecessary accidents by enacting that the use of all safety appliances and all measures intended to insure the safety of the employe be obligatory, and by enforcing these laws. That is the first way. The second way is to provide in some way that the workman who is injured in the course of his work should be adequately insured against the loss of remuneration, and that an adequate compensation be granted to the family of the workman who is killed in the course of his work.

What Laws the State Has.

"Now let us see how Pennsylvania measures up to this ideal. First, you have a law requiring that in the construction of all buildings all floors above the third be covered over as the work progresses, thus preventing the man who is working above from falling more than three stories. Next, you have a law that all swinging scaffolding must be provided with a safety rail. So much for the building laws; now for the factory laws. You have a law providing for a belt-shifter on machinery that will throw the belt off or on the gearing. That covers the factory laws.

"Now, you have also the elevator laws requiring that all freight elevators be

guarded on all sides and have an automatic locking device. In the passenger elevators you must have an automatic device whereby the elevator cannot move up or down unless the gate is closed. Leaving out certain laws relating to mines and special provisions with regard to children working in dangerous places, that is all you have. The elevator and the building laws, I understand, are enforced by the city Department of Public Safety. In Pittsburg in 1907 the elevator laws were not enforced; whether they are in Philadelphia I don't know. Regarding factory laws, I doubt whether in this country any factory laws are enforced so well as they are in England and in Germany.

Some Practical Data.

"The second point is that an ideal State would provide adequate insurance for those injured or killed in spite of the safety-insuring laws. Three years ago I went to Pittsburg to study the matter of work-accidents under the Municipal Survey. Why did we do it? In these days there is almost a craze among social uplifters for investigations, but these should not be undertaken unless there is a wrong that can be looked into and one that can be righted. Now, we had the conviction that the State did not compensate the injured, and we had also a strong feeling that this wrong could be righted by law."

The speaker then called the attention to her investigations, the material for which was gleaned from the Coroner's office and from the hospitals. Of 526 workmen who were killed, she said, one-half were American-born, 76 per cent. were skilled workmen, and 80 per cent. were men under 40 years old. Thirty per cent. of the accidents, she said, were due to negligence on the part of the employer, 30 per cent. due to some failure on the part of the employer, or a fellow-employe; 30 per cent. due to no fault of either one, or any "fellow-servant," and the remaining 10 per cent. were due to "mixed causes." "I could show you," the speaker continued, "that while the recklessness of the workman is often inexcusable, it is more often due to ignorance or to inattention due to the long hours of work."

Where the Burden Fell.

Among the families of married men killed, one-half suffered the entire loss, that is they got from the employer either no compensation whatever, or else merely funeral expenses. And only one-quarter of the families got more than $500. Among the families of single men with dependents, 65 per cent. stood the whole loss and only 17 per cent. got more than $500. In injury cases we found roughly the same proportion, 56 per cent. of the married men, 60 per cent. of the single men with dependents, 69 per cent. of the single men without dependents—all stood the whole income loss resulting from their injuries. The following figures give some idea of what a work-fatality means in the home:

"Among 132 families where a husband or a father had been killed, 53 of the widows went to work, 22 children were taken from school and put to work, and 19 families moved to poorer quarters—all this within a year after the accident. These three items upon which we have definite figures merely suggest the problem of poverty which these families have to face. One-half of the work-accident victims were earning less than $15 a week, obviously not enough to carry adequate life insurance at the high rates necessitated by their occupation.

"The way to cure such a situation is to fit the law to the actual condition of modern industry—to abandon a law based on fault and put in its place a law based on the principle that every industrial enterprise should regularly share the loss resulting to the workman injured in its accidents. Such is the law in almost every civilized country except the United States."

Prefer to Pay Fine.

Chief Clark, of the Bureau of Building Inspection, said with regard to the law requiring all floors above the third to be covered in building operations that unscrupulous builders preferred paying the fine of $100 which is imposed for violating the law, rather than go to the additional expense of covering over the floors, which may amount to $4,000 or $5,000. Samuel Fels said that he did not believe that a number of accidents that are said to be necessary accidents are necessary. These, he said, could be avoided, if only the manufacturer would provide the necessary safety appliances. On the other hand, G. E. Bartol, president of Bourse, said he had frequently seen accidents in which the fault lay solely with the workman himself, who assumed most foolhardy risks. A brief report of past work by the State Department of Factory Inspection was given by Chief Clerk Hartzell.

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
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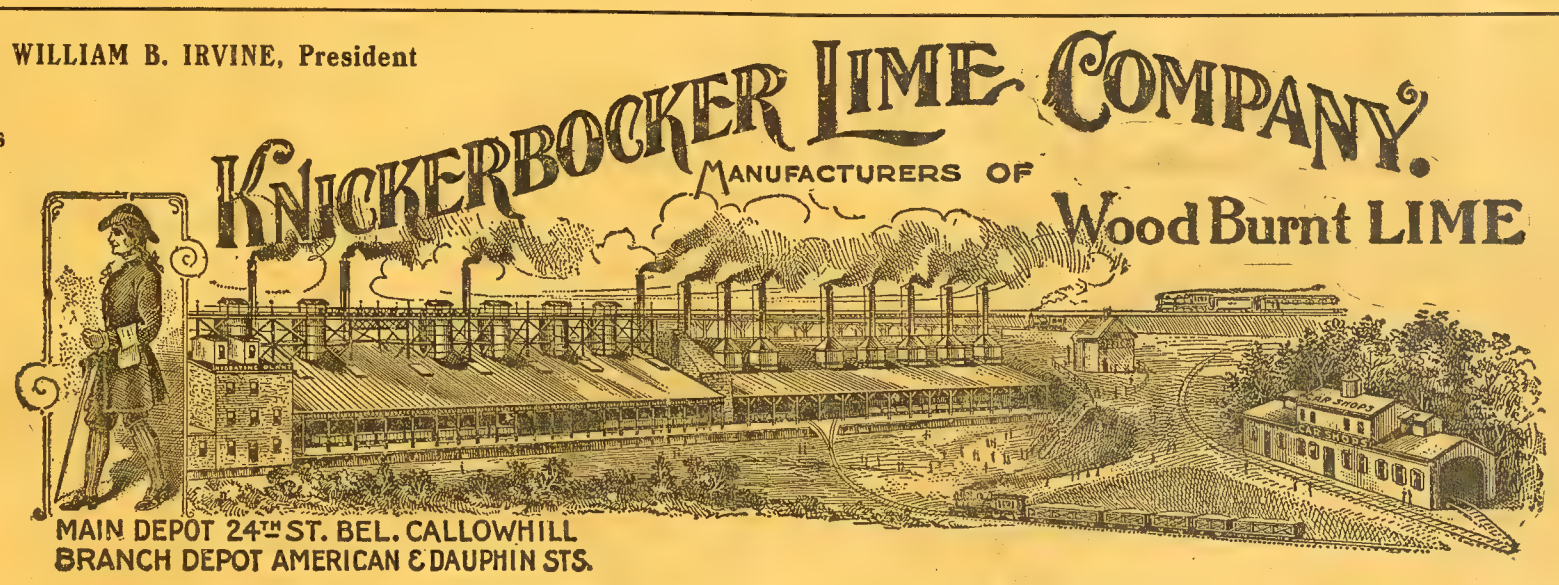
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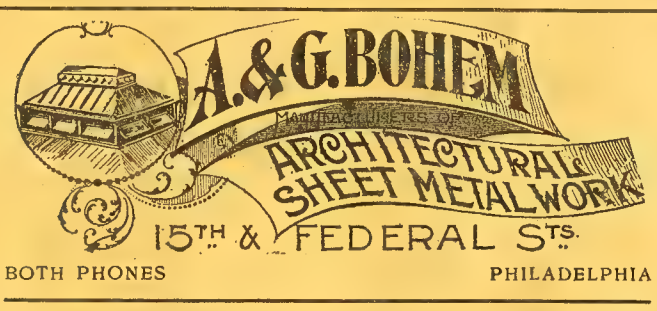
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Twin residence, Palmyra, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Charles T. Class, Camden, N. J. Stone and frame, two and a half stories. Architects taking bids due January 16. The following are figuring: John W. Shade, S. L. Sherman, Shaner & Miller, all of Palmyra, N. J.

Garage, 2314—28 Market street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Douredoure Bros., 103 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 120 x 105 feet. Architects taking bids due January 17. The following are figuring: H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Alteration for garage, 2047 Rittenhouse street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, J. G. Sullivan. Brick and concrete, two stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in one week.

Sub postoffice (alterations and additions), Franklin avenue and Clementine street. Architect, Lloyd Titus. Owners, A. L. & F. B. English, 422 Walnut street. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Insane Asylum (additions), Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Architects, Louis L. Stockton and H. C. Pelton, New York City. Owners, Schuylkill County Commissioners, Charles T. Straughn, Controller, Pottsville, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, three and four stories, three wings, 60 x 137 feet, 70 x 130 feet and 60 x 137 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids due January 17. Edward Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Restaurant (alterations), 106-08 South Eighteenth street. Architects Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart, 818 Chestnut street. Brick and stone, three stories. Consists of alterations to second floor for cafe, and third floor for club rooms. Plans in progress.

Apts and stores (alterations), 1521 Arch street. Architects Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick, three stories, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Cape May, N. J. Architect. Private plans. Owner, N. & Z. Graves, 22 South Third street. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: A. F. Mowrey & Son, Flourtown, Pa.; Wm. Cassidy, York Bros., W. L. Cumings & Son, Sherman Sharp, all of Cape May.

Club house (alterations and additions), Noble, Pa., $20,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Noble, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories. Architect taking bids due January 12. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; B. Ketcham & Son, 1029 Brown street; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Bank fixtures, Sixteenth and Market streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Haddington Title & Trust Co. Architect is taking bids on bank fixtures due January 16. The following are figuring: George W. Smith & Co., Thirty-ninth and Powelton avenue; T. D. Kramer Co., Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets; John Barber, 220 Chancellor street; Hale & Kilburn Co., 1315 Walnut street; Chapman Decorative Co., 1502 Walnut street.

Flat houses (nine), Sansom street, west of Fifty-fourth street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Richard McDugall, 5530 Walnut street. Brick, two stories, 16 x 68 feet each, slag roof, hot-water heat. Owner is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Signal cabins (two), Baltimore, Md. Architect, private plans. Owner, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md. Terra cotta block and plaster, two stories, 20 x 40 feet each, tile roof. Owners taking bids, due January 11th. Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Bank building, Atlantic City, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owner, Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Co. Granite, one story, 50 x 100 feet. Architects taking bids, due January 24th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hiram Mathis, Atlantic City, N. J.; S. H. Headley, Atlantic City, N. J.; Atlantic Construction and Supply Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

Publishing building, Princeton, N. J. Architect, Ernest Flagg, 35 Wall street, New York City. Owner, Princeton University Press. Brick and stone, one and a half stories, 46 x 140 feet, two wings, 30 x 55 feet each, slate roof. Architect has received bids.

Hospital (addition), Chester, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Chester Hospital. Brick, two stories. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Factory (addition), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, The Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa. Brick and steel and concrete, two stories, 36 x 220 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Coaling station, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. [illegible] and concrete. Owner taking bids, due January 6th. James G. Doak & Co., [illegible] Building; George W. Beard & Co., C[illegible] Trust Building, Reading, Pa., are figuring addition to those previously reported.

Remodeling residences for apar[illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. Engineer, Char[illegible] Caspar, West End Trust Building. [illegible] name withheld. Brick, three stor[illegible] apartments), steam heat. Plans in[illegible] ress.

Residence (alterations and add[illegible] Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Ar[illegible] Brickie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Joshua Howell, Ardmore and Gravers lane. Stone, two and a half stories, 35 x 50 feet. Architects taking bids, due January 9th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Graver's lane; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; William J. Patterson, 46 Southampton avenue; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Pottery building and dry kilns, Trenton, N. J. Architect, A. Swan, 39 West Front street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N. J. Brick, one story, slate and slag roofs. Architect taking bids, due January 11th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Nurses' Home, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, J. A. Demproolf, York, Pa. Owner, State Lunatic Asylum, Dr. H. L. Orth, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 134 x 46 feet. Owner taking bids, due January 11th. Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

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Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
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225 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

Stable and garage, Devon, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. Howard Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories, 50 x 33 feet. Architect is taking bids.

Office building (alterations and additions), Hunting Park avenue, Nicetown. Architect, owner. Owner, The Link Belt Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories. Consists of general remodeling. Plans not yet started. Owner may take sub-bids.

Store and apartments (alterations), 213 South Fifty-third street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, S. Kusner, on premises. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Cold storage plant, Scranton, Pa. Architect, Edward Langley, Connell Building, Scranton, Pa. Owner, Lackawanna Cold Storage Co., Scranton, Pa. Brick and steel, fireproof, seven stories. Architect taking bids, due January 7th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Nurses' Home, Harrisburg, Pa., $50,000. Architect, J. A. Demproolf, York, Pa. Owner, State Lunatic Asylum, Dr. H. L. Orth, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Owner taking bids, due January 11th. Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building, and H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Warehouse, 2107-09 Vine street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Hayes-Thompson Co., 1705 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, 40 x 115 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids. H. E. Crau Co., 1707 Sansom street, is figuring.

Sub post office (alterations and additions), Frankford avenue and Clementine street. Architect, Lloyd Titus. Owners, A. L. & F. B. English, 422 Walnut street. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Factory (additions), Fiftieth and Parkside avenue. Architect, John J. Hill, 1929 North Twenty-third street. Owner, Cunningham Piano Co., 1101 Chestnut street. Brick and concrete, five stories, slag roof. Plans not yet started.

Residences (five), Drexel Hill, Pa., $8000 each. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Daniel I. Murphy. Stone and timber and plaster, two and a half stories, 30 x 42 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence and stable, Ithan, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, George D. Ogden, care of architects. Stone, two and a half stories. 40 x 65 feet. Architects taking revised bids due January 13. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Cold storage plant, 3945 Germantown avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, G. F. Pfund & Son, on premises. Brick, three stories, 60 x 52 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Benjamin Walker, 3953 Germantown avenue.

Clock Tower, Bristol, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, William H. Grundy, Bristol, Pa. Concrete and steel, 20 x 20 feet, 80 feet high. Contract awarded to R. B. Lederle, Witherspoon Building.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $12,000. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Mrs. May R. Snyder, 813 North Twentieth street. Stone and plaster, two and a half stories, 46 x 48 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $10,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1235 Arch street. Owner, Dr. S. W. Collins, Riverton, N. J. Stucco, two and a half stories, 27 x 40 feet and 18 x 24 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas J. Carberry, 51 North Hutchinson street.

Passenger station, Dover, Del., $25,000. Architect, William H. Cookmans, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 34 x 100 feet. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, submitted the lowest bid and will probably receive contract.

Hunting lodge and stable, Phoenixville, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, William J. Clothier, 133 South Fourth street. Stone and frame, one and a half stories, 61 x 82 feet and 60 x 39 feet. Contract awarded to John J. Murphy, 610 North Twenty-first street.

Bank (alterations), Broad and Market streets, $60,000. Architects, Baker & Dallett, Bailey Building. Owner, Third National Bank, on premises. Marble and stone, two stories. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, Clarence W. Brazer, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, William J. Wallace. Stone and stucco, two and a half stories, 28 x 45 feet. Contract awarded to James K. Ingham, Lansdowne, Pa.

Residence (alterations and additions), Valley Falls, Pa. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, J. C. Walker, 531 Chestnut street. Stone, two

and a half stories. Contract awarded to Joseph Ashby, Fox Chase, Philadelphia.

Power house, Forty-fourth and Thompson streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Chalfant Bros., on premises. Brick, one story, 37 x 37 feet. Contract awarded to J. M. Holm, 5556 Arch street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Christ Church (O), American and Church streets. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, $11,500. Parish building, one story, 37x119.

Filbert Paving and Construction Co. (O), Pennsylvania Bldg. Filbert Paving and Construction Co. (C), Pennsylvania Bldg. Cost, $1000. Office, brick, two stories, 33x24, 30th and Walnut streets.

Nathan Levin (O), 88th and Gibson streets. Sam. Segal, 82d and Dicks avenue. Cost, $8400. Six 2-story 15x24 brick dwellings, Hope and Tioga streets. Cost, $10,800. Six 2-story brick dwellings, 16x30, Front and Tioga streets.

P. & R. Rwy. Co. (O), 12th and Market streets. L. Seeds (C), 21st and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $10,000. Coal bins, Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $4000. Office and shed.

George A. Mahan (O), 3736 Girard avenue. Cost, $49,700. Twenty-three 2 and 3-story dwellings and stores, 28th and Stiles and Newkirk streets, 16x37.

Harry H. Heist (O), 18th and Pike streets. Cost, $115,000. Forty-six 2-story brick dwellings, Gratz and Butler streets, 15x42.

Tioga Realty Co. (O), 24th and Allegheny avenue. Cost, $6200. Four 2-story dwellings, 15x42, brick, 3211 to 3217 N. 25th street.

Smedley Bros. Co. (O), Church and Tacony streets. Remer & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, $3000. Manufactory, 2-story addition, 37x42.

Simon Rosenzweig (O), 740 Erie avenue. Jeigenfre (C), 4032 N. 7th street. Cost, $6000. One 3-story brick dwelling, 16x65, Eleventh and Erie avenue.

Union League of Philadelphia (O), Broad and Sansom streets. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Bldg. Cost, $350,000. Club house addition, 5 stories, 100x113, Sansom and Moravian streets.

H. Mills (O), Main and Levering streets. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $25,000. Manufacturing building, 1-story, brick, 55x141.

Selberman & Egnol (O), 235 Mountain street. Cost, $9500. Three 3-story dwellings, 15x50, 11th, west of Mifflin and Jessup.

Sam Goldman (O), 813 Wharton street. Cost, $6000. Two 3-story brick dwellings, 15x66, 912-14 S. 9th street.

Alterations and Additions

Business and Professional Men's Club (O), 1216 Chancellor street. F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th street. Cost, $4550. Brick club house.

Henry Stapf (O), 1428 Jackson street. George Seibold (C), 131 E. Wyoming street. Cost, $1040. Two dwellings, brick, 169-71 N. Louden street.

Myer Neiomger (O), 1908 N. 31st street. S. Lashner (C), 1100 S. 5th street. Cost, $2600. Three dwellings, 2824-26-28 Lehigh avenue.

David Smith (O), 727 S. 12th street. Joe Keller (C), 520 Mifflin street. Cost, $340. Store and dwelling, 1142 South street.

Acme Tea Co., 4th and Noble streets. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, $1800. Store, 62d and Elmwood avenue.

Crane Ice Cream and Dairy Co., 23d and Manning streets. E. E. Hollenbach (C), 15th and Vine streets. Cost, $1500. Boiler house.

T. Schwartz (O), 12th and Arch streets. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $4200. Brick garage, 228 N. 5th street.

India Refining Co. (O), McKean and Swanson streets. J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Bldg. Cost, $1500. Coal shed.

U. G. I. Gas Co. (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, $800. Wagon house store, 4015 Main street.

Willis Heidenger (O), 153 Levering street. Brown Construction Co. (O), 515 Odd Fellows' Temple. Cost, $300. Dance hall.

Lit Bros. (O), 8th and Market streets. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $2400. Store, brick, 14-16-18 North Seventh street.

Concazio Cini (O), 1323 Dickinson street. S. Tama (C), 931 Ernest street. Cost, $540. Store and dwelling.

Rev. P. J. Ryan (O), 225 N. 18th street. John McShane (C), 631 N. 7th street. Cost, $5200. Brick dwelling.

James Maynes (O), 1301 Frankford avenue. John Kramers (C), 1314 N. Front street. Cost, $390. Dwelling, brick, 1315 Frankford avenue.

Samuel Jones (O), 173 Maplewood avenue. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 N. Phil-Ellena avenue. Cost, $570. Garage.

Samuel Snellenburg (O), 12th and Market streets. John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, $1400. Repair building, 10th and Market streets.

T. Morrell (O), 6102 Market street. A. F. Atwood (C), 32 N. Robinson street. Cost, $500. Store, brick, 5948-50 Market street.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), 845 Land Title Bldg. Cost, $4000. Brick dwelling, 1610 Master street.

A. S. Schafer (O), 2202 N. 31st street. F. I. Wentz (C), 1618 N. 27th street. Cost, $900. Store, brick, 2004 N. 31st street.

An informal banquet was given on Friday night by Henry Disston & Sons to representatives of the saw company, who came to Philadelphia this week from all parts of the Union and from Canada to attend a series of trade conferences.

Besides the corps of salesmen, there were present at the banquet a number of saw experts who spend their time in lumber camps and sawing centres to aid millmen in any and every way that their experience and knowledge enables them to render assistance.

Robert J. Johnson, second vice president, acted as toastmaster, and called upon John C. McCauslin, Albert Uhl, S. W. Batty, George Koons, L. B. Chase, J. M. Cole, C H. Johnson, William McIntire, George Eckhardt, L. L. Mather, John Haslan, D. W. Jenkins, Charles W. Cole, Thomas Connick, John L. Glenn, Frank Vaughan, W. C. Collins, W. E. Bell, E. A. Platt, Charles H. Cooper, William Miller, E. F. Cooper, Frank Gould, George Rogers, William Bumm and George C. Baude.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Dr. Raymond A. Devlin, son of Thomas Devlin, of the Devlin Manufacturing and Brohard Companies, was married the other day to a charming uptown girl, and is away honeymooning in the Sunny South.

* * *

F. Wallis Armstrong, the man behind the "Genasco" roofing advertising, is one of the cleverest builders of up-to-date advertising copy in the business. Armstrong has offices in the North American Building, this city, and is a former partner of "Mike" Hanson, pronounced by competent judges the "best all 'round advertising man in America."

* * *

Winfield S. Barnes & Co., structural and ornamental ironworkers, have removed their offices from Nos. 919-20 Witherspoon Building to No. 1614 Cherry street, this city.

* * *

James B. Flounders, builder, of Media, Pa., and Leonard H. Davis, formerly building superintendent for Cope & Stewardson, have opened offices as general contractors at No. 1329 Arch street, this city. The new firm is estimating on alterations and additions to Postal Station E, Frankford avenue and Clementine street.

* * *

John C. Olmstead, of Boston, Mass., one of the most widely-known landscape architects in the Eastern States, has been selected by the city of San Diego, California, to supervise the laying out of the grounds for the projected Panama-California Exposition, at Balboa Park.

* * *

James C. Hallock has been made Deputy Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works at Newark, N. J. Mr. Hallock is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

* * *

John I. Rogers, formerly of the Midvale Steel Company, of this city, has opened an office as a consulting engineer at No. 165 Broadway, New York city.

* * *

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles

** The W. G. Cornell Company, Everett Building, New York, has been awarded the contract to install the plumbing in the new Bankers' Trust Building, Wall and Nassau streets, New York city. The building is to be 39 stories high.

** Charles B. Pond, treasurer of the Thompson-Starrett Company, 51 Wall street, New York, announces that the Board of Directors has declared the customary semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

** For the conduit work which the Belgian Government is about to start at Brussels the National Fireproofing Company is the lowest bidder. The contract calls for 1,000,000 feet of terra cotta conduit and the material will be shipped from Perth Amboy.

** S. Parson, manufacturer of elevators and dumb waiters, has removed his plant from 726 Tinton avenue to 1006 Tinton avenue, New York city.

** The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association announced to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of the 26th of January has been postponed until a later date not yet agreed upon. Jesse D. Crary is secretary.

** Charles W. Beaver, of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, 9 Murray street, New York, left for Europe on the 28th to look after the foreign interests of the company.

** The National Brick Manufacturers' Convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., February 6-11. Headquarters will be opened at the Seelbach Hotel. The Building Brick Association, of America, and the National Paving Association will participate.

** It is trade gossip that the steadying hand of J. Pierpont Morgan is at work in the cement industry and that long before the present year has proceeded very far a working agreement will be reached, the effect of which will be to materially strengthen conditions throughout the trade.

** Charles H. Kahn has resigned his connection with the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company to associate himself with important Government construction work in Hayti. Mr. Kahn is a skilled and experienced civil engineer.

** The New York Society of Architects has transferred its place of meeting to the Engineering Societies Building at 29 West 39th street, which is to be the permanent headquarters from this time on. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month.

** John F. O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, New York city, has been appointed to the staff of Governor-elect Dix, of New York State.

** Chas. C. Stephens, of the Bryant Supply Company, of Kansas City, says his house has recently placed the product of the Canton Pressed Brick Company on a large building in that city being erected by the National Biscuit Company, at an estimated cost of $1,250,000, and which will require 500,000 face brick, all from the Canton company.

** The Richards Manufacturing Company and Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill., announce the consolidation of their interests and that, after January 1, 1911, the business will be conducted under the name of Richards-Wilcox Maufacturing Company, with the following officers: W. H. Fitch, president and general manager; Lee Mighell, vice-president; Milton D. Jones, secretary and treasurer; P. L. Hoffman, superintendent.

** City building in Pittsburg last November showed a total of $1,011,890. This was a gain of $249,661 over November, 1909. The best reports were received from the new Fourteenth ward and the North Side.

**Boston's pavement mileage on accepted streets amounted on February 1, 1910, the date of the last annual report of Mr. Guy C. Emerson, at that time superintendent of streets, to $518.63. The mileages of the several classes of pavement included in this total are as follows: Asphalt, 21.97; granite block, 98.21; wood block, 2.41; plank on bridges, 1.95; brick, 1.48; cobble, 0.29; bitulithic, 6.18; macadam, 350.85; gravel, 31.23; not graded, 4.06.

** Broken limestone for concrete aggregate is not permitted in the construction of the sewerage system at Louisville, Ky. The joint report of Mr. J. B. F. Breed, chief engineer, and Mr. Harrison P. Eddy, consulting engineer for the Commissioners of Sewerage, states that the reason for excluding in the specifications the use of the local limestone, which is very common and comparatively inexpensive, is that it cannot withstand erosive action as well as gravel dredged from the Ohio River. Comparative tests of concrete containing river gravel and broken limestone were made very early in the studies for the sewer system, and it was found that concrete composed in part of river gravel would wear as well and in many cases better than ordinary sewer brick; concrete made with broken limestone did not withstand abrasive tests nearly as well as did the gravel concrete.

** The Engineers' Club of Toronto has elected the following officers: President, C. M. Canniff; first vice-president, Willis Shipman; second vice-president, A. J. Van Nostrand; treasurer, L. J. Street; secretary, R. B. Wolsey.

** Twenty-three of Chicago's principal skyscrapers and a host of important buildings in other cities of the country are fireproofed with Natco Hollow Tile, the product of the National Fireproofing Company, of Chicago, Pittsburg and New York. This company, organized in 1889, is to-day the leading concern of its kind in the world.

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** A banquet at the Manufacturers' Club on Friday ended the annual convention of John Lucas & Company, paint and varnish manufacturers, which began Tuesday evening, January 3.

Tuesday evening, in the Bourse, Dr. George B. Heckel delivered an illustrated lecture on "A Can of Paint." Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were spent at the Lucas plant in Gibbsboro, N. J. William E. Lucas, head of the establishment, and Ernest T. Trigg, general manager, welcomed the guests.

Men of wide reputation in business circles made addresses, and the heads of various departments at the paint works spoke. Selling experiences were recounted by the "knights of the grip."

** John Lucas & Company is one of the oldest paint manufacturing firms in the United States. It was founded in this city by Mr. John Lucas, in 1849.

** At the regular meeting of the Business Science Club, held in this city, the subject of discussion was "Advertising as a Sales Force." Russell Gray was the principal speaker, and told of the necessity of steady, persistent and truthful advertising.

Other addresses on the same subject were delivered by Hugh O'Donnell and C. W. Summerfield, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. E. J. Berlet, president of the Business Science Club, presided.

** A good thing for the architects and building trade in general to investigate thoroughly is the heating of the buildings on which they are figuring; this all-important feature either making or breaking a home or factory building.

Ideal Boilers and American Radiators are made in all sizes for steam or water heating to be used in apartments, hotels, churches, schools and other buildings. The manufacturers of this product, the American Radiator Company, with Branch Offices, No. 1342 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., will be glad to forward to persons interested literature explaining in detail the construction of their goods.

** The Union League started the ball a-rolling among the clubs with its magnificent $850,000 annex and extension. The Manufacturers' Club comes next with a $1,000,000 to occupy the site of the old Bellevue building and the club-house adjoining. There is some talk of a new building for the exclusive Philadelphia Club, to be built on the site of the Wetherill mansion at Broad and Walnut streets, and now the Mercantile Club, on North Broad street, announces the purchase of a strip of land on the south, to be built upon in the spring.

** An old deed recorded in the Somerset County Recorder's office last week conveyed a tract of land in the Allegheny Mountains from Dorothy Morris to William Stoller, and was dated 1784. The original patent for the property from the State, bearing date of 1767, was also recorded.

** George H. Earle, Jr., of this city, has bought the Strathmore apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-second street, New York city. The building is a nine-story structure, and stands on a plot 75.11x69.11 feet. It was reported sold by the Hobart Estate Company to the Zinwell Company in September. The latter company transferred it to Mr. Earle.

** Pittsburg architects are opposing the erection of skyscrapers, and will put forth endeavors for the reform of the local building code. A movement for civic improvement is now going on in that city, and the architects believe it an opportune time to secure a law restricting the height of buildings. They base their objections to modern lofty business structures on the ground that "they discharge vast multitudes at given hours, congesting streets and cars; they darken the air, keep out the sun and confine business to a restricted area."

The Chicago Building Department has made a regulation that no future building shall be over 200 feet in height.

** The Pennsylvania Railroad officials ridicule the rumor that the company contemplates the expenditure of several millions of dollars for a double dock pier at Christian street, and a new elevator at Girard Point. The present elevators, according to a prominent official, have not earned the interest on their cost for ten years.

** The subject of fire prevention was discussed at the weekly "long table" luncheon at the City Club, on Saturday afternoon. Powell Evans, of this city, was the principal speaker, introduced by George Burnham, Jr., the president.

Mr. Evans is chairman of the Fire Insurance and Prevention Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the National Hardware Association of the United States. Representatives of the Departments of Public Safety and Works, of fire insurance companies, salvage companies, banks and trust companies, were also present.

Mr. Evans said that the most pertinent question in connection with the subject was not what the government, be it national, State or local, is doing for the prevention of fire, but what are the citizens themselves doing. He said that the subject of fire prevention could not be discussed without touching also upon the question of insurance.

The fire insurance companies are not making tremendous profits, he declared. He said that the insurance companies get, on an average, $1.40 for every dollar of fire loss in the United States. Out of every dollar that is paid into insurance companies, he said, an average of 60 cents is paid out to cover the loss and the balance of 40 cents is used for expenses and profits.

The average loss of fire losses in six countries in Western Europe, Mr. Evans said, is 33 cents per capita. In the United States it is nearly $3 per capita.

The tremendous fire loss in this country is attributable to several causes. One of these is that there are too many badly-built buildings. The woodwork in them is so inferior that they readily become prey to flames, and nothing can prevent their destruction. One of the most criminal causes for fire loss, he declared, is careless housekeeping.

Plate Glass Cornice or Eaves.

Plate glass has been applied to a novel, but very practical, use in the building of a pretentious house in Waterbury, Conn. The house has a considerable overhang of cornice, or eaves, which, if constructed of the usual materials, would have darkened the bedrooms on the first floor. In order to overcome this difficulty by ordinary methods it would have been necessary to raise the roof, or narrow the cornice, and the adoption of either of these schemes would have destroyed the lines of the house. It was finally decided to use plate glass for the overhang, as this material would afford all the light required and at the same time give the requisite strength on account of the thickness and quality of the glass used. The high polish of the surface keeps the glass free from dirt, and the additional cost involved is but a few hundred dollars.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

Innovations in Material and Equipment Tha tMerit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

A Gutter of Cast Iron:

Every building owner and most every contractor has had experience with the old-fashioned sheet tin and galvanized iron hanging gutter. Bending, sometimes breaking, under the pressure of a ladder; giving way under the weight of an accumulation of snow in the winter season, rotting out under acid fumes and causing more or less constant annoyance and endless bills for repair. Hitchings & Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., are making a hanging gutter of cast iron that does the work of the old sheet metal gutter equally well, is easy to put up, can be cast to suit any type or design of roof or building, stands up under any kind of wear or weather, costs nothing for repair and outlasts the roofing. This style of gutter is used almost exclusively abroad, doesn't cost enough to make its use prohibitive, requires no soldering and comes in six-foot lengths with joints fitted ready for use. The firm making this very desirable gutter will be pleased to forward prices and descriptive literature to parties interested.

Theatre Ornamentation:

The Decorators' Supply Company, Archer avenue, Chicago, Illinois, make a specialty of plaster relief decorations for theatre fronts, moving picture places and other buildings of an amusement type. The company has had years of experience in this peculiar field, has designed some of the showiest and most attractive playhouse fronts in the country, issues a handsome catalog displaying samples of the work it is able to turn out and is prepared to furnish special designs at short notice.

A Keyless Door Lock:

A door lock that offers perfect protection against burglars, presents an attractive appearance and yet requires no keys, is the novelty that is offered the trade by the Dayton Keyless Lock Company, Dayton, Ohio. The manufacturers claim that this lock has the unique advantage that it can't be picked even by the most expert cracksman. It can be opened in three seconds, day or night, by anyone familiar with the combination, is so constructed that the combination may be changed at any time and completely does away with the key nuisance. A post card request to the manufacturers will bring descriptive literature and prices.

Hardwood Flooring:

The Cincinnati Floor Company, 228 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, wants a carpenter in every town to take hold of a new "thin flooring" in hardwood that is one of the specialties of this concern. This flooring is so tongued and grooved that once the old floor is leveled the crudest hatchest-and-saw man couldn't go wrong in putting it down. Every piece is level, uniform and perfect, and when put down according to directions the result is a perfect expanse of beautiful hardwood finish. The company will be pleased to send a booklet, "Profitable Opportunities to Carpenters," to all who mail a post card request mentioning this publication. This booklet tells everything worth knowing about the subject of laying and finishing hardwood floors.

"Granite" Roofing:

One of the strongest and most convincing points urged in behalf of the "granite" roofing manufactured by the Eastern Granite Roofing Company, Battery Place, New York, as substantiating its claim to superiority over other composition roofing materials is the fact that in addition to possessing all of the good points claimed for its competing brands, "granite" has the immense and easily-grasped advantage of a six-inch overlap. The usual roofing material of this class affords but a three-inch lap. For factory and other buildings of unusual size "granite" ought to come pretty close to being an ideal roofing.

J. M. Sanitor One-Piece Construction:

The J. M. Sanitor one-piece seat manufactured by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company is claimed by plumbers to be by long odds the finest thing of the kind on the market. Moulded in one piece under hydraulic pressure it has no sections to come apart, no bolts, nails or screws to work loose and no half-glued joints to split and warp. This seat is worthy of the Johns-Manville reputation for honest workmanship and lasting quality.

Beaver Board:

Beaver Board is a thoroughly meritorious, durable, attractive and easily applied wall board that looks well, wears well, is sanitary and pleasing and is guaranteed by the makers not to crack or peel off. Any carpenter can apply this board, nailing direct to the studding, and one of its pleasing features is that it can be used to cover old walls as well as to provide new ones. A booklet issued by the company showing how to use Beaver board, various designs and decorative effects possible with it and a mass of other useful information on the general subject of wall covering may be had on request. Address the Beaver Company of Buffalo, Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Kawneer System:

The Kawneer System is a method of building store fronts that is the result of years of careful effort and study upon the part of the president of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company, Mr. Francis J. Plym. Mr. Plym, a practicing architect in Kansas City, recognized the need that existed for a system of glass setting that would give a greater exposure of plate glass for store fronts without frosting, sweating, admitting dust or increasing glass insurance rates. As a result of his study of the question he evolved what is now known throughout the country as the Kawneer System, the merit of which is generally recognized. Booklet No. 2, just out, presents illustrations showing what the Kawneer System will do for a store front. Address Kawneer Manufacturing Company, Niles, Michigan.

Monarch metal Weather Strips

To be economical does not necessarily mean to be miserly. Economy means getting the most good out of what you have and what you spend. You have perhaps considered weather strips a luxury, but Monarch Metal Weather Strips are an economy, because they will pay for themselves in the saving of fuel; will prevent sickness caused by drafts and save doctors' bills; will save a large part of the drudgery and expense of housecleaning; will save the lace curtains and delicate furnishings from injury by soot; do not wear out, but remain perfectly efficient as long as the building stands. They are not expensive—price within the reach of all.

They are the only real interlocking weather strips in the world. Sash cords can be replaced without removing the strips. The sash cord grooves do not injure the efficiency of the strips. They are tubular in shape, cannot be bent. They slide metal in metal, not metal in wood, therefore there is no leakage caused by wear. They have no knife edges to cut the hands; their position in the window protects them from injury and makes them inconspicuous. They do not require deep grooves to be cut in the edges of the sash. They prevent rattling of the windows by their peculiar interlocking shape.

And last, but by no means least, they are so constructed that your sash works as smoothly and easily after they have been installed as before. A catalogue showing the design of this strip, and its application, along with a list of prominent buildings in which it is now n use, may be had by addressing F. W. Burgess, No. 371 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hints on Fireplace Construction:

This booklet, published by the H. W. Covert Company, 168 Duane street, New York, explains in detail the mistakes made by the average workman when he sets about the construction of a fireplace. The Covert concern has had years of experience in fireplace construction and can give the architect, builder and bricklayer valuable information along this line. The booklet is free and will be sent on request to readers mentioning "The Builders' Guide."

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New York's New Municipal Building.

Herculean efforts are being made to hurry the construction of the new Municipal Building for the New York city government. Of the half million or more feet of granite that will be required in the construction, 150,000 feet are already stored in New York. In addition to this, granite for the structure is being quarried and cut at the rate of 40,000 feet per month. The steel alone to be used will exceed 26,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons are already stored, ready for the beginning of the steel setting. The contracts for the stone and steel are said to be the biggest ever placed in the history of building construction.

The building, which was designed by Architects McKim, Mead & White, is contracted to be turned over to the city, complete, on January 1, 1912. The Thompson-Starrett Company is the contractor for the building and it is making heroic efforts to duplicate on the Municipal Building the records it has made recently in the erection of private buildings.

American Architecture Progressing.

Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle, the successful competitor in the contest of designs for the Fulton Memorial Water Gate, in which more than sixty plans were submitted, has something of interest to say in regard to the progress of American architecture. In a recent interview published in the New York Herald, he says:

"Has the American style in architecture arrived? Not yet, I think, but it will come in good time. It will have to be developed, and developed unconsciously. It's hard to say what it will be like, when it does get here, but I should say that it will have all the best elements in the architectures that have gone before, just as the race has all the best elements in the best races of the world to date. It is coming, though, without a doubt, and coming much more quickly than similar products of the olden days. In the twenty-five years in which I have been in touch with it, vast strides have been made in architecture here. The architectural magazines bear witness to this, and the facilities for education at the time when I first entered an office cannot begin to compare with the facilities of today.

"It is, of course, trite to say that things move quickly these days, and that the development in architecture goes ahead like the rest. But it is none the less true. At the time of the Renaissance, communication between countries, and even between parts of countries, was slow. News traveled slowly, and the results of experiments and innovations went at the same pace. Today it is very different. With the camera, the halftone and all the different methods of reproduction, ideas are imitated and absorbed and assimilated almost as soon as they are set forth. In this country we are drawing on the rest of the world.

"I don't mean that we are consciously imitating any particular person or set of persons. But if we see anything good we use it. If we see anything which gets the results we desire better than the methods we have used before, why, then we are out for it all the time. I think that in that sort of way the American style of architecture will be developed."

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

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COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 11-12, 1911—*Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Indiana,* Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 17, 1911.—Annual meeting of *Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania,* Pittsburg, Pa. Elmer K. Hiler, Secty., 803 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 17-19—Annual convention of *American Institute of Architects at San Francisco.* Glenn Brown, Secty., The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Jan. 17-18-19—*Middle West Clay Association,* Palmer House, Chicago.

Jan. 17-19—*Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers,* Columbus.

Jan. 18-19—Annual meeting of *American Society of Civil Engineers,* at New York City. Chas. Warren Hunt, Secty., 220 W. 57th street, New York.

Jan. 17-20—*Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association,* Denver, Colo.

Jan. 19-20—*Nebraska Lumber Dealers' Association,* Home Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 20.—Annual meeting of *Illuminating Engineering Society,* at New York City. P. S. Millar, Secty., 29 W. 29th street, New York.

Jan. 20-21—*Ohio Builders' Supply Association* Convention, Columbus.

Jan. 24-25—*Iowa Brick Association,* Boone, Iowa.

Jan. 24-26.—Annual meeting of *American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers* at New York City. W. M. Mackay, Secty., P. O. Box 1818, New York.

Jan. 25-26—*Retail Lumber Dealers' Association* of the State of New York, Onondaga, Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jan. 25-27.—*Southwestern Lumbermen's Association,* Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 6-11.—Annual convention of *National Brick Manufacturers' Association* at Louisville, Ky. J. A. Randall, Secty., Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6-7-8.—*Building Brick Association of America,* Louisville, Ky., Seelbach Hotel.

Feb. 6-10.—*National Paving Brick Association,* Louisville, Ky., Seelbach Hotel.

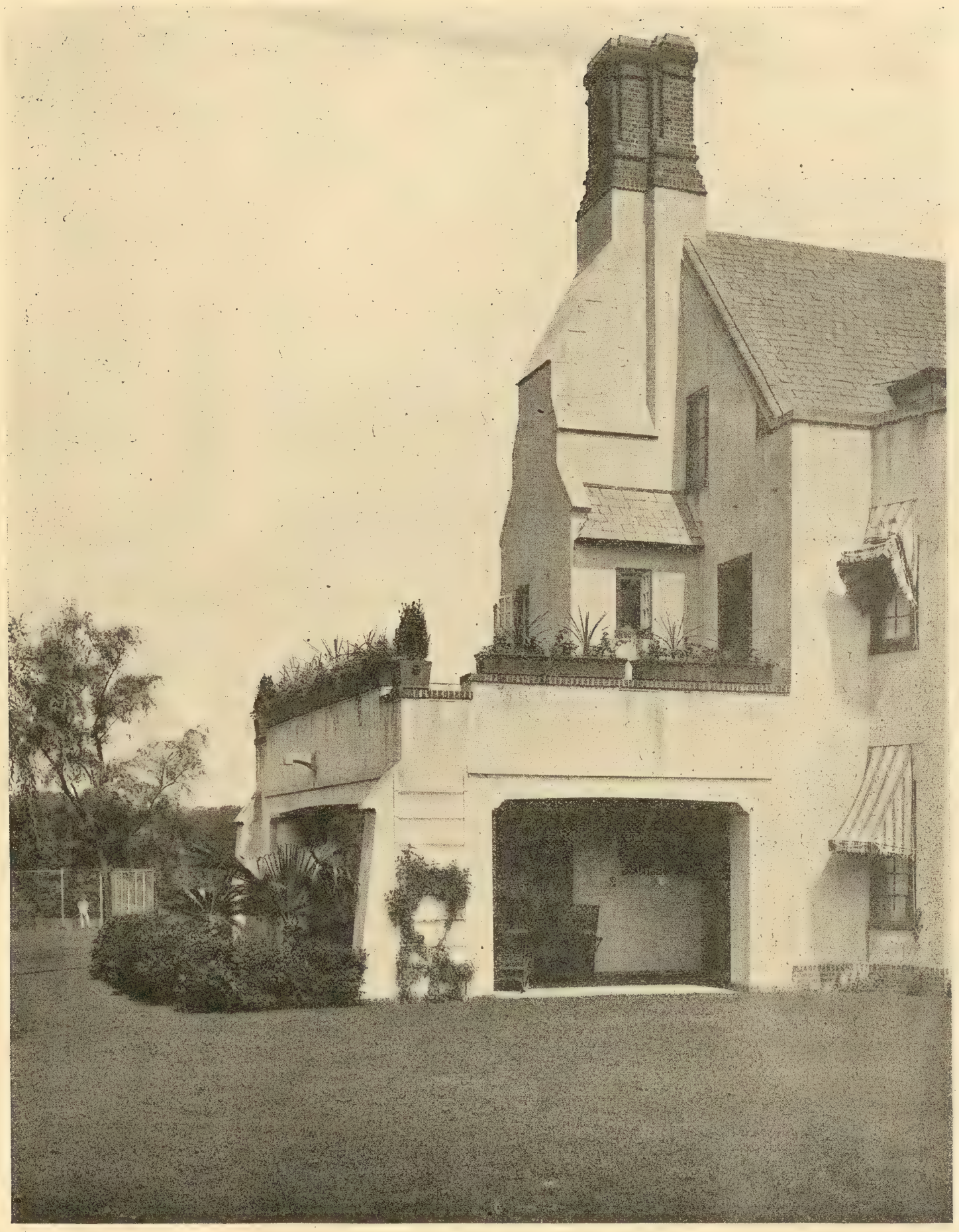
Feb. 14-16.—*Illinois Lumber Dealers' and Builders' Supply Association,* Chicago.

Feb. 14-16.—*American Ceramic Society,* Trenton, N. J.

Feb. 21-22.—*National Builders' Supply Association Convention,* Congress Hotel, Chicago.

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DELONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 11, 1911

EDITORIAL COMMENT

It is poor business policy to place the building owner in the position of having to look you up. Every building owner who takes out a permit to build, alter or repair in the city of Philadelphia receives a copy of the Builders' Guide. Every architect in Philadelphia gets a copy. Don't you think it would be good business policy for you to have your card *here* where the man who is looking for it would be certain to find it? Start 1911 right! Take a space in the Guide and just keep tabs on results.

Our issue of December 21st contained, among other features, an article on "A City of Moulded Cement Houses," for which proper credit should have been given to "The Concrete Age," of Atlanta, Ga. In the rush of preparing for press this credit was omitted. We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment to one of the most readable of our Southern exchanges.

We quote, on another page in this number of the Guide, an article taken from the "Engineering Record" on the subject of "Paying for Pavements in New York." Conditions here in Philadelphia are so closely analogous to those described in the article in question that we feel under no obligations to invent any excuses for reprinting it in these pages. The subject of paving in a big city is one of the most difficult with which municipal managers have to contend. Good paving is expensive, both to lay and maintain. How expensive this little sidelight upon conditions in a sister city will serve in some measure to disclose.

This is to notify you, Mr. Architect, Mr. Builder, Mr. Manufacturer and Mr. Material Man, that you and each of you have this day been appointed Associate Editors of the Guide. Your duty will be to send in every week items of interest about yourself and your friends. To tell us what your are doing to push trade, your opinion of the outlook for 1911, any big things you are working on of trade interest and any little item of a personal sort calculated to be readable. This is your paper, be pleased to remember. It is being run in your interest.

In Pittsburg and Chicago there is some talk of legislating against the skyscraper on the ground that this class of building not only shuts off a considerable area of sunlight from its less lofty neighbors, but upon the additional and somewhat novel ground that it tends to "congest business activity" by focussing certain lines of trade at one given point. Just how this latter tendency can be curbed by limiting the height of skyscrapers we are at a loss to imagine. As a matter of fact, the tendency in question existed long before the skyscraper type of building was ever heard of. Real estate men in New York city are complaining because the new Pennsy terminal in that town has already started a notable shifting of trade centres within that particular locality. The completion of the new parkway and the building of a considerably enlarged and more modern station extending to Arch street is certain to cause a similar shifting of values here. That the skyscraper, by housing a very considerable number of tenants, exercises something of the same influence in a smaller way we have no doubt. Limiting the number of stories in buildings of this character will have but little effect, to our way of thinking, on the march of trade. The height of buildings of this type is one of the things that, we are inclined to feel, may safely be left to regulate itself. Sooner or later the supply of skyscraping office buildings must equal the demand. When this point is reached the skyscraper will cease to trouble. In the meantime the authorities of Pittsburg and Chicago should be placed on bromides. It is an indication of nervous disorder for one to fight thus vigorously an eventuality at once remote and impossible.

Cement manufacturers, architects, engineers and contractors will be interested in the announcement that *Cement Age,* of New York, and *Concrete Engineering,* of Cleveland, two of the leading monthly publications in the cement field, have been consolidated. *Cement Age,* which was established in 1904, has been issued under the editorship of Mr. Robert W. Lesley, vice-president of the American Society for Testing Materials, and an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who is also one of the most prominent figures in the cement industry in this country. *Cement Age* has covered the popular features of cement construction, as well as the engineering and manufacturing side of the industry, and *Concrete Engineering* has been especially devoted to that branch of the industry indicated by its title. Beginning with the January, 1911, issue, the two magazines will be consolidated under the title: "Cement Age with which is combined Concrete Engineering." The magazine will be slightly larger than the present size of *Cement Age,* and will have a type page 6x9 inches, thus retaining the distinctive magazine form which has been a popular feature of the older publication. The increased space will be more acceptable to both readers and advertisers. A two-column make-up will be a further innovation.

It is the purpose to preserve the best features of both the magazines, thus maintaining the prestige each has won. The use of cement from the architectural and engineering standpoints, as well as its manufacture, will be thoroughly covered, together with the popular features that are of such great interest to the general public.

Allen Brett, editor of *Concrete Engineering* for the past two years, will take the position as associate editor of the new publication, and Arthur E. Warner, formerly business manager of *Concrete Engineering,* will become Western manager. There will be no change in the present staff of *Cement Age,* Mr. Lesley continuing as editor, Frederic F. Lincoln as president of the Cement Age Company, in charge of the New York office, at 30 Church street and of the Eastern advertising field, and Edward A. Trego as associate editor.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less directly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

Scoria bricks or slag paving blocks have been manufactured in the Middlesborough district in England for many years and shipped to this country in considerable quantities since 1894. This variety of brick is made from molten slag and annealed in a beehive oven.

If you want something and don't know where to get it write to us. We'll put you right without cost.



Architect, Horace Wells Sellers
Philadelphia

GARAGE AND COACHMAN'S HOUSE AT DEVON, PA.

Courtesy of
T. Square Club

THE MERITS AND USES OF ROOFING PAPERS.

We build houses differently today than we did a generation ago, and we cover them with a much better quality of roofing and fire resisters, and are less particular as to appearances, with the exception of the most costly structures where the roof becomes a prominent part of the building. In such cases the roof is more than a simple house covering, it is a portion of the wall, and one that answers for both side wall and roof. In other words, it is a mansard, and this demands more than the ordinary house covering.

But even in the walls of the houses, for the most part, there is used as a backing, or sheathing, building paper that serves as a protection to the other materials and at the same time increases their warmth and durability. This building paper, while similar in some respects to ready roofing, is not so used except in the ordinary jobs, and for this purpose it does admirably well, being an effective, cheap and easily applied form of house covering.

The dealer who sells ready roofing should not overlook the fact that there is an opportunity here to make a decided play with his building paper lines, and that if he cares to make a feature of this in connection with his other supplies the time and effort will not be in vain. Many people do not use building paper in the construction of their houses for several reasons. Some of them think that it is too costly and that without it applied to the walls of their houses, particularly frame houses, that it will not make any material difference anyway. Here, according to the Dealers' Building Material Record, is where they make a very serious error, and one that should be understood and looked into by the supply man with thought. The very nature of the building paper is such that it prevents cold, dampness, heat and other undesirable elements from entering the building at all seasons of the year. It adds very much to the warmth of a house in winter by keeping out the chill, and keeps the structure cooler in summer by preventing the heat from coming through the walls. It acts as a retardant to all such unwelcome elements, and is a decided saving in other respects.

It can be applied by the builder in a short time and with the least amount of labor. It is not costly, and if one considers the vast amount of good that it does, the matter of cost falls into insignificance. We must look beyond the first or initial cost of any commodity, and ascertain just what are the actual lasting results to be gained. But in this case there is a very limited first cost, so that it is not a matter of so much importance after all.

What has the supply man done to advance the sale of building paper, for use on structures for this purpose? He has been doing more and more with ready roofing, but it is possible that he may have been neglecting to do as much to advertise the building paper line as it deserves. If he has not been taking note of the several advantages thus offered for its increased use, then there is every reason for his beginning to do so now. Let him understand that there are a number of good strong arguments in favor of building papers, and that he should not lose sight of what might be gained in this way so that his sales will be multiplied.

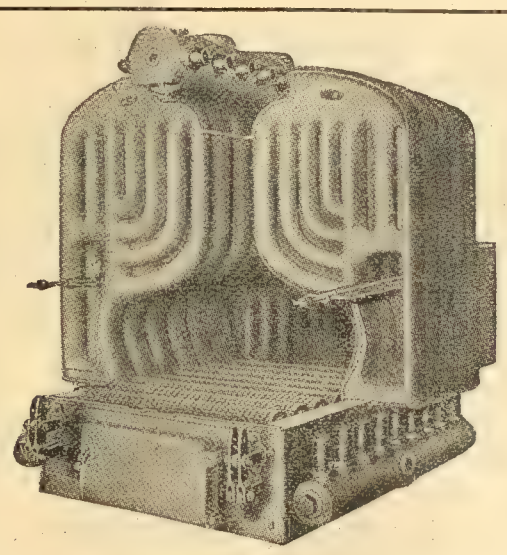
At this time of the year the use of the various Electric household conveniences seem particularly desirable. It frequently haphens that when we desire to use such apparatus, we find that our houses have not been properly wired, from the standpoint of havconvenient outlets in the various rooms. Architects and Builders should be particularly careful to include in all their specifications for new buildings a proviso covering baseboard sockets in the various rooms.

For further information consult

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It is not necessary to neglect the matter of ready roofing to push the building paper industry; in fact, they should become intertwined with each other to such an extent that by pushing one there will be an increased demand for the other as well. In some respects they are very much alike and this is the very reason for there being a concerted action looking toward the greater development of the industry as a whole.

Every new contract that is let will offer some point of vantage for the supply dealer to improve his condition. Sometimes it may not be possible for him to make a sale of ready roofing, but he can sell a bill of roofing paper for sheathing. Let the building people understand that it is to their interest to listen to your arguments in behalf of paper for this purpose. What an admirable preventive for the encroachment of dampness. How well it will protect a house against heat and cold. We have said that before, but it is so vital that it is worthy repetition. This is the strong point to make to your doubting customer. Let him understand that there is more real economy in covering his house with this protection than in making his walls so thick. The dampness is what causes so much ruin and decay in any building. Keep out the element of moisture and you have learned one of the primary secrets against decay. This will assist in a way that is not to be discounted by any imaginary argument against it.

The importance of the building paper lines then becomes as of as much interest to the average supply man as the ready roofing industry, and is one that should not be overlooked in the least. He has an opportunity here that is of the highest value to him. If he fails to profit by it then the fault of his failure to increase the demand for the same is only with himself. The argument is all in his favor and the material has long ago proven its merit to a claim in the building world. He can add to his profits just as easy, he can make his business grow just as rapidly as he chooses, but he must be up and doing every minute. It may be possible that his competitor has not been overlooking the several advantages of this material and that he has been doing far more in other ways by having boosted the common commodity of paper for building uses. Make inquiries and see if this is a fact. It may surprise you to learn some things that you had not dreamed before about this line.

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architest, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation. Let us get together.

An Unusual Wood Floor.

An unusual wood floor has been discovered in a small building in Derbyshire, England. It was carried by beams supported entirely by exterior walls without intermediate columns for piers. The width of the floor was about three-fourths of its length and was carried on two longitudinal and two transverse beams, all of them spaced nearly equidistantly and none of them long enough to reach across from supporting wall to supporting wall. Each beam reached about two-thirds of the way across the building and was framed at one end into the middle of a beam at right angles to it, the other end being supported on the wall. The four beams were thus framed together at their middle points, forming a rectangle concentric with the outer walls of the building and with each of its sides about one-third the length of the parallel side of the building. The beams were mortised and tenoned together at their intersections and were covered with diagonal flooring boards. Another unusual wooden floor 60 ft. square is said to have been constructed in Amsterdam without any beams or girders whatever, except on the exterior walls, where the corners were tied together with iron straps. The floor was really a solid wooden dome 4½ in. thick with a rise of only 2½ in. at the centre. It was made of three crossed courses of 1½-in. boards "grooved and fingered" together. The two first courses were laid diagonally at right angles to each other and the third course was laid transversely, all three courses being nailed together.

Machine to Paint Under Side of Flooring.

Numerous architects have long appreciated the advantage of protecting flooring on the back, and some have specified that it be painted before being laid, the object being that after the flooring is laid at the building and the top surface filled, the porous wood is protected both top and bottom from the effect of moisture. The principal difficulty up to the present has been the expense of labor in handling so many short pieces incidental to end-matched flooring, and the time required to paint each piece separately without daubing the face side. An ingenious machine has recently been perfected, according to the Woodworker, which consists of mechanism for feeding flooring through the machine and spreading paint evenly on the under surface of the stock. This is done at the rate of 100 feet in length per minute. In connection with the machine are a conveyor and dryer. The flooring, in coming from the machine, is received by the conveyor and is moved automatically to the dryer, which receives it and delivers it after an interval thoroughly dry and ready to bundle. The flooring is not touched by hand from the time it is put into the machine until it is received from the dryer, thoroughly dry. In this way the danger of daubing the face side by handling is avoided.

PURE WHITE LEAD—WHAT IT IS and HOW MADE

The Place of Pure White Lead In Modern House Painting—The "Old Dutch" Process and The Modern Process of Making Described.

A great many people have a hazy idea as to just what white lead is and how it is used. Not long ago the writer had occasion to consult with an artist about some illustrations to be used in connection with a series of white lead advertisements and the artist had absolutely no conception as to what white lead really was.

He asked the writer if white lead was used in connection with machinery. When told it was paint he admitted his ignorance and seemed very much interested in knowing the facts about this wonderful paint product.

The story so interested this particular gentleman that the writer feels it may be of interest to others and it is hoped the following facts about pure white lead, the great standard paint pigment, will prove interesting, writes Roger I. Cuyler, in the American Carpenter and Builder.

Recently a writer of some reputation after delving into the subject of white lead and tracing it back through history gives the following very interesting facts:

"Closely related to the house beautiful is the white lead that makes it so. We have often heard about the house ceiled with vermillion being beautiful and desirable, still the house that is painted with pure white lead and pure linseed oil is not only beautiful but is well protected and the paint will prove durable, and will successfully brave the sun, wind, rain and the combined bitterness of the winter months with resources of fairly infinite capacity.

"Pure white lead is to the house painter, and for that matter to the sign painter, the bulletin board painter, yea even to the painter of fences, what a rich and kindly soil is to the husbandman. Pure white lead is the alpha and omega, the first and last of all house paint, worthy to be distinguished as such.

"You may go back into the young age of the world—back, if you will, to the days of Pliny and the golden age of Athens—and find white lead consumed not only as a decorative medium, but as a cosmetic indispensable to the dainty and classic maids of the no less classic city. In all generations from that far-off time, when it was variously called cernsa, cerosa, psimuthion and so on, white lead has been fluctuating in point of quality from bad to good and better to best, and is indispensable as a paint pigment."

The manufacture of white lead is, therefore, an old and reliable industry. The Dutch are credited with perfecting white lead corrosion to a commercial basis some two hundred years ago, although history tells us the Egyptians used white lead in the early days.

What White Lead Is and How It Is Made.

Hydro-carbonate of lead, commonly called white lead, is produced from pure metallic lead, acetic acid (vinegar) and carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas). These are the only materials from which a white lead can be produced, combining at the same time body, easy working properties and great durability. While there are several processes by which pure white lead is made, most of the white lead used in this country today is produced by either the "Old Dutch" or the "Carter" process.

The Old Dutch process derives its name from the place where it was perfected and from its age. The pure metallic lead is melted and cast into perforated disks called "Buckles." These disks are placed in pots containing a small amount of weak acetic acid and surrounded by tan bark. The tan bark ferments and gives off carbonic acid gas, the disks are slowly oxidized or corroded and changed, by the absorption of the carbonic acid gas from the tan bark, into white lead.

The corroded white lead is next separated from the core of the disk, it is washed thoroughly and ground and is mixed with a small amount of pure linseed oil and is then ready for the painter.

The Carter process is a modern and more scientific application of the old principle. The chemical construction of the white lead produced by the process is identical with the lead produced by the old method of corrosion, which has been a standard for so many years. There is nothing crude or primitive about this modern process. It represents the highest development in white lead manufacture. With it the corrosion is under perfect control at all times, and the result is a more uniform and perfect product.

In the Carter process the pure metallic lead is first melted. The molten lead is made as fine as flour by a jet of steam which strikes it as it passes through the pipe from the melting pot. The atomized metallic lead is then placed in cylinders, 10 to 12 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, which make six revolutions an hour.

Purified carbonic acid gas flows into these cylinders constantly, while at intervals trained men spray the contents with a weak solution of acetic acid and water. As the cylinders slowly revolve the lead is constantly shifted so that every particle is exposed to the corroding agencies. The progress of corrosion, therefore, as well as the composition of the finished product, is under absolute control. By this modern process it is possible to thoroughly corrode white lead in about fifteen days because an atom is the unit worked upon rather than a pound disk as in the old process. The old Dutch process requires a much longer time and the finished product is absolutely the same in chemical construction, although it is claimed that the white lead produced in the modern, more scientific way is whiter and finer; and this has its advantages.

Use of White Lead.

Pure white lead reaches the painter in the form of a thick paste. It has been thoroughly ground and the pigment is extremely fine. All that is necessary is to thin the white lead paste down with pure linseed oil and necessary thinners, and color to suit any particular purpose desired.

Pure white lead has a natural affinity for pure linseed oil. The linseed oil and white lead combine into one perfect product—paint—just as sugar and water combine into syrup. Because of this perfect combination of linseed oil and white lead the house painted with a pure white lead mixture is certain to be well protected; and a beautiful job results. When pure white lead is used there is an entire absence of cracking and scaling paint.

Pure white lead paint wears long and evenly, no burning or scraping of the old paint is required when a new coat of paint is applied over the old white lead coat. Pure white lead has been the standard of paint excellence for hundreds of years and will continue as the best paint material because of its ability to give the most exacting service and to maintain under the most violent elemental disturbances a fabric of undiminished depth and surface solidity.

Pure white lead wears defiantly against such enemies as unseasoned wood, prevailing gases, if any, and a great multitude of forces inimical to its appearance and durability. While it is not always successful in resisting the advances of these untoward and disturbing conditions, it invariably wages a good fight and surrenders without discredit.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.



PAYING FOR PAVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Good street pavements mean so much to the convenience and comfort of city dwellers that the only objection of any weight that usually appears against their construction or reconstruction is that of expense. When it is considered that hardly a structure is subjected to more destructive influences than a pavement, it is self-evident that they must be costly. There is absolutely no way of avoiding this conclusion, and sound business principles require it to be faced boldly and met directly. Yet there is a continual tendency to shift the burden of construction and maintenance on posterity in a way which would spell early ruin for a commercial enterprise. What is meant can be best illustrated by referring to the conditions in the city of New York, which are the subject of considerable anxiety to those connected with street improvements, as the reports of Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Bureau of Estimate and Apportionment, and remarks by Messrs. George W. Tillson and A. S. Tuttle before a recent meeting of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, show with convincing clearness. At the present time the new pavements are generally paid for by local assessments, while reconstruction is paid for by the issue of corporate stock and, to a rather indefinite extent, by the issue of revenue bonds. The extension of this system to its logical conclusion when all the streets of the city have been paved is shown by some figures recently compiled by Mr. Tuttle.

The investigations of this engineer show that between January 1, 1898, and January 1, 1909, about 4.7 per cent. of the entire paved area of the streets were relaid annually. The records show further that the repaving cost from $50,000 to $56,000 per mile. From these officials records, Mr. Tuttle concludes that 20 years may be assumed as the average life of a properly laid pavement and $55,000 per mile as the cost of repaving. Taking the average city block as 200x700 ft. and the streets and avenues as 60 and 80 ft. wide, respectively, when the city is entirely paved, it will have about 8000 miles of streets. On the basis of the average estimates already mentioned, this will call for an annual issue of corporate stock amounting to $22,000,000, and the appalling total of $1,100,000,000 of corporate stock will be continuously outstanding for repaving when this condition is reached, which, at the present rate of development of the city, will be in about 70 years. This represents borrowed money, but in order to pay interest and sinking fund charges on this indebtedness the city must raise an amount estimated at $51,205,000 in the annual tax levy. In return for such an enormous drain on the treasury, the city will own pavements of an actual value of only $440,000,000, the whole of which sum, moreover, was originally paid into the treasury through assessments on the abutting property.

Attention is called to this matter because the absurdity of issuing bonds running 50 years to pay for pavements which last only 20 years is so self-evident that the continuation of the policy can only be explained on one ground. Fortunately one of the city officials in a position to speak authoritatively on the matter has acknowledged that this ground is the correct one, namely, that up to the present time the proposition to increase the tax rate so as to pay annually the legitimate expenses for repaving is something that no public official has had the courage to indorse, although an examination of the budget for 1911 will show that approximately $50,600,000 is directly chargeable to the debt service, and if the city is to continue to borrow money instead of paying cash, this annual contribution must be increased. Consequently the city is going ahead with its street work by methods which will eventually saddle the community with a tremendous annual expense for which there will be hardly anything tangible to show. The dangers of the situation have been pointed out by engineers so forcefully that they cannot be held responsible for future troubles, and it is very desirable to have the matter taken up by the financial officials of the city and thoroughly sifted.—Engineering Record.

Real Estate Auctions in Japan.

They have a queer notion about the conducting of real estate auctions in Japan. Instead of gathering together a number of purchasers to make verbal bids and compete with each other for securing the property on sale, the auctions are conducted entirely without noise or excitement. The auctioneer describes the property to be sold, and asks for bids upon it. Each bidder then writes the highest price which he is willing to pay on a piece of paper, and deposits it in a box. After the bidding is ended the box is opened and the house or lot is transferred to the one who has offered the highest price. It is more like an election than an auction, and nobody is allowed to know how much a competitor has offered for the property. The system eliminates competitive bidding of purchasers against each other, and prevents the running up of prices by false bidders engaged by the owners to swell the amount of their revenues. Of course, it is still possible for the owner to secure the connivance of bidders, so as to prevent the sale from being made below a certain figure, by depositing bids at the price decided on. But the wrangling and fighting among bidders is entirely done away with, and this is certainly a most desirable result.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1910.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of February, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the United States Post Office at MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Milledgeville, Ga., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,437.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus and electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at LEXINGTON, N. C., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Lexington, N. C., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,462.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of February, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas, piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at BARRE, VERMONT, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Barre, Vt., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,468.

.. REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 7, 1911:

Number of Transfers	638
Amount of Transfers	$1,840,476.00
Cash consideration	681,501.00
Ground rent consideration	2,183.25
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	36,387.52
Mortgage consideration	1,158,975.00

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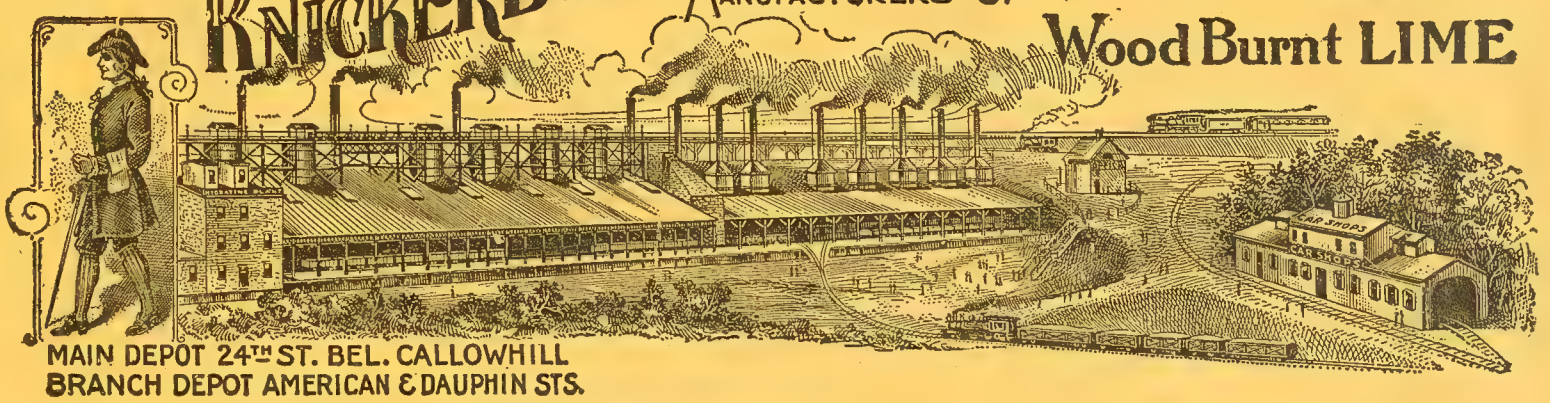
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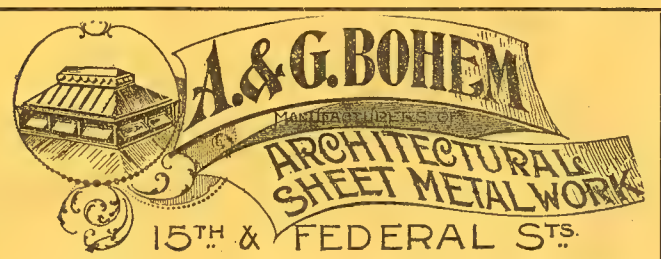
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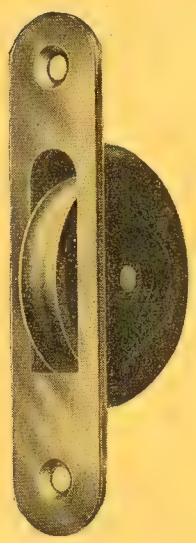
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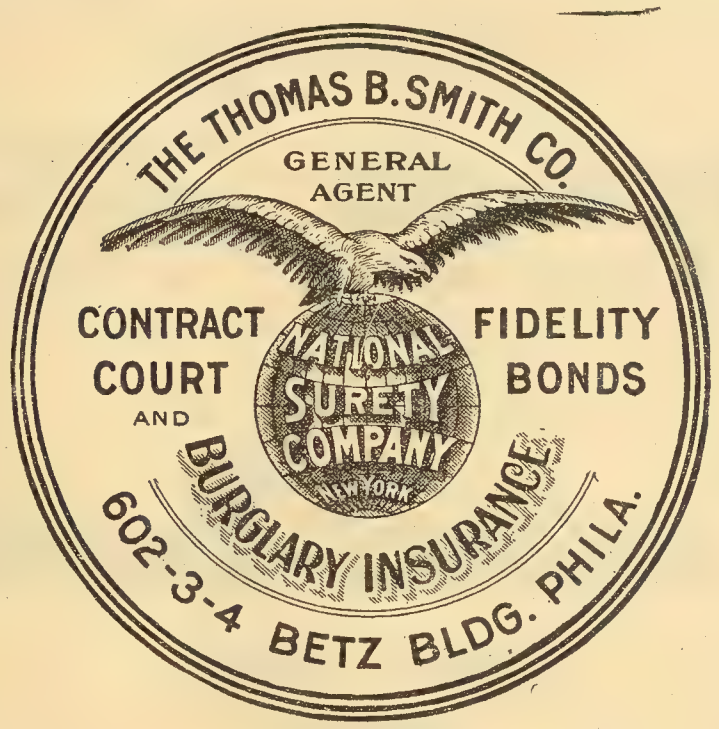
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Mt. Airy and Gowen avenues, $25,000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner. Emmanuel G. Kolb, 1440 Snyder avenue. Brick and stone, three stories, 70 by 52 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North 19th street; E. J. Kreitburg, 1345 Arch street.

Office building (alterations), 520 Walnut street. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Sidney E. Hutchinson, President Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, 425 Walnut street. Brick, four stories, 26 by 200 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Stores and apartments, Nineteenth and Arch streets. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Nelson Fry, 1901 Arch street. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due January 21st. The following are figuring: Gilpin Guernsey Co., North American Bldg.; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; George C. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence, Ithan, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, William T. Field, 530 South Forty-eighth street. Stone, two and a half stories, 60 by 28 feet and 20 by 30 feet, slate roof, hot-water heat. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Asylum buildings, Owings Mills, Md. Architects, Ellicott & Emmart, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Maryland Asylum & Training School for Feeble-minded, Owings Mills, Md. Stone and brick, two and three stories, slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due February 1st. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Custom House (alterations), Chestnut street, west of Fourth street. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government Treasury Dept. Consists of interior changes. Owners taking bids, due January 18th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.). Germantown, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Louis J. Kolb, 1431 North Fifteenth street. Brick and plaster, two and a half stories. Architect taking bids, due January 23rd. The following are figuring: Thomas H. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. C. Rea, 711 North Fifteenth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Church and rectory, Cape May, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, St. Mary's R. C. Church, Rev. D. S. Kelly, Cape May, N. J. Stone, one and three stories, 134 by 70 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa., $15,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, William F. Harris, Merion, Pa. Stone and frame, two and a half stories. Plans in progress.

Garage, 2314-28 Market street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Douredoure Bros., 103 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 120 and 105 feet, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due January 17th. The following are figuring: In addition to those previously reported—William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Thompson-Starrett Co., North American Bldg.

Stores and apartments (alt. and add.), Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street, Owner, Henry C. Biddle, Ambler, Pa. Brick, three stories, 60 by 44 feet, hot-water heat. Owners taking bids, due January 20th. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. Mowrey & Son, Flourtown, Pa.; C. J. Kemmerer, Ambler, Pa.; William C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; Liddy B. Heckler, Ambler, Pa.

Chapel, Broad street and Old York road. Architects, Horace Trumbower, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children. Stone and brick, one story, slate roof, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due January 18th. The following are figuring: George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; B. Ketcham & Sons, 1029 Brown street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Home (add.), Fifty-eighth and Thomas avenue. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Baptist Home and Orphanage. Brick and stone, one story, steam heat. Preliminary plans in progress.

Engraving plant (add.), 147 North Seventh street. Architect, C. E. Rahn, 410 Walnut street. Owner, William Frizlen, 145 North Seventh street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 19 by 75 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due January 18th. William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street, is figuring.

Twin residence, St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone and rough cast, two and a half stories, 30 by 100 feet. Plans in progress.

Alts. to Armory for Dance Hall, Twentieth and Montgomery avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Mark A. Laskey, care Architects. Brick, one story, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (160), Second, Third, Ritner and Porter streets. Architect's private plans. Owners, Michael J. McCrudden and D. J. Maguire, Fidelity Bldg. Brick, two stories, 15 by 30 feet, slag roof, hot-air heat. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

(24) houses, Pulaski and Harvey sts., Germantown, $4000 cash each. Architects, D. J. Maguire, 708 Fidelity Bldg. Owner, Chas. B. Maguire, 708 Fidelity Bldg. Brick, three stories. Steam heat, slate roof, 17 by 55 feet. Owner will take sub-bids in one week.

(189) houses, Second, Wolf and Jackson streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, George O. Young, Sixth and Porter streets. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Owner will take sub-bids on all lines.

Alt. and add., warehouse, 316 North Third street. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, H. T. Potts, 316 North Third street. Steel and carpenter work. Architects have received bids.

Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets, $500,000. Architects (Associated), Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg., and Warren & Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third street, New York City. Owners, Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co., New York City. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, eight stories. Plans not yet started.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Orchitects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Lewis Lippincott, Riverton, N. J. Frame and plaster, two stories, 40 by 70 feet. Plans in progress.

Coal pockets, Ninth and Parrish streets. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Concrete. Owners taking bids due January 17th. Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets, are figuring.

Residence and stable, Ithan, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth

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Deposits	1,127,209.60
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Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
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Miscellaneous	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve	197,936.48
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street. Owner, George D. Ogden, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station. Stone, two stories, 40 by 65 feet. Architects taking revised bids, due January 14th. Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets, are figuring.

Alt. to Armory for Dance Hall, Twentieth street and Montgomery avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Mark A. Laskey, care Architects. Brick, one story, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due January 16th. The following are figuring: Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; Smith Hardican Co., 1609 Cherry street; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Frank I. Wentz, 1618 North Twenty-seventh street.

Alt. for garage, 2047 Rittenhouse street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, James G. Sullivan. Brick and concrete, two stories. Architect taking bids, due January 13th. The following are figuring: Jacob Meyer & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg; Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg.; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street;; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Post-office, Bowling Green, Ky. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, three stories, 86 by 62 feet, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due January 21st. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; H. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.; Plowman Const. Co., 1001 Chestnut street.

Residences (54), Twenty-first and Passyunk avenue, $225,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate, Stephen Girard Bldg. Brick, two stories, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Bank building, Atlantic City, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Co. Granite, one story, 50 by 100 feet, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due January 24th. James O. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Insane asylum (add.), Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Architects, Louis L. Stockton and H. C. Pelton, New York City. Owners, Schuylkill County Commissioners, Charles F. Straughn, Controller, Pottsville, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, three and four stories. Three wings, 60 by 137 feet each, slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due January 17th. The following are figuring: Edward Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg.; W. H. Fissell & Co., St. James' Bldg., New York City; Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Messersmith & Heffner, Pottsville, Pa.; Joseph N. Meyer, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; W. G. Cornell Co., Everett Bldg., New York City; Conners Bros. Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. L. Kreuger & Co., Summit Hill, Pa.; Beard Construction Co., Reading, Pa.; H. F. L. Rummel, Reading, Pa.

Cottage and dormitory, Cheyney, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg. Owners, Institute for Colored Youth, care George Vaux, Jr., Franklin Bank Bldg. Frame, two stories, 37 by 30 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Residence, Rydal, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, William F. Denegre, St. James' Hotel. Stone and frame, two and a half stories. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Farmhouse (alt. and add.), Rydal, Pa., $7000. Architects, DeArmond & Ashmead, & Bickley, 618 Chestnut streets. Owners, Herkness & Stetson, Land Title Bldg. Stone and brick, two and a half stories. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Insane asylum (add.), Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. H. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State of Pennsylvania Hospital for Criminal Insane. Brick, stone and steel, two stories, completion of three wards, buildings. Owners taking bids, due January 26th. H. E. Grau, 1707 Sansom street; Wayne Contracting Co., Glenwood and Columbia avenues, are figuring.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Walter W. Weingarten, Perry Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 33 by 40 feet. Architect taking bids, due January 19th. The following are figuring: J. R. Jackson, Perry Bldg.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street.

Dyeing plant (add.), Melon street, east of Seventeenth street. Architect, Werner Trumbower, Crozer Bldg. Owners, A. F. Bornot & Bro. Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due January 17th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co.,

1707 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; F. I. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; D. O. Boorse, 1625 Thompson street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2165 East York street. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street, Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Clubhouse and garage, $175,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Broad and Locust streets. Brick and concrete, three stories. Plans will be started just as soon as site has been selected.

Moving picture theatre, Kensington below Lehigh avenue. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Great Northern Amusement Co., care Architects. Brick and steel, one story, slag roof, steam heat. Plans not yet started.

Business building, 1405-07 Race street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans completed. Owner will take bids in about one week.

Residence, Elizabethtown, Pa., $5000. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, A. W. Cain, Elizabethtown, Pa. Stone, two stories. 23 by 50 feet. Plans in progress.

School, Harrisburg, Pa., $35,000. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, city of Harrisburg. Brick and stone, three stories, 136 by 50 feet. Contract about to be awarded.

School, Harrisburg, Pa., $30,000. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, city of Harrisburg. Brick, three stories, 80 by 80 feet. Contract about to be awarded.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Offices (alt.), 122 South Fourth street, $20,000. Architects, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, C. D. Barney & Co., on premises. Brick, three stories, steam heat. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villa Nova, Pa., $26,000. Architects, Zantzinger & Borie, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George H. McFadden, Jr., Villa Nova, Pa. Stone and timber, three stories. Contract awarded to Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Horace W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Paul Spencer, Ardmore, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, 25 by 56 feet. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Moving Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Third and Fitzwater streets, $20,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, B. F. Miller, Third below Fitzwater street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 1010 East Moyamensing avenue.

Coaling Station, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, steel and concrete, 200 by 50 feet. Contract awarded to Enos L. Seeds, Twentieth and Atlantic streets.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Packard Motor Car Co. (O), Detroit, Mich. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $320,000. Eight concrete service buildings, 71 x 164 feet, Broad and Wood streets.

Edgar P. Earle (O), Twenty-third street and Gravers lane. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrove street. Cost, $4300. Carage, two-story brick store, 23 x 70 feet. Gravers lane.

Lizzie Rukelback (O), 4608 Richmond street. Frank Bukelback (C), 4608 Richmond street. Cost, $800. One two-story brick carpenter shop, 13 x 37 feet, 4605 Emery street. Cost, $1200. One two-story brick dwelling, 14 x 37 feet, 4607 Emery street.

James Bell & Co. (O), Hancock and Pollard street. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $3500. Stable, two story; stone; 35 x 59 feet, 1021-23 New Market street.

Henry Ellenberg (O), 3543 Germantown avenue. Cost, $60,000. (15) 3 story. Dwellings, store, 15 x 54 feet, Thirteenth street, north of Sixty-sixth avenue.

John E. Flynn (O), Stenton and Luray avenue. Cost, $400. Stable, two story, 17 x 27 feet.

Charles E. Beissel (O), Seventy-ninth and Island road. Cost, $5600. (4) two story, 15 x 42 feet. Fairview avenue and Seventy-seventh street.

Ellen Stewart (O), 420 North Sixty-third street. Robert F. Makin (C), 713 South Twentieth street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 50 North Fifty-second street.

Sam Boger (O), 265 Indiana avenue. C. L. Kline (C), 1233 South Sixth street. Cost, $330. Dwelling.

Bell Telephone Co. (O), Seventeenth and Filbert streets. J. Borden & Bros., 637 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $1000. Telephone Exchange, 103 Berks streets.

Charles D. Barney (O), 122 South Fourth street. J. Meyers & Sons (C), 608 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $20,000. Banking office, brick.

Charles Reynolds (O), Camden, N. J. William Meyer Co., 216 Quarry street. Cost, $800. Warehouse, 132 South Second street.

Thomas F. Curley (O), City Line, York road. J. H. Dogney (C), Seventh and Oak lane, Philadelphia. Cost, $2800. Store and dwelling. Addition, 12 x 14 feet.

Bessie Levy (O), Loraine Hotel. Henry Koch (C), 408 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $750. Stable, 20 x 40 feet. Brick, 534 Bodine street.

Alterations and Additions

Baker the Sign Man (O), 1033 Race street. J. C. Jones Co. (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $400. Manufactory.

Hutchinson Baking Co. (O), Thirty-third and Walnut streets. M. Monaghan (C), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Cost, $400. Boiler house.

John E. Egan (O), 23 South Eighth street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $360. Dwelling, 5223 Webster street.

Ed. C. Read (O), 2049 East Dauphin street. William E. Stone & Son (C), 2069 E. Dauphin street. Cost, $325. Store and dwelling, 2319 Coral street.

Berman Bros. (O), 6019 Market street. G. L. Applegate (C), 328 North Fifty-third street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 5940 Market street.

Berman Bros. (O), 6019 Market street. G. L. Applegate (C), 328 North Fifty-third street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 5942 Market street.

William Nusbrickel (O), 2246 North Twenty-sixth street. S. F. Brown (C), 2421 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $300. Atlantic Club, Twenty-eighth and Susquehanna avenue.

Cabos Moyer (O), 1335 North Fifty-ninth street. C. Edmond Gale (C), 5927 Girard avenue. Cost, $315. Dwelling, 1335 North Fifty-ninth street.

Wetherill & Bros., 136 South Thirtieth street. L. Snyder Sons, 260 North Marvine street. Cost, $1700. Boiler house, 14 x 40 feet.

John Illingsworth (O), Tacony and Lewis streets. Joseph R. Dickenson (C), 4139 Ovehard street. Cost, $1500. Steel Works. Fire damages.

Sydney Pemberton (O), 233 North Sixty-third street. Fisher & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Cost, $1000. Stone brick, 217 North Sixty-third street.

Morris Levin (O), 938 North Twelfth street. A. Rubin (C), 1610 South Ninth street. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling.

Stephen R. Snyder (O), 6322 Baynton street. James H. Walter (C), 168 East Walnut lane. Cost, $1200. Store, 2754 Germantown avenue.

H. L. Brown (O), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, $600. Offices, 1733 Chestnut street.

Dr. E. La Place (O), 1828 Rittenhouse street. MacTavish & Hazzard (C), 1515 Pine street. Cost, $1675. Stone, brick, 202 South Thirteenth street.

A. Hilenbert (O), 2003 North Thirteenth street. B. P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, $1200. Brick dwelling.

P. Daly (O), 2708 Grays Ferry road. J. Borden Bros. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $350. Brick, store and dwelling, 2708 Grays Ferry road.

Leo Belmont (O), Betz Building. John Atkinson (C). Cost, $400. Pool room, 926 North Forty-first street.

Benjamin Felter (O), 305 South Fifty-second street. David Wittenberg (C), 934 North Orianna street. Cost, $850. Brick, store and dwelling, 308 South Fifty-second street.

W. Catolio (O), 5017 Market street. N. Raidman (C), 5325 Chestnut street. Cost, $950. Store, brick.

Ignatus Dombroski (O), 4653 Stile street. Ggnar Paian (C), 4530 Talmon street. Cost, $1175. Dwelling.

A. M. Malyanlin (O), 241 Salden street. Cost, $2700. Dwellings, 123-133-39 South Sixtieth street.

C. P. Pfluman (O), Twelfth and Master streets. Allen Haldeman (C), Wynnewood avenue. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling.

Joseph B. Thomas (O), 30 North Fifth street. E. B. Kelly. Cost, $2000. Apartments, 3605-07 Chestnut street.

P., B. & W. R. R., Media, Pa. P., B. & W. Co., Media, Pa. Cost, $800. Station, Fifty-ninth and Hoffman streets.

Irwin S. Eidell (O), 4322 Pennsgrove avenue. George W. Gardner (C), 511 North Fortieth street. Cost, $780. Store and dwelling, 6011 Harpner street.


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Abraham Holperin (O), Sixth and Parrish streets. L. Baker (C), Sixth and Parrish streets. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

Richard Schwarer (O), 116 Market street. Augusto Geiger (C), 114 North Sixth street. Cost, $900. Restaurant.

Henry F. Barman (O), 1850 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

William Sharman (O), 635 Dudley street B. Klebauff (C), 819 Watkin street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

Joseph Baber (O), 4518 Frankford avenue. Phillips & Leister (C), 1608 Hansom street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling. 4456 Frankford avenue.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
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CARE IN SPECIFYING SPECIALTIES

Importance of Architects Keeping in Touch with Advertisers in the Trade Press—How Old Firms Deteriorate and give way to Younger and more Enterprising Competitors.

"There is one other matter worth taking into account in this connection, and that is the selection of satisfactory firms of specialists; whether these be mentioned in the original specification, or whether they be the firms to whose showrooms a client is taken. Probably there is scarcely an architect in the country but has become accustomed to dealing with certain great houses, and rarely goes anywhere else. Even young architects at the commencement of their career are tempted, and perhaps quite reasonably, so to favor the firms to which they have become accustomed during their pupilage and their subsequent experiences as assistants. There is a good deal to be said for this; but it must always be remembered that old firms are inclined to get out of date, even in these days of excessive competition, while changes of management will sometimes result in deterioration of quality. It is wise, therefore, for an architect, while sticking closely, as a rule, to those who have treated him well in the past, to keep his eyes open, in his clients' interest, to observe whether even better results could not be obtained by an occasional change.

"To do this, it is necessary constantly to watch the advertisements in the professional papers, for catalogues scattered broadcast through the post, often at enormous cost to the manufacturer, are never to be found when wanted. Their value is mostly seen when they are asked for by letter after the preliminary choice. It is true the casual advertisement is not likely to inspire great confidence, especially of the sort that seeks the cheap daily papers. It is the substantial advertiser, whose name becomes known, who eventually secures custom when the architect is seeking firms to deal with. It is the advertiser of this class who can always be found, and upon whom the architect knows he can depend for the particular goods which have been constantly kept before the public, especially if the advertisements show, by gradual alterations from time to time, that the firm in question does not allow itself to become out of date, but is always able to supply that which is thoroughly modern and sound."

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

The Smooth-On Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., has issued a 12-page booklet, describing the latest "Smooth-On" product, which is known as "Smooth-On" Protective Paint, for iron and steel.

In regard to this product the manufacturers make the following "Explanation:"

In all parts of the world the Smooth-On Iron Cements have ably demonstrated that they are absolutely the finest preparations for making repairs on iron and steel. Wherever a boiler is to be repaired, a pipe joint made tight or a casting mended, Smooth-On Cement suggests itself as the very first thing needed.

It is, therefore, little wonder that we have received repeated requests for an iron paint that would be of the same high order as the Smooth-On Iron Cements.

A paint that would be more than a mere covering, a paint that would permeate the pores of iron or steel and adhere tenaciously to their surfaces, making a positive and lasting protection to the metal.

On this subject the chemist of the Smooth-On Company has been working for the past three years and has produced what we think a perfect iron paint, one that we can safely label Smooth-On and know that it will live up to the Smooth-On reputation.

This metal covering will be sold as Smooth-On Iron Paint.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.

The company will be pleased to send a copy of this booklet to any subscriber upon request.

* * *

"Electric Heating Devices" are illustrated and described in a booklet issued by the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Among the devices shown are electric irons, disc stove, toilet articles, portable water heaters for buffet and bar, instantaneous water heaters, therapeutic heater, bar heater, lavatory heater, bath and tank heaters and electric radiators.

* * *

"What it Means to Be Clean" is the title of a booklet issued by the McCrum-Howell Co., New York, in the interest of the "Richmond" vacuum cleaning systems.

* * *

The Ohio Blower Company has recently published miniature catalogues in which are briefly described all the "Swartout" patented products. These include the well-known Swartout Cast Iron Exhaust Heads, Centrifugal Steam and Oil Separators of various types, the Swartout Automatic Safety Water Gauge and the new Rotary Ball Bearing Ventilators, which have just recently been placed on the market.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY

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Architects', Builders', and Engineers' Transits and Levels. "Weber's Economic" Architects' Level, $25.00 Complete. *Send for Catalogue, Vol. 300.*

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These catalogues are very handy for ready reference and will be sent on request by the Ohio Blower Company, Cleveland, O.

* * *

The "Universal" Sanitary Drinking Fountain is illustrated and described in a circular issued by the J. L. Hammett Co., Boston.

* * *

"Vacuum Cleaning and School Hygiene" is the title of a new booklet issued by the McCrum-Howell Co., New York, illustrating and describing the use of the "Richmond" Vacuum Cleaners in schools.

* * *

Western Electric Co. is issuing its House Goods Bulletin, No. 9550, which will be sent to any address upon request, to F. X. Cleary, the advertising manager of the Western Electric Co. at 463 West street, New York City.

* * *

The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. of Detroit, Mich., is issuing to the trade its new united steel sash catalogue for 1911. The catalogue is complete and comprehensive and should be useful to architects, engineers and builders.

* * *

The Woodbury Granite Co., of No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, is issuing to the trade an engraved New Year's salutation containing its greetings from Hardwick, Vt., where its quarries are located, signed by George H. Bickford, its general manager.

If you want something and don't know where to get it write to us. We'll put you right without cost.

AS THE GERMANS SEE US

An Interesting Review of the American Cement Industry from the Pages of the Tonin Zeitung, a German Newspaper.

Of crushing and grinding machinery we find the Americans to use the largest types. Maximum capacity with simplest construction is the watchword. The amount of power consumed is secondary. They do not hesitate as long as we do to change an old type machine for a new one, a practice which we can adopt in Germany.

The policy followed by all the factories is the saving of the number of workmen on the pay-roll, even at a greater initial expense of machinery. This is due both to the frequent lack of men, and also to the higher scale of wages. Their working class lives a different life. Food prices are constantly rising, in other words a dollar's purchasing value is lessening. There are fewer skilled workmen, and those that are there, change their positions frequently, in search of higher wages.

On this account also we find conveying machinery far advanced. Conveying channels, belt conveyors, elevators are better and more advanced than ours.

—

As for crushing and breaking raw materials, we find jaw crushers and vertical mill stones extinct. The rotary crushers have replaced them. They need more space, but less serving, as the dumping cars dump their load mechanically into the hoppers without fear of ruining the machine. The Edison Portland Cement Works break their hard rocks by means of great rollers, which easily crush blocks of from 8-10 tons weight. The grinding mill here has been replaced by the rolling mill. The steel plate sides of these rollers last one year under this kind of work. The rollers themselves are of Fuller steel, noted for its hardness and strength.

For fine grinding they use ball and tubular mills similar to ours. We found the Fuller-Lehigh mill to be used extensively, not only for grinding raw material, but also the coal for the rotary furnaces.

The rotary furnace is used for burning. This is obvious, as it needs little tending, and the material can be dumped in mechanically. Clinkers can be taken away in the same way, and coal consumption does not count. Here as elsewhere the gigantic is the rule. The largest furnaces have a length of 198 feet with a diameter of 12 feet, and a capacity of 140 barrels an hour. The waste heat of these furnaces is often used for dryers for raw materials as well as the coal for furnaces. The older furnaces have each his own chimney, only the recent factories have one common with the furnace. These also work with natural draught, and carry off coal dust, etc., by special apparatus. Clinkers are always conveyed to the cooling chambers, or to the open air by means of conveyors. Grinding of clinkers is done by machines like ours.

Cement storehouses are usually built of reinforced concrete. In the older factories we find them arranged like ordinary bins, but the new ones use the hopper or funnel-shaped storehouses. Automatic scales are used in nearly all factories for packing the finished product. Usually cotton bags are used, rarely barrels, in spite of the higher initial cost. The sacks are closed automatically with wire. The wire has eyelets on both ends. It is bent in the form of a U, placed around the neck of the bag, and closed with a special tool. This consists of a shaft with a double threaded twin hook, which catches both wire ends at the same time. The shaft lies in a shell which is at the same time the hilt of a small tool. The workman gives this tool a twist with his right hand, holding the neck of the sack in his left hand, and the bag is closed. In another factory the sack is placed empty with bottom up on the floor. The bottom has a slit through which it is filled, and a valve of cloth inside closes the opening when the bag is turned right side up. Transporting is done by the usual means.

More recent factories have electric drive in conjunction with steam turbines, showing that America is at last beginning to think of conservation of coal. Transmission is usually done by means of leather belts. Wire rope or manila rope drives are rarely found. The organization of these factories as regards superintending men and works, operation of plants, selling of products, and financing is done according to American methods and yields us much material for study.

Tonin. Zeit., 1910.

—City Treasurer Murrell Dobbins is an excellent example of the successful business man in politics. Mr. Dobbins is a brick manufacturer, the head of the firm of Murrell Dobbins & Co. His predecessor in office, Mr. Henry R. Shoch, was one of Philadelphia's pioneer operative builders.

* * *

—Arichtect P. A. Kley is known in professional circles as a packing-house expert, having designed many of the finest plants in this line to be found in the country. Mr. Kley supplied the plans for the new Felin plant on Germantown avenue, said to be the most modern building of the kind in the East.

* * *

—Builder Charles E. Prettyman, once a well-known local operator, is now interested in Main Line suburban and seaside enterprises. Mr. Prettyman is building extensively at Atlantic City.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

Innovations in Material and Equipment Tha tMerit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Imperial Flooring:

The Imperial Floor is a composition flooring manufactured by the Imperial Floor Company, Mill and Furnace streets, Rochester, N. Y., that is being extensively specified by architects. It can be laid over any old or new floor; unites the base board and flooring in one continuous piece; presents a warm, non-slipping surface, is germ-proof, fire-proof and water-proof, and it is claimed by the makers substantially wear-proof. It is not unduly expensive to lay, exceedingly attractive in appearance and is easy to keep clean. The company is prepared to furnish samples of this flooring, prices and descriptive literature on request.

Rugs That Harmonize:

The Thread and Thrum Workshop, Auburn, N. Y., weaves rugs in any color or combination of colors desired to meet special decorative schemes. These rugs are made of high-class wool or camel's-hair, are made seamless and reversible, are exceedingly durable and cover the widest possible range of artistic designs. They can be made in all of the standard sizes up to 12 feet in length. Persons interested may obtain a color card and price list on application to Arnold, Constable & Co., New York City.

Venetian Blinds:

It is a crying complaint among people building country and suburban homes that it is next to impossible to secure the attractive, useful and serviceable old-fashioned type of Venetian blind so adaptable to houses of this class. A New York concern, the Swedish Venetian Blind Company, 1123 Broadway, New York City, carries an imported Swedish blind made on the Venetian model that is fully equal to the old-fashioned article in question. This blind is known as the Ericsson Venetian Blind, comes in all of the delicate shades affected by people of refined taste, and works as easily as a spring roller shade. The company issues a "Blind Book," descriptive of its product, that will be mailed free to parties interested.

The P. C. W. Anti-Sash Rattler:

Here's one of the cleverest little contrivances imaginable—a little three-bladed metal wedge that screws to the window sash, and by a mere turn makes the sash dust-proof, draft-proof and rattle-proof. Anybody can adjust it to any window in a minute, they're almost as cheap as nails, and they will last for years. Manufactured by the P. C. W. Mfg. Co., 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

Mantels of Italian Marble:

Armando Battelli, 7 West South street, New York City, is prepared to execute in marbel, to order, mantels or other special designs for interior decoration in the very highest type of the most expert Italian craftsmanship. He also carries in stock finished objects of this character, including mantels, tables, benches, vases, fountains and statuary of the finest conceivable workmanship. An illustrated catalogue, showing the range and beauty of the work, will be sent on request.

Decorative Lighting Fixtures:

Nothing is more conspicuous in a room than its lighting fixtures. If these harmonize as they should with the general decorative scheme of the room, the result is in the highest degree pleasing. Usually the lighting fixtures sound a distinct and quite audible jarring note. The Enos Company, Seventh avenue and Sixteenth street, New York, make a specialty of lighting fixtures possessing the quality of fitting into the general decorative effects, fixtures that appeal to cultivated taste and have that touch of modernity ordinarily lacking in this class of equipment. Catalogue No. 23, illustrating these, is free on request.

Solid China Bath Fixtures:

The Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J., is making bathroom fixtures of solid china in designs that express the final word in taste and exclusiveness. These fixtures can be kept scrupulously clean and immaculate with comparative ease, last for a lifetime, will not rust, corrode nor feel like the iron-based porcelain substitutes in general use, and are strong enough to withstand the hardest kind of service. If you are planning a home a word to your architect will insure the installation of solid china. The company issues a handsome catalogue, which it will be pleased to send to persons interested in de luxe bathroom equipment.

Tiles for Fireplaces:

Four booklets are issued by the Associated Tile Manufacturers, Reeves Bldg., Beaver Falls, Pa., for the guidance of home builders interested in the use of tile. "Tiles for Fireplaces," "Tiles on the Porch Floor," "Tiles for the Kitchen and Laundry" and "Tiles for the Bathroom." These booklets show the beauty and utility of tiling in the fitting of a home, and should be in the hands of every architect and home builder. No other material affords so wide a range of beautiful decorative effect as this attractive and highly sanitary medium.

Johnson's Wood Dyes:

For the treatment of inexpensive soft woods such as pine, fir, cypress, etc., these dyes are about as effective a medium for the beginner to use as we can imagine. The stain they convey is not a surface stain, such as is the result with the average patented ready-to-use article, but a deep, rich, permanent color that penetrates right down into the pores of the wood and stays there. These dyes come in all of the popular finishes, from light oak, mahogany, Flemish oak, mission and moss green on down to the new brown Flemish and finished with Johnson's Prepared Wax, are highly decorative and effective. They are made by S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., who issue a booklet which full covers the subject of stains and wood finishes.

Sargent Hardware:

The builders' hardware manufactured by Sargent & Co., 142 Leonard street, New York City, is not only strong, durable and safe, but comprises the very latest "kinks" in design. The firm issues two books, showing the range of its product, one a book of designs, the other a Colonial book, illustrating Colonial designs exclusively. Both books are free.

Lighting the Living Room.

The day of the center low hanging chandelier is passing, except in the case of very large rooms, in which a great deal of light is desired. It is a cause for thankfulness, as far as the dining-room and living-room are concerned, for with a low-hanging light one is constrained to have the table always in the same position; and it is impossible to utilize the rooms for dancing, or other evening entertainment, without first reckoning with the hanging light or being apt to suffer from it. If central lights are needed or desired, they are now fixed close to the ceiling, the distance therefrom being regulated by the height of the room and length of fixture. The ideal lighting for dining-room consists of double side brackets placed so that the light is evenly diffused over the entire room; and as candles are used on the table there is no need for other center illumination.

Ceilings of today are usually from nine to 11 feet high. In placing side brackets it is well to remember that they should be from five feet six inches to five feet eight inches above the floor if they are to diffuse the light, and at least seven feet high if they direct the light toward the floor, else there will be disagreeable shadows.

Side brackets are also a very desirable and attractive addition to the living-room; the centre light being supplied by a large portable table lamp. In a long living-room which needs considerable illumination, a ceiling group light or rosette, is very satisfactory. In wiring it is well to plan for sufficient bracket outlets, so that adequate light may be secured, no matter what the coloring of walls and hangings. Dark woodwork and paper "eat up" the light, while white and light colors serve to reflect.—House and Garden.

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles

** The direct radiators in the Union League annex, this city, are operated on the Webster Vacuum system, designed by and installed under the direction of Warren Webster & Co., of Camden, N. J. This firm also manufactured the air washer which is a feature of this building. "Sirocco" electric blowers, manufactured by the American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich., are important features of the system of ventilation. Francis Brothers & Jellett, Inc., were the engineers in charge.

** A veteran roofer, V. B. Calhoun, of Huntsville, Mo., wrote the N. & G. Taylor Company, of this city, recently inclosing a sample of their tin taken from a house in that section of the country roofed by him 33 years ago, and still in good condition. The Taylor Co. manufactures the celebrated "Target and Arrow" tinplate, known as standard throughout the trade.

** Meurer Brothers Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., finished recently for use in the Normal Training School at Memphis, Tenn., an "Anchor" ventilator nine feet in height, 12 feet across the throat and 19 feet in extreme width. This ventilator was so unusually large that it had to be shipped in sections. It is claimed to be the largest copper ventilator ever manufactured.

** Haynes-Thompson Co., Philadelphia, has issued the following announcement to the trade:

Thanks to a host of good friends, business has increased during the past twelve months to such an extent as to make it absolutely necessary that we enlarge our warehouse space, and combine the general offices and shipping departments. The detail of our business is now too great to be handled with dispatch with the office and warehouse separated.

Therefore, on and after December 24th, the general offices of this company will be located at 2107-09 Vine street, in conjunction with our warehouse.

We take this occasion to thank each and every one who has encouraged and assisted us by favoring us with their business during the past three years, and these are not mere idle words, for we do deeply appreciate the loyalty of our many friends.

We have increased our warehouse space almost fifty per cent., which means we will carry a larger stock than we have ever carried before, and, as a consequence, will be able to fill your every requirement.

Yours for better business during 1911 and A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year. HAYNES-THOMPSON CO.

** The value of red gum when properly dried and properly manufactured for use as interior trim, as an attractive and durable substitute for more expensive hardwoods, is pretty generally recognized. Here recently a lot of green, useless red gum was shipped into the Northern market, different in texture from the Mississippi Valley red gum, a deeper red in color. and with so much life in it that it cannot be held down. It should be needless to assure consumers of the staple red gum that this timber is not the Mississippi Valley article in such general use. Firms interested in securing the genuine article will be wise to enter into correspondence with any of the following concerns: The Carrier Lumber and Mfg. Co., Sardis, Miss.; the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Miss.; the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss.; the Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.; the Charles F. Luehrman Hardwood Lumber Co., St. Louis.; the Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn., or the Baker Lumber Co., of Turrell, Ark., all of which handle the genuine red gum and sap gum at its best.

** The National Association of Master Gravel and Slag Roofers will hold the twenty-fourth annual meeting of this organization at the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, La., on February 7 and 8. L. B. Sibley, Whitehall Bldg., New York City, is secretary.

** Lewis Dorster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is hard at work preparing for the Ninth Annual Convention of this body at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, January 31 to February 1. Mr. Dorster's address is the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, O.

** The second annual sales convention of the Canton Art Metal Company, of Canton, Ohio, was a huge success. It lasted in all five days and was voted one of the most helpful and enjoyable family gatherings in the history of this progressive concern. A souvenir was a handsomely gotten-up pamphlet containing the names of the company's officers, with a complete program of the five-day meeting.

** The fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Lumber Trade Association occurs in October has operated to postpone the banquet announced to be held this month. In its place a much more impressive celebration is being arranged, the details of which will be announced later on.

** The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association will hold its annual convention January 18 to 21 at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Henry Struble is secretary. It is proposed to incorporate the Association at this meeting and admit quarrymen to full instead of associate membership.

** A company capitalized at $100,000 has been incorporated at West New York, N. J., to carry on a sash and blind and interior woodworking business. The incorporators are: Lewis and B. F. Gundling, of Fairview, N. J. The new concern is to be known as the H. Gundling Co.

** After January 19, the general offices of the Lackawanna Steel Company, now located at No. 2 Rector street, New York, will be located at its works, Lackawanna, Erie County, N. Y., where all communications should be addressed.

** Street pavements in Philadelphia had a total mileage of 1365.41 up to December 31, 1909, the date of the last annual report of Mr. George R. Stearns, director of the Department of Public Works. This total is made up of the following classes of pave-



Architect, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, (F. A. I. A.)
Philadelphia

RESIDENCE OF W. W. HEARNE, ESQ., WAYNE, PA.

ment: Sheet asphalt, 488.86 miles; asphalt block, 15.76 miles; granite block, 392.72 miles; cobble or rubble, 27.0 miles; vitrified brick, 165.91 miles; granolithic, 12.77 miles; slag block, 5.82 miles; macadam, 295.03 miles; wood block, 1.54 miles. The total area covered by these pavements was 19,845,596 square yards. In 1909 33.44 miles of pavement, aggregating 493,161 miles, were laid.

** The Engineers' Club, of Cincinnati, elected the following officers at its annual meeting, December 15: President, Charles H. Meeds; vice president, John T. Faig; secretary and treasurer, E. A. Gast; directors, J. C. Lemon, C. E. Rasinsky, Herman Schneider.

** The following officers were elected by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the convention in Lafayette, Ind., last week: President, C. A. Cook, Madison, Wis.; first vice president, W. F. McGregor, Racine, Wis.; secretary, J. B. Davidson, Ames, Ia.

** Alexander S. Taylor, of Cleveland, O., and R. Bruce Douglas, of Milwaukee, respectively president and secretary of the National Association and Real Estate Exchanges, visited this city last week and were entertained at dinner at the Union League by members of the Real Estate Brokers' Association of Philadelphia. The guests were subsequently given a reception at the club house of the Philadelphia Real Estate Brokers, 1114 Girard street, where an address was delivered by Frederick M. Myers on "Leases."

** The Court has appointed Lambert A. Rehr receiver of the Consolidated Hardware Company, of Reading, Pa. The proceedings were brought by George D. Horst, a bondholder, on the ground that the corporation defaulted in its interest on its bonds, amounting to $350,000.

The Consolidated is a New Jersey corporation, with headquarters in Reading.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less directly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

A Wholly Unsolicited Expression of Opinion From Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, One of Philadelphia's Most Distinguished Architects.

Nov. 26th, 1910.

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Builders' Guide,"
Perry Building, Phila.

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Without intending the least disparagement to the **Record** as it existed for years, **the wonderful development along new lines which has carried it away beyond local confines** and has made it far more than a mere recorder of statistics, **calls for the most favorable comment of its readers.**

The elimination of the transfers is still another step forward and your grounds for discontinuing this feature are well taken.

Very best wishes to **such a progressive magazine** and its publishers.

Yours truly,
D. Knickerbacker Boyd.

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Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
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To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 18, 1911

Fireproofing and Architectural Beauty.

In the initiatory stages of the use of reinforced concrete, terra cotta tile, tapestry brick, and other products regarded as fireproof, the objection was urged that these materials, while admirable in other respects, resulted in severely plain and unattractive structures. Monolithic concrete in its earlier development produced box-like buildings that were markedly inferior architecturally to the beautiful effects possible in stucco stone, shingle and other better known materials. The roof of wooden shingles with its many gables, its pleasing stain and general air of the pretty and picturesque was vastly more attractive to the home-builder than the crude article of house-covering possible some years ago by the use of slate, metal tile, tin and composition. These drawbacks to a more general use of fireproof materials have happily passed away. By the use of tinted cements, inlaid tile and terra cotta ornament, tapestry brick, terra cotta with a white glaze finish and cement block properly used and set, it is possible to construct a home possessing not only all of the advantages of fireproof construction, but also all of the beauty and charm of the older and more plastic materials.

And as it is with the material for the body of the structure so it is with the roofing. Today slate is furnished in a variety of shapes and tints admitting of a wide range of taste in design. Metal tile is made in so many pleasing effects that the most exacting taste can be met and satisfied. The tin and composition roof can be so laid and finished as to sound no discordant note in the general harmony of design, and there are new forms of shingle—some of them fireproof—which imitate closely the old English thatch.

Our contemporary "House and Garden," in the January number, printed several pages of photographs of highly attractive country houses done in fireproof mediums without any serious lessening of architectural effect. The rare beauty of tapestry brick in the hands of an architect who knows how to use color without overdoing it we have referred to before. A country house of reinforced concrete, tapestry brick and metal Spanish mission tile, with terra cotta ornament sparingly used, would in our judgment be an almost ideal blending of fireproof mediums. With all the remarkable development that has been made in the use of these newer materials this use is yet in its infancy. Modern architecture will within the next decade so advance the results possible with fireproof materials as to practically revolutionize the art of building. The building of the future will be fireproof throughout—exterior and interior. Metal trim has come to stay. Metal doors and sashes, wire glass and tiling will enter into the fitting of the house of tomorrow. The cost of these buildings will be but slightly greater than that of the flimsy, inflammable structures of the older era. And there will be a more than compensating advantage in sanitation, hygienic conditions, safety and permanency.

Shifting Trade Centres.

How futile will be the effort, observable in some cities in the West, to check the concentration of trade opportunities by limiting the height of the class of buildings known as "skyscrapers," is shown by the peculiar centering of high-class cafes in New York City in the vicinity of Broadway and Forty-second street. Within the past few months three such cafes—of the most dazzling type—have been added to the colony of caravanseries in this immediate locality. This growth is clearly not due to office buildings in the vicinity because the few that have been built here are renting slowly and are in no sense important trade centres. To what then is this restaurant drift to be attributed? Here, in Philadelphia a few years back Ninth and Chestnut was the heart of the town, and the Continental and Girard its leading hotels. Today Broad street is the hotel centre, with the Bellevue-Stratford at Broad and Walnut; the Walton at Broad and Locust; the Stenton at Broad and Spruce, and the Majestic at Broad and Girard avenue. Kugler's, Philadelphia's most important cafe, is on Chestnut street just above Broad, L'Aiglon at Fifteenth street, and rumor says the new Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Cafe is to be a neighbor to the Bellevue, at Broad and Walnut. Here we have all of the show dining places of the town within a few blocks of Broad and Chestnut. Why? Certainly not because of any notable preponderance of skyscrapers in this vicinity, but rather, as elsewhere, in obedience to the more or less inscrutable and inexplicable tides of trade. Curtailing the height of skyscrapers to prevent the shifting of trade centres is like docking the tail of a horse to cure him of kicking. The most certain thing to be predicated of such an expedient is that it won't suffice.

New York's New Encroachment Order.

A new building order in New York City interdicts the building of front stoops, cellar steps or any other encroachment of this character beyond the house line. As a result tenement building is virtually at a standstill, the problem of providing an entrance to the basement without destroying a front room or dispensing with a show window being one not easy to solve with land values in New York at their present figures. An effort is to be made to have the Legislature rule upon the new order so definitely as to prevent further misconstruction. It is pointed out that under the letter of the order as it now stands, architectural ornamentation that projects beyond the building line may be ordered removed, an eventuality surely not anticipated by those who formed this latest edict. New York tenement house owners, more particularly those who build the five-story variety, are organizing to fight the new order.

Enameled Brick.

Enameled bricks are meeting with increased favor in this country, as a material of utility and beauty for building and other purposes, and many fields in which they can be used are constantly presenting themselves. Formerly a prejudice existed to the use of enameled brick, owing to the fact that they had to be imported from abroad. Of recent years several of the leading brick manufacturers have made enameled brick in this country. Some of them have been singularly successful. Enameled brick manufactured by one firm is similar to that made in England. They place the enamel on a fire-brick body and burn with one firing. Some manufacturers endeavor to produce enamel brick by using previously burned brick, dipping it in a glaze and again firing it. The effect is to produce in uneven finish. By the English process the enameled surface is perfect in every respect. Enameled brick have won such favor in England that the municipality of London requires that all courts and alleys be built of the material.

Enameled brick is largely used abroad, and foreigners express surprise that our architects do not utilize them more extensively, as they reflect light, are fireproof, have no odor, prevent dampness and have a finished surface which is ornamental.—Clayworker.



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SUBURBAN GARDENS

An Illuminating Discussion of an Attractive Subject From the Pen of a Lover of the Beautiful—Laying Out the Garden—Choice of Plants—Order and Arrangement—Garden Ornaments—The Use of the Pergola.

What the setting is to the jewel, the garden is to the house. No matter how rare a gem may be, no matter how brilliant its lustre, its beauty is lessened if it be not appropriately set in gold or silver. The cunning craft of the artisan in metal has been for thousands of years devoted to enhancing the value of jewels, that else would be but poor things devoid of interest.

Just so with the art of the gardener. The garden was the first institution of the world, if we are to believe the story of Eden. Adam was the original gardener Since then, although men have turned their attention to other things, the art has prospered. For, along with other traits which we have inherited from the Old Adam, is the itch to dig in the soil and cultivate blossoms and fruit.

Gardens are tucked away in queer corners of busy cities. They lurk in out-of-the-way places in the great metropoli of the world. One comes upon them, breathing fragrance and peace, from the turmoil of the streets, marveling. But in the open spaces of the country, or in the suburbs of the towns, are their proper habitats.

There they serve to the fullest measure their purpose of adornment. There they may be seen stretching placidly, surrounded by walls, or hedges, acting as a foil to architecture, performing the function of the setting to the jewel.

Nowhere in this section of the country are these gardens more beautiful than in the outlying districts of Philadelphia, writes Geo. C. D. Rogers in "The Guide to Philadelphia Suburbs." The presence of so many suburban homes, built on generous-sized lots, and situated in regions of great natural beauty, has tended to increase their numbers and their variety.

Architecture of every style, from the severe classical line of the Spanish to the modern rambling bungalow, needs greenery—shrubs, trees and flowers—to make it appreciated. A house whose walls come down to the ground in hard outlines is an ugly sight. Bare lawns are not popular. Every suburbanite is interested in the environment of his home.

For that reason this article has been prepared. Its purpose is to show how gardens may be made, what to make them of, what to plant, how to plant it and numerous other things relative to outdoor decoration. That trait of the Old Adam might be turned to good advantage if each of us were to dig and delve in the earth so that some flower or shrub might beautify our surroundings. Unfortunately, all

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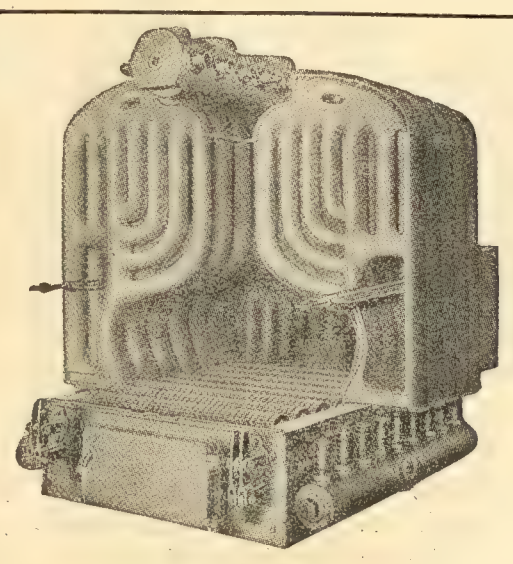
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cannot be gardeners, but an intelligent knowledge of the oldest art will not be amiss to any man who values the setting of his most precious jewel.

The first requisite for a garden is good soil. Nothing—but weeds—will grow in poor ground. The earth must be kept friable, moist, easy to turn over. This is accomplished by the presence of large quantities of humus, or decaying vegetable matter. The leaf mould of the forests is the best example of this. Lacking humus, soil will not produce. It will bake in the sun, or dry out. Quantities of well-rotted stable and barnyard manure, spread over the ground in the fall, and supplemented by another application in the early days of March, or as soon as the snow melts, will help materially in establishing the fertility of the soil. This should be augmented at various times by such fertilizers as ground bone, wood ashes, nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash. But manure of all sorts is the most easily obtainable material, and it is this that must be chiefly relied upon for the best results. Other fertilizers are incidental.

With the soil question disposed of, there remains yet another important phase of the subject. What kind of a garden are you going to have? Most of the gardens which are planted at haphazard are straggly pieces of ground, showing very plainly their lack of forethought. It is wise to sit down and map out on a piece of paper the limits and scope of your garden before you even so much as touch a spade of its earth.

The disposition of your trees, the exact spots where you will plant your shrubbery, the spaces reserved for grass among the flower beds, the spots you will beautify by some bit of statuary or garden furniture, should all be known in the beginning. Then your garden will take a concrete form and definite shape in your mind's eye. You will know what the ensemble will reveal long before the actual results are arrived at. As they come into being, one by one, it is easy enough to make any little changes that seem necessary to preserve the harmony of your general scheme. First, then, plan your garden.

Let it express some definite idea. If you have a Colonial house, do not lay out an Italian garden. If you inhabit a mansion of the style of Louis IV, formal gardens are almost a necessity to carry out the dignity of your establishment. There are many houses which are best suited to the old-fashioned style of our grandmothers' gardens, where a riot of color splashed noisily, two sides of the box-boarded path, to the front door. Above all things, your garden must express individuality. It must not be an exact copy of your next neighbor's efforts at horticulture, but it must have some of your own personality bound up in it.

In the spring, when the grass begins to lose its dun color, after the snow has melted, and the young shoots are pushing forward, is the time to begin work. When the soil has been well manured, and you have settled upon a plan for your garden, sow your seed, first pulverizing the earth as fine as you can, with constant raking. Buy the best seed. That is the smallest part of your expense, and it will pay far better in the end to buy seed from a reputable dealer than to pick up some cheap odds and ends that are not guaranteed to produce.

The lawn will need special attention from the first. Shaking a packet of clover seed over it will not bring forth a luxuriant crop of sweet-smelling white clover. It will need unremitting attention from first to last. Smooth, velvety lawns are not obtained in a year or two. It sometimes takes a generation or more to get a lawn in proper shape. But do not be discouraged by this pessimistic view of things, for even the smallest amount of attention bestowed upon the smallest of grass plots will bring in results that are wonderful.

A good plan to remember when you are busy with paper and pencil, along about January, sketching out the design of your garden, is that shrubbery should be massed about the base of a house rather than planted in isolated groups. Arrange your specimens so that their foliage will blend into each other. The plant that is set out by itself to develop has no value in landscape gardening. It is one touch of paint on a canvas. Shrubbery must be informal, too, in order to get the best results. It must not be planted in rows so many feet wide, high or long. It should vary in thickness, its foliage should be dense or thin, as the spot desires. And whenever the mass of it broadens on the ground the sky-line should rise higher, whenever the mass narrows on the ground the sky-line should fall. Its period of elevation should range from 3 to 15 feet, and its mass in exactly the same proportion.

Reference to the sky-line of shrubbery brings the sky-line of trees to mind. Your trees, should there be any near the house, ought in no way draw attention from the building, but rather attract notice to it by their unobtrusiveness. Oak trees, elms and Lombardy poplars are the best specimens to use near structures, as they offer the best foil for showing off the exterior construction of your house. With the proper shrubbery, carefully calculated as to color and form of bush, they make an admirable adjunct, and one that is a valuable asset to any property, aside from their purely utilitarian function of shade.

With trees and shrubbery planted, there yet remains the fixing of a boundary of some sort which shall mark the limits of your garden. There is no better way of securing privacy to the premises about a house than to plant a hedge; with the single exception of a stone wall, it is the best form of boundary that can be devised. The hedge should also be planted in early spring. California Privet, Japanese Barberry, Dwarf Box or Juniper, Dwarf Cedar or some simi-

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lar hedge—preferably an evergreen one, if it can be induced to grow in the locality—make the best examples. The essentials of a good hedge are compactness, vigor and trim appearance.

Hedges should be cut frequently to induce the growth of lateral branches near the roots. The plants have a sturdier appearance and thrive better if they are not allowed to spindle out in long shanks. Three years of shaping up will usually get a hedge into fairly good condition. The ground about the roots should be treated to an annual mulch of leaf mould or manure, put on before the ground freezes in the fall. In cutting a hedge it is always well to remember that what is needed is a triangular shape, with the broad end of the angle resting on the ground and the branches graduated slightly toward the truncated top. This form of hedge gives the maximum of air and sunlight to the lower branches, which are so often pitifully bare of foliage.

Now that the trees, shrubbery and hedges are disposed of (these are the principal elements of your garden, remember), the big things that have to be reckoned with are out of the way, and you are free to devote your time to the flowers and to architectural features.

For the convenience of those readers who are unacquainted with the general characteristics of the flora commonly used in gardens, a table of the most available varieties of garden blooms is appended at the end of this article. There will be found in the most desirable form the necessary information regarding each species, when to plant, how to do it, at what time it blossoms and whether it is or is not hardy. This will save needless explaining, as it will tell at a glance all you want to know.

Weeding and pruning are necessary in every garden, as well as an occasional spraying. To get after the weeds once a week is scarcely enough; one can be busy a little time each day to a much better advantage. The cultivation of flowers will not pay in either beauty or usefulness if the weeds are not looked after. They spring up apparently as rapidly as mushrooms. In a single night they will make more havoc in a flower bed than can well be imagined.

The chief reason for pruning is to keep the balance of Nature even. The struggle to put forth shoots, to exist in spite of all "nips in the bud," is good for any plant. The energy that otherwise would have been expended in useless branches goes into the roots and strengthens the plant. Nothing can bear fruit or blossom into flower that has barely enough vitality to just exist. This is why pruning is done, to allow the roots to draw strength from the soil and apply it over an area that is lessened in extent.

A general rule to follow in cutting is to remember that the outer shoots or branches should be left and the inner ones cut away. Applied to trees and the principle is read to mean that leading branches should never spring from the same point on the trunk, as it encourages a tendency to split more readily under stress of wind or storm. Another thing to remember is that each plant has its own peculiar way of bearing and that it is not wise to prune away branches of twigs that will produce blossoms or fruit for that year. It is best to study the individual plant awhile and watch its production. Plants usually produce only on wood of a certain age, sometimes one year, sometimes two years apart, and oftener, longer than that. To venture to lop off a branch because it looks like a useless piece of wood is a dangerous practice and one that should be discouraged by every means.

Gardens should be gone over thoroughly in the late spring with a spraying machine. One of the portable pumps to be carried on the shoulders is the best apparatus to use. These can be bought reasonably from a dealer in such supplies, of from a large seed house. Spraying removes vermin, destroys scale and makes the growth of trees and plants better in every way. There are various liquids used for spraying, among them a solution of lime and the chlorides, and a decoction of tobacco, the tea of which is excellent for plant growth, and others of a similar nature.

It is, of course, out of the question in a limited article like this to attempt to go very deeply into the different sides of the whole topic. But it is only in the line of suggestion that this article has been prepared with the hope that the gardener of suburban tendencies will bear in mind certain fundamental principles. Following these, he cannot help but be led, in the course of time, to pursue further a subject of such vital interest to him. There are numerous good books on gardening, out of which many helpful suggestions may be gleaned, but the best way to attain the perfection desired is to experiment with actual material.

Garden furniture should not be forgotten. One last word as to this—the final touch upon a piece of artistry would not be amiss at this point. Terra-cotta and concrete are becoming more and more popular made up into articles of garden furniture. Marble is apt to erode; it shows the stress of weather too quickly to be of value out of doors, although a piece or two in well-protected localities goes far toward enlivening the dull greenery which should surround it.

Nowadays it is better to use the more plastic material, which lends itself readily to any form of decoration, and is available and readily procurable at a really cheap outlay. Benches and seats designed of it are acceptable adjuncts to any garden. If it is at all possible, a long central axis should run through your garden, terminating in a vista, with an architectural feature of some sort at the end. It adds dignity to the small garden and gives a sense of spaciousness not elsewhere met with, save in the large estates of the very wealthy, acres in extent.

The possession of a fountain used to be considered as indicating luxurious tastes, but with a poured concrete basin or simple line, and a good supply of running water, it is now an easy possibility for almost every one. By all means a sun dial should be included in the list of furnishings, and if it is possible it should be set on a pedestal, at the centre of converging paths, in an open space, where it will serve its true purpose as a teller of the flight of time. These, too, are easily made of concrete and terra-cotta and are far more reasonable in price than one might suppose. The style and the gnome should be carefully and mathematically calculated for the precise latitude and longitude, otherwise the function of the dial will not work well.

Tea houses, rustic furniture, pergolas and ferneries all lend an individual charm, each one peculiar to itself. The presence of them must be decided early in the game, their surroundings carefully planned and executed, otherwise they will appear as unnecessary features of an otherwise well modulated whole.

Best of all to remember is the note sim-



plicity. Get that at any price. Don't have a huge jumble of bloom, a jargon of the language of flowers. Simple dignity, though not so easy to obtain, makes up in attractiveness what it loses in freakishness.

Rather would you have that more pleasing harmony of color which will rest tired nerves, restore delight in Nature's expression of powers, haunt with a sense of charm difficult to elucidate. There are gardens in the world where one seems shut away from the hum of its business and all that it means, where the primeval instinct to dig and delve seems uppermost in the atmosphere, where the "peace that passeth understanding" comes at eventide across the long shadows on the grass, and steals into your heart unaware, making it a place of calm and holiness. Make up your mind to have a garden like one of those. A garden that will be remembered for its fascination long after you have passed into the dust. A garden that shall be a place to walk, "in the cool of the day," and commune with the Heart of Things—the Spirit of the Out-of-Doors.

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—Mr. Nelson J. Bell has severed his connection with the city engineer's office, Dayton, Ohio, and has accepted a position as structural engineer with Messrs. Schenck & Williams, architects, Detroit, Mich.

* * *

—Mr. Ernest B. McCready, one of the incorporators of the Lehigh Valley Testing Laboratory, and its general manager, has severed his connection with that concern and has opened the Allentown Testing Laboratory for the inspection of cement and allied materials at Fourth and Linden streets, Allentown, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by the Lehigh Valley Testing Laboratory.

* * *

The Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., of Aurora, Ill., successor to The Richards Mfg. Co., have opened their Philadelphia office and warehouse at 50 North Sixth street.

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Phillip S. Vollmer, for sixteen years Philadelphia representative of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, has severed his connection with the Atlas concern and is now the local representative of the Lawrence Cement Co. Mr. Vollmer is one of the best-equipped all-'round cement men in the trade and should prove a valuable acquisition to the Lawrence interests.

Wood Shingles Not a Proper Roofing.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Worcester, Mass., F. H. Wentwroth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, discussed the subject of the shingle roof. In his opinion the wooden shingle is not a roof covering, but its use for this purpose is a genuine crime. "Except that they are not placed with malicious intent, wooden shingles have all the dire qualities of fagots piled about the victim to be burned at the stake. Any person who witnessed the Chelsea conflagration cannot be other than the enemy of the shingle roof.

"If the roofs of a city are incombustible, any conflagration in it will have a distinct fire line, and this fire line will, of course, extend itself, as the conflagration advances. In Chelsea, after the first hour, there was no fire line. The whole city was afire from the different centres, caught from shingle roofs. The belated citizens who sought to save their goods knew not where to fly. Horses, dogs, men, women, children, cats and swarms of rats ran in the street together, the live coals dropping upon them as they sought avenues of escape. They were impoverished victims of the shingle roof, but for which half the household goods in Chelsea might have been saved."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1911.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of February, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas, piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at BARRE, VERMONT, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Barre, Vt., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

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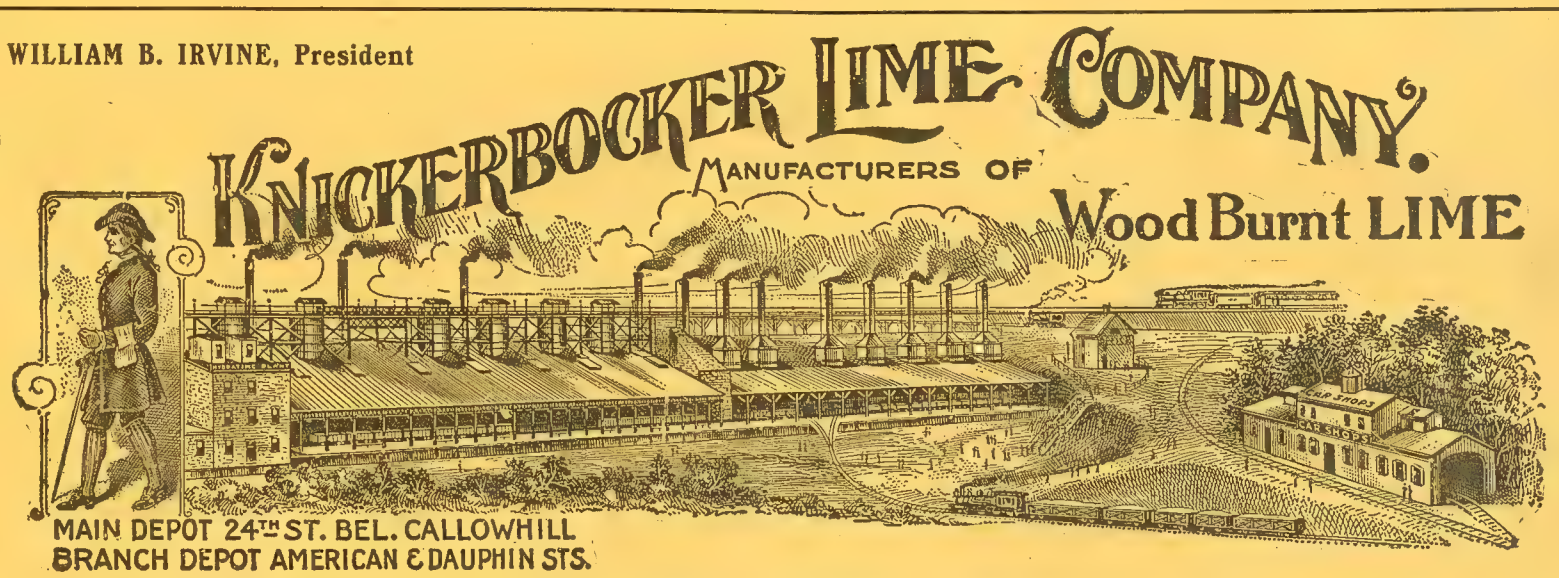
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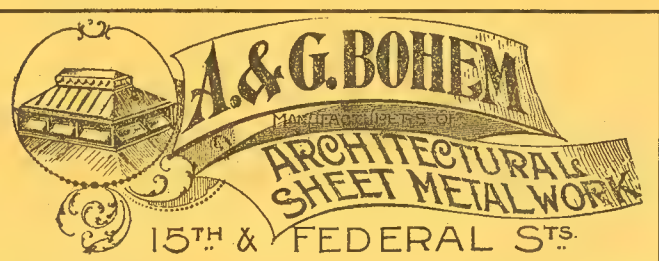
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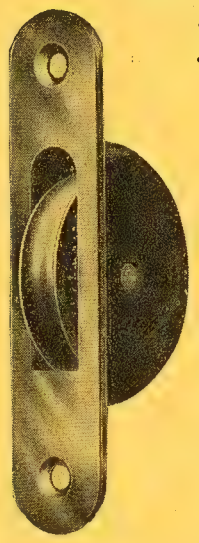
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Vol. XXVI. No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Factory (add), Twenty-third and Allegheny avenue, $20,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Reyburn Manufacturing Company, on premises. Brick and steel, 207 x 60 feet. Consists of two additional stories. Builder, Charles W. Denny, 1309 Arch street, is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Stores and Apartments (9), Fifty-seventh and Chester avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, James Steele & Co., 5615 Chester avenue. Brick, three stories, slag roof, hot water heat. Owners are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Apartment House, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Henry Becker, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick and stone trimmings, three stories. Plans in progress.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, two stories. Bids opened as follows: Woodbury & Leighton Co., Boston, Mass., $1,703,457; Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md., $1,770,000; W. A. Chesterman, Richmond, Va., $1,825,000; George A. Fuller Co., New York City, $1,843,000; James K. Doak & Co., Philadelphia, $1,889,000; Noel Construction Co., Baltimore, Md., $1,867,000; Cramp & Co., Philadelphia, $1,909,787; Charles H. Peckworth, New York, $1,919,000; J. H. Miller, Baltimore, Md., $1,922,900; Conners Bros., Lowell, Mass., $1,937,000; Norcross Bros., Worcester, Mass., $1,939,450; James Stewart & Co., New York, $1,959,000; Charles McCaul Co., $1,962,000; Oskanana Bldg Co., $1,957,000.

Stores and Residences (2), Darby, Pa., $6000. Architect, Durham Bros., Heed Bldg. Owners, Richard R. Purdy, Darby, Pa. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Owner is taking bids.

Store and Factory Building, 633-35-37 Arch street. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Mr. Charles E. Morris, care of Architects. Brick, concrete and steel, seven stories, 47 x 122 feet. slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking sub-bids, January 24th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg.; Stacey, Reeves & Sons, Sixteenth and Filbert sts.; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg; H. C. Rea, 711 North Fifteenth street; John N. Gill & Co., 1215 Filbert street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg.

Alterations and additions, Third and Girard avenue. Architect, Frank A. Stall, 1432 Germantown avenue. Owner, W. C. Wankenbach & Son, Third and Girard avenue. Brick, two stories, addition, 44 x 68 feet. Architect taking bids, due January 23d. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

Residences (20), Fifty-seventh and Larchwood avenue. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owners, Berman Bros., 6019 Market street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Owners taking sub-bids. Plans can be seen at architect's office.

Residences (19), Fifty-fifth and Hazel avenue. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owner, Hazel Improvement Co., care of Architects. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot water heat. Architect taking sub-bids in all lines.

School, Phoenixville, Pa., $50,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, School Board of Phoenixville, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, steam heat. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in one week.

Residence, Rydal, Pa. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Mrs. Ellen Herkness, Rydall, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 19 x 38 feet. Architect taking bids due January 23d. The following are figuring: Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; J. D. Jenkins, 4543 Greene street, Germantown, Phila.

Factory, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Sanitary Can Co., 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York City. Reinforced concrete and concrete blocks, one story, 115 x 208 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due January 29th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Stable, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Mrs. William H. Long, Merion Pa., and Mrs. James Bonbright, Haverford, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 76 x 38 feet, and two stories 60 x 22 feet, hot water heat. Architects taking bids due February 1st. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; William J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street.

Rectory, Fifty-sixth and Chester avenue. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Brick and stone, three stories, 40 x 60 feet, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cape May, N. J., $20,000. Architect, J. A. Demproof, York, Pa. Owner, James P. Forsyth, Wayne, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Revised plans in progress.

Restaurant (alterations and additions), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. C. Westervelt, 36 W. Thirty-fourth street, New York City. Owners, Childs' Dining Hall Co., New York City. Brick, two stories, (four stories), steam heat. Architect taking bids. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street, are figuring.

Factory, 1427-1433 Race street, $150,000. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Louis A. Belmont, President Phila. Toilet and Loundry Co., 1029 Vine street. Brick and concrete, eight stories, 72 x 125 feet. Plant in progress. Bids will be taken in about two weeks.

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School, Princeton, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Princeton. Stone, three stories, slate roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Bids will be taken.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $13,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owner, Dr. Guthrie McConnel, care of Architects. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 100 by 25 feet, hot water heat. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Warehouse (alterations and additions), Twenty-fourth and Wood streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Ford & Kendig Co., 1428 Callowhill street. Brick, two stories, 60 x 200 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Stores (alterations and additions), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Roberts & Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Riddle & Bell, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Architects taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Pelham, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two and a half stories. 75 x 80 feet. Plans in progress.

Passenger Station, Logan, Philadelphia. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick and stone, two stories. Plans in progress.

Parish House and Alts. to Church, Norristown, Pa. $25,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Roy Hopfield, Chairman., Bldg. Com., Norristown, Pa. Stone and brick, two stories. Slate roof Steam heat. Plans in progress.

Garage, Southeast corner Twenty-fourth and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozier Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories. 26 x 106 feet. Plans in progress.

Residences (50), Fifty-ninth and Christian streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Model Building Co., Fifty-eighth and Spruce streets. Brick, two stories, 16 x 52 feet. Slag roof. Hot water heat. 16 x 52 feet each. Owners taking sub-bids.

Bank (alt. and add.), Germantown avenue and Pelham road, $25,000. Architect, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Wlanut street. Owners, Pelham Trust Co., on premises. Brick and stone, one story. Revised plans completed. Architects are ready for new bids.

Club House, 2630-32 Columbia avenue. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, 825 City Hall. Owners, Twentieth Century Republican Club, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Brick, three stories. 40 x 60 feet. Slag roof. Steam heat. Architect taking bids due January 26. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Co., Glenwood and Columbia avenues; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Herman Voigt, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street; John H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. I. Wintz, 1618 North Twenty-seventh street; Peter E. Smith, 2019 Master street; E. C. Durell, 1711 North Twenty-fourth street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; D. F. Lesley & Co., 849 North Sixteenth street.

Stores and Offices (alts.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Roberts & Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Riddle & Bell, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, two stories. Slag roof. Steam heat. Architect taking bids due January 23. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg., Philadelphia; A. Moore, Wilbert Beaumont, S. H. Headley and W. S. Higbee, of Atlantic City, N. J.

Pergola, Old York road and Bristol street. Architect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, George Goll, on premises. Concrete and wood. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Penna Bldg. Owner, James V. Ellison, Secretary and Treasurer Commonwealth Trust Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Plans in progress.

City Hall, Cumberland, Md. Architects, Holmbol & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va. Owners, city of Cumberland. Stone, brick

and concrete, two stories, 95 x 85 feet, asphalt roof, steam heat. Owners taking revised bids, due January 26th. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Moving Picture Theatre, 132 South Fifth street. Architect, B. J. Medoff, 518 Spruce street. Owner, Isaac Levin, Fifth and Morris streets. Brick, one story, 27 x 128 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids in about one week.

Club House, Lansdowne, Pa., $12,000. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Twentieth Century Club, of Lansdowne. Stone and frame, two stories, steam heat. Revised plans about completed. Architects will soon take new bids.

High School, Woodbury, N. J., $75,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 S. Fourth street. Owners, School Board of Woodbury. Stone, brick, three stories, slate roof, steam heat. Plans will be started as soon as insurance is adjusted.

Asylum Buildings (Completion) Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due January 26th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; Edward Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; J. A. Bender, 1624 Margaret street, Frankford; Joseph Flanigan, Thirtieth street and Columbia avenue; L. F. Stipp, Scranton, Pa.

Fire House, Harrisburg, Pa., $10,000. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners City of Harrisburg. Brick, two stories, 47 x 39 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Carlisle, Pa., $5000. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, J. P. McKeehan, Carlisle, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 32 x 38 feet. Plans in progress.

Power House and Factory, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Theodore Wells Pietsch, Baltimore. Owners, American Tobacco Co., New York City. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, two stories. Plans in progress.

Chemical Plant (adds.), Baltimore, Md. Architect, private plans. Owner, Davidson Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md. Brick and steel, one story, 180 x 300, 60 x 160 and 42 x 180 feet. Plans completed; owners are ready for bids.

Box Factory, Baltimore, Md., $55,000. Architect, J. Appleton Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Canton Box Co., Baltimore. Md. Brick and concrete, two stories, 117 x 124 feet. Contract awarded to George A. Blake, Baltimore, Md.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owner, Mrs. Amanda Ballinger, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, three stories, hot-water heat. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.

Alterations to Armory for Dance Hall, Twentieth street and Montgomery avenue, $8000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Mark A. Laskey, care Architects. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Residence and Stable, Ithan, Pa., $15,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, George D. Ogden, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station. Stone, two and a half stories, 40 x 65 feet. Contract awarded to W. Harry Roberts, Newtown P. O., Pa.

Warehouse (alterations and additions), $7000. Architect, Private plans. Owners, Haynes-Thompson Co., 1705 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, 40 x 115 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Brewery (alterations and additions), to brewery, Fourth and Poplar streets. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Bldg. Owner, Henry Hess Brewing Co., 1716 North Broad street. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, who will also take sub-bids for other work.

Boiler House, Thirty-second, below Master street, $27,000. Architect. Private plans. Owners, Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., on premises. Brick and steel, one story, 42 x 74 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Matthew Schmid, 1308 North Sixth street.

Garage, 2314-2328 Market street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Douredoure Bros., 103 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 120 x 105 feet. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Commonwealth Bldg.

Pier, Vine Street Wharf, Delaware River. Engineer. Private Plans. Owners, city of Philadelphia, Department of Wsarves and Docks. Steel and concrete. Bids opened as follows: McClintock-Marshall Const. Co., Pittsburg, Pa., $314,000; W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, $339,000; P. E. Costello & Son, $343,648; James G. Doak & Co., $344,482; Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg., $353,710; American Paving & Const. Co., 223 South Ninth street, $358,800.

Insane Asylum (additions), Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Architects, Louis L. Stockton and H. C. Pelton, New York City. Owners, Schuylkill County Commissioners. Brick and steel, three stories. (3) wings, 60 x 137 feet each. Low bidders as follows: (Contruction)—Edward Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, Philadelphia, $247,934; (Plumbing, etc.)—W. C. Cornell & Co., Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, New York City, $114,800.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street.

Coal Pockets and Bridges, Ninth and Parrish streets. Engrs., William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., and Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Concrete and steel. Low bidders as follows: (Coal Pocket)—Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets, $1729; (Bridges)—Belmont Iron Works, Twenty-second street and Washington avenue, $5494.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

J. E. Enoch (O), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, $39,200 (26) two story brick dwellings, 14 by 34 feet. 122-147 East Willard street.

F. H. Berham (O), 5146 Market street. (21) houses, two story, brick, 1 6by 29 feet, Sixtieth and Pine streets. (1) house, $3200, two story, 15 by 50 feet, Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue. (47) houses, $141,000, two story, 16 by 29 feet, Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue. (25) houses, $75.000, 2 story, 16.2 by 29 feet, Sixtieth and Pine streets.

R. Purdy (O), Darby, Pa. Stabey & Battin (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $3200. 2 stores and dwellings, two story. 16 by 40 feet. Island road and Tinicum avenue.

Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. Mathew Schmid (C), 1308 North Sixth street. Cost, $27,000. Boiler house. Steel and concrete. One story. 42 by 74 ffet. Thirty-second and Master streets.

A. J. Wiggins (O), 1527 North Fifty-ninth street. Jos. Wiggins (C), 1527 North Fifty-ninth street. Cost, $3200. (2) two story. 14 by 28 feet. Brick dwellings. Sixty-first and Media streets.

Conrad Maron (O), 1624 Green street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $3500. Garage, two story, 18 by 36 feet. 1625 Brandywine street.

John H. Oler (O), Fifty-seventh and Master streets. J. Janyenson (C), 5538 Cambridge street. Cost, $600. Brick dwelling.

B. Cohen (O), 1641 North Thirty-third street. Cost, $6000. Garage, brick, 2027-29 North Twenty-ninth street.

C. E. Harris & Co. (O), 210 North Broad street. J. Sims Wilson (C), 1125 Brown street. Cost, $4000. Stable, Parrish and Camac streets.

C. Homburger (O), 2941 North Camac street. A. H. Werz (C), 2127 Bellvue street. Brick dwelling. Cost, $550. 1342 West Cambria street.

C. F. Know & Bros. (O), Fox Chase, Pa. Garage, frame. Cost, $350. Oxford road and Levick street.

Max Marcus (O), 108-12 North Franklin street. David Wittenberg (C), 934 North Orianna street. Cost, $1100. Factory.

John McGlynn (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. M. Gaham (O), 2927 North Eighth street. Cost, $500. Stable, brick, Emery and Huntingdon streets.

Bergdoll Brewing Co. (O), Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $9000. Engine room, brick.


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Alterations and Additions

L. A. R. Zicterth (O), 806 Walnut street. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Saloon, $3000. Brick, 816-18 Walnut street.

David McMahon (O), Chelten avenue and Germantown avenue. Charles T. Johnson (C), 712 Chelten avenue. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, brick, 572 Germantown avenue.

Philadelphia Trust Co. (O), 421 Chestnut street. J. Price (C), 2047 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $1400. Store and factory, 117 North Fourth street.

J. Finberg (O), 921 Poplar street. Philip Jacobs (C), 825 North Marshall street. Cost, $400. Bakery, brick, 921 Poplar street.

William J. Ray (O), 1543 Ridge avenue. Samuel J. Rea (C), 1609 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $350. Store, brick, 1541 Ridge avenue.

Charles Fuerer (O), 118 North Franklin street. Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street. Cost, $500. Brick manufacturing building.

Melchione Bros. (O), 4932 Lancaster avenue. Edward Fay & Son, 1524 Ranstead street. Cost, $1400. Stores, brick, 4934-36 Lancaster avenue.

Carlton Avilson (O), 1612 Green street. P. Heisler (C), 530 State street, Camden, N. J. Cost, $800. Dwelling, brick, 1629 Columbia avenue.

Ralph F. Butts (O), Poughkeepsie. Robert Brown (C), Albans Hotel, Philadelphia. Cost, $2000. 213-17 South American street.

M. McCully (O), 2515 Girard avenue. H. Saritsky (C), 791 South Third street. Cost, $300. Bakery, 2220 Callowhill street.

John Bulhrer (O), 15 North Thirteenth street. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, $2000. Store and storage, 128 Spruce street.

Consumers' Brewing Co. (O), Catherine and Fitzwater streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, $20,000. Storage, 3 story, 45 x 91 feet, Fourth and Poplar streets.

William S. Grant (O), 1837 Arch street. Bowers Bros. (C), 1255 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $925. Store and dwelling, 116 North Eleventh street.

Bethany Church (O), 5402 Spruce street. Bowers Bros. & Co. (C), 1205 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $3400. Church, 538 Spruce street.

Lea Estate (O), 1211 Walnut street. Bowers Bros. & Co. (C), 1205 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $600. Stores, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets.

Walter Horstman (O), 1804 DeLancy place. Bowers Bros. (C), 1204 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $2000. Dwelling.

Miss Mary Potts (O), Horler and Wayne avenue. Bowers Bros. Co. (C), 1205 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $1500. Residence.

Free Church of St. John (O), Emerald and Elkhart streets. Cost, $1000. Parish house.

N. Krawitz (O), 3040 Kensington avenue. George H. Weiner (C), 639 Diamond street. Cost, $750. Store and dwelling, 3086 Frankford avenue.

Stead & Miller Co. (O), Fourth and Cambria streets. H. Brockelhurst (C), 512 New street. Cost, $5000. Dye house, American and Lehigh avenue.

Keystone Spring Works (O), Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. Evans & Brown (C), 1504 Marvine street. Cost, $1700. Offices and stable, 1311 and 1313 Buttonwood street.

C. C. A. Baldi Bros. Co. (O), 928 South Eighth street. J. McGucken (C), 1028 Christian street. Cost, $530. Factory, 118 Christian street.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Market streets. J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building (C). Cost, $575. Concrete building, Eighth and Filbert streets.

Weikel & Kener (O), West End Trust Building. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $600. Stone, 144 North Twelfth street.

C. J. Crawford (O), 2256 North Broad street. Cost, $500. Fire repairs, 413 Orianna street.

Philip Barth Estate (O), Rockledge, Pa. Cost, $500. 2908 North Fifth street.

Haynes-Thompson Co. (O), 1705 Chestnut street. H. E. Grau Co. (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, $7000. Warehouse, 2107-09 Vine street.

Alexander McCauley & Son (O), 1511 Federal street. William J. Drummond (C), 1711 Carpenter street. Cost, $780. Junk shop.

B. F. Miller (O), 227 Church street. Samuel Schultz (C), 1010 East Moyamensing avenue. Cost, $12,000. Moving picture show, 747-753 South Third street.

T. Henry Dixon (O), Mills road and Thirty-second street. H. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

M. A. Lasky (O), 1815 North Broad street. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $9000.

Bell Telephone Co. (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. Charles McCaul Co. (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $400. Office, 406 Market street.

William P. Ganthorp, Jr. (O), 6602 North Twelfth street. Albanus & Nilbonar (C), 144 Chew street. Cost, $365. Garage, Sixty-sixth avenue, West, and Twelfth street.

Edith Bauso (O), 3204 York street. P. McShane (C), 2507 North Thirty-fourth street. Cost, $660. Store and dwelling, 3214 York street.

A. J. Stiles (O), 426 Bourse Building. James Torrens (C), 153 Natrona street. Cost, $300. Shops, Poplar and Bambrey

Henry Iskoe (O), 819 North Second street. S. Ritchie (O), 707 Moyamensing avenue. Cost, $3500. One store and dwelling. Three stories, 14 by 40 feet. 939 South Fifth street.

Jacob Scholderer (O), 3337 North Fifth street. Cost, $850. Stable. Two stories, 16 by 25 feet. Brick. 3370 North Orkney street.

C. N. Mashand & Sons (O), Amber and William streets. Barnes Bros. (C), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $1600. Addition to storage. One story, 27 by 55 feet. Westmoreland and Amber streets.

Michael Margione (O), 1150 South Eighth street. Cost, $1500. Brick. Bakery, one story, 14 x 78 feet. 1337 Passyunk avenue.

O. F. O'Neil (O), 2454 Kensington avenue. D. McDea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $1400. Store and dwelling, 2832-34 Kensington avenue.

The Tescas Co. (O), 17 Battery Place, New York. The Tescas Co. (C), 17 Battery Place, New York. Cost, $500. Warehouse, McKean and Commercial streets. Cost $500, Garage. McKean and Commercial streets. Cost, $400. Storage. McKean and Commercial streets. Cost $900. Stable. McKean and Commercial streets.

J. W. Keen (O), 1729 Chestnut street. R. M. Paterson (C), 5250 Wakefield street. Cost, $700. Store and office, 1727 Chestnut street.

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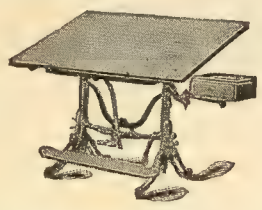
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The Birmingham Guild.

The Birmingham Guild was established some years ago to give occupation to the graduates of the trade schools of England. The Guild was put in charge of a well-known English artist, who had devoted a greater part of his time to working in various metals, more as a recreation than from any necessity.

At first orders were filled only for special work and principally from personal friends and those interested in the Guild, but later, as the products became better known, and the demand increased, it was determined to make a regular business of the manufacture and sale of art metal products. This step was taken some years ago, and to-day the Guild workers are recognized as the leading craftsmen of England.

Their products include ornamental bronze and iron work, door hardware, electric light fixtures and fireplace fittings.

These people take the entire hardware contracts for buildings, furnishing this line complete, thus giving the architect an absolute assurance that the entire work will be carried out, and that style, finish and workmanship will be the same throughout. They will manufacture a special line of goods to the architects' designs, will submit complete designs for their approval, or will furnish other designs from their own stock, guaranteeing absolute satisfaction, and at prices no greater than those of the American manufacturer.—"Architecture."

The rate for "want" ads, "for sale" ads and miscellaneous want notices is $1.50 per inch **cash with order.** "The Guide" gets results.

SHUTTING DOWN CEMENT PLANTS ON SUNDAYS ADVOCATED.

W. S. Mallory, the retiring president of the organization, made an address at the meeting of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers in New York last month, in which he favored a plan to give the thirty thousand odd employes of the cement manufacturers their Sundays for themselves.

Mr. Mallory said that the Edison Portland Cement Co., of which he is the president, had conducted experiments under the direction of Thomas A. Edison in stopping the operation of its plant, including the kilns, on Sundays. He said in part:

All cement plants of which I have knowledge run their kilns twenty-four hours per day seven days each week, and with very few exceptions they operate all departments on Sunday. It has for many years been a tradition in the cement industry that the kilns must be kept in continuous operation, for the reason that if the heat is cut off the linings of the kilns would become damaged and the average daily output decrease, and so fas as I know, all cement kilns operate on Sundays.

At the plant of the Edison Co., for the past eighteen weeks the entire plant, including the kilns, has ceased operations every Saturday at 6 P. M., and has resumed at 7 A. M. Monday morning, and during the months this year when the kilns were operated seven days each week, the average output per kiln was 654 bbls. per day. Since the Sunday operations have ceased, the output has been as follows:

August, average daily output per kiln. 667 bbls.

September, average daily output per kiln. 677 bbls.

October, average daily output per kiln. 680 bbls.

November, average daily output per kiln, 691 bbls.

and there has been no trouble with the lining, due to the fact that the kilns are stopped with the full load and about every four hours from Saturday night until Monday morning, each kiln is given a half revolution, which transfers the heated material to the other side of the kiln lining, and so prevents it from cooling off too rapidly and becoming damaged. The increased output I believe is due to two reasons. The men in charge of the kilns, on account of their rest, are in condition to do more efficient work, and because we further believe the output of our kilns depends on the area of the inside cross-section at its smallest point. When the kilns are down on Sunday, one gang of men, numbering from three to five, cuts off the lining at its highest points and increases the area of cross section, and the average output is increased. This cannot be done when the kilns are in continuous operation.

I have corresponded with many of the largest plants in other lines, who use kilns and furnaces of various types, and find that outside of blast furnaces, which produce pig iron, none of them, such as open hearth furnaces, puddling furnaces, copper furnaces, cupolas, heating furnaces, brass furnaces, air furnaces, operates on Sundays, although in some cases light heat is kept on the furnaces over Sunday. Kilns for the manufacture of brick and similar material are kept under heat on Sunday, but are seldom loaded or unloaded on that day. Therefore, if all these allied lines of manufacture can successfully operate their kilns and furnaces only six days per week, why is it necessary, in view of the results obtained at the Edison plant, to operate cement kilns for seven days each week? If an arrangement could be made by which every cement plant in the United States would discontinue Sunday operations, the problem of over capacity for 1911 would be solved, and over thirty thousand employes would have their rest on Sunday and be in a position to do much more efficient work the other six days. While there can be no argument as to the moral right of these thirty thousand employes to have their Sundays for their own uses, I am nevertheless considering the question almost entirely from a practical standpoint to show that it is feasible to give them one day's rest in seven.

Stone Contractors' Convention Program.

Henry Struble, secretary of the National City Stone Contractors' Association in the Rookery Building, Chicago, has completed the details of the eighth annual convention which will be held at the Hotel Astor in New York to-day and to-morrow. The convention will be under the supervision of this committee:

Gilbert C. Brown, chairman, Newark, N. J.; George D. Webb, Worcester, Mass.; William McMillan, Chicago, Ill.; William Penn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin Ball, Harrison, N. J.; S. M. Lederer, St. Louis, Mo.; John Gillies, Long Island City, N. Y.; E. Heldmaier, Chicago, Ill.; Howard L. Woody, New York; Maurice F. McGrath, Bedford, Ind.; James B. Gillies, New York, and Archibald McLaren, New York, N. Y.

This is the committee on the banquet and entertainment: Frank H. Barr, chairman, New York; Ralph Reed, Bedford, Ind.; Walter G. Diener, Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Dickinson, New York; Samuel Holmes, Pittsburg; W. A. C. Smith, Cleveland; J. J. Spurr, Harrison, N. J.; George K. Beddoe, New York; Thomas O'Reilly, New York; Cornelius P. Shea, Lynn, Mass.; Fred Matthews, Bloomington, Ind.; E. F. Giberson, Bedford, Ind.; Thomas J. Vernia, Chicago; A. D. Baird, Brooklyn; George Oakley, Jr., Toronto; Clarence Smith, New York, and Harry Hoerner, Newark, N. J.

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architest, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation. Let us get together.

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NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

A Kitchen Spacesaver:

The Spacesaver Appliance Company, 140 West 20th street, New York City, is introducing a kitchen spacesaver that is one of the cleverest arrangements of the kind imaginable. It is a combination kitchen sink and draining board and laundry tubs. When the tubs are wanted for washing the sink and draining board is lifted and there you are. Four hundred of these combination tubs were installed in the Shively sanitary tenements. No sink water enters the tubs, separate outlets being provided for each. Catalogue explaining this and other spacesaving devices may be had on request.

An Automatic Sash Holder:

Every builder and house owner knows what a nuisance is the old method of hanging sash by the aid of weights. A New York concern has at last succeeded in perfecting a device that completely does away with these troublesome and cumbersome necessities. A small metal wheel is sunk in each side of the window sash, and by two short spiral springs is made to press firmly amainst the inside of the frame. It is claimed that with this device the sash can be not only easily raised or lowered, but can also be held securely at any point desired. This system dispenses with pockets, cords and grooves, is as easy to install as a strap hinge, costs very little, and needs no repairs. The builder saves money by using it in place of the weights in the time saved in installation and the owner saves money by getting a sash hanger that is not continually getting out of order. To builders who will write the Automatic Sash Holder Company, 275 Broadway, New York, a sample will be sent on application.

Fireproof Doors and Shutters:

The Kinnear Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of steel rolling fireproof doors and shutters and wood rolling doors and partitions. The strongest proof of the quality of the product turned out by the Kinnear Company is to be found in the class and character of the buildings in which it is used. Nearly every large building of any consequence in the country uses the Kinnear goods. A catalogue showing the range of the devices made by this company will be sent to all who apply for it.

A New Bathroom Convenience:

The A. P. W. Paper Company, Albany, N. Y., Makes a toilet paper cabinet that fits right into the wall, requires a recess but 2¼ inches deep, is tastefully inconspicuous and takes nothing whatever from the room space. This cabinet is made in several new and attractive designs and the company is anxious to place in the hands of architects and builders a booklet showing special designs for new construction. The booklet is free on request.

Oriental Stucco:

The increasing popularity of stucco construction, especially in residence work, has lead many concrete building contractors to ask for a stucco composition all proportioned, mixed, and ready for use when water is added.

Such a prepared stucco has been manufactured for some time by a New Jersey firm. The stucco is made in a variety of colors and in two grades, one for scratch coat and one for finish. It has been used on many important jobs in the vicinity of New York City and architects and builders speak highly of it. It is manufactured by the Monument Plaster Co., Harrison, N. J., a company that manufacturers brick mortars and inside plasters. The company is sending out a booklet showing several fine residences treated with its prepared "Oriental" stucco. The book contains specifications for the application of expanded metal or wire lath, which may be of interest to some of our readers.

Architectural Terra Cotta:

The use of terra cotta as a valuable, attractive, comparatively inexpensive and fireproof building mediums is growing by leaps and bounds. A few good, strong concerns are turning out an article in this line of the most admirable quality. Among these the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago, Illinois, occupies deservedly a high rank. The terra cotta turned out by this concern is true to design, accurately jointed and perfect in alignment. It is used to the exclusion of all other brands by some of the foremost builders of the country.

"Solus" and "Novus" Radiators:

These radiators are frequently specified by architects who want a high-grade of radiator. All of the castings are smooth, conservatively rated and of the most careful workmanship. They are made of cast iron throughout, made with attention to detail, carefully finished, and, as a rule, last as long as the building. They can be had either in plain or ornamental patterns. The National Radiator Company, Johnstown, Pa., issues an art catalog describing these radiators that is worth the attention of the architectural profession.

Extra-Coated Roofing Tin:

Scott's Extra Coated Roofing Tin is a tin made by improved American methods, a hammered open hearth base with a rich, heavy coating. Like all other good roofing tins, it is not only weather-proof but fireproof. "Tin Truth," a booklet issued by the manufacturers, contains some facts concerning roofing and roofing materials worth knowing. Address Follansbee Bros. Co., Pittsburg, Pa. This house claims to be the only manufacturers of open hearth, hammered roofing tin in America.

Metal Ceilings:

For metal ceilings there is no concern in the country fit to rank with the Wheeling Corrugating Company, of Wheeling, W. Va. This company manufacturers metal ceiling plate in a variety of up-to-date designs, makes a plate that is lasting, decorative and easy to install, that is economical, permanent and sanitary and that is thoroughly fireproof. The company will gladly furnish estimates to parties interested and will send a catalogue, upon request, to architects.

A New Curb Conduit:

The Marriott Curb Conduit is a device that should be installed in the streets of every large city in the country. While there is yet time it should be made a feature of the magnificent new parkway in process of erection here in Philadelphia. It is a sanitary gutter and curb made of steel and concrete, with perforations which abolish the gutter streams incident to rainfall, street-flushing and snow-thawing. It makes possible for vehicular traffic the full width of the street, and as the gutter is below the level of the roadway admits of the longitudinal drainage grade of streets being increased. Particulars concerning this conduit may be had by addressing the manufacturer, James C. Marriott, Park Row Building, New York City.

A New Concrete Block:

A. Stouffer, owner of the Art Stone Co., Waynesboro, Pa., makes at his plant in Waynesboro a high grade of concrete block. Some of his block were tested recently by the Philadelphia Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Inspection. W. Purvis Taylor was the engineer in charge of the tests and the report was approved by George S. Webster, chief engineer and surveyor. In testing seven specimens, 7-in. span, the average modulus of rupture was found to be 284 lbs.

Eight concrete blocks were subjected to compression tests. The average of dry samples was 3,691 lbs. to the square inch. Six blocks were tested after 48 hours' absorption, the average load carried being 3,154 pounds.

Two concrete blocks were subjected to 1,700 degrees, Fahr., in the fire test. The sample that was air-cooled showed no cracks before or after cooling. The block that was water-cooled showed no cracks before the water was applied. Surface material disintegrated after cooling and washed away to

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the depth of half an inch but the remaining structure of the block was firm and hard. The blocks were made with carefully graded aggregates and the tests reported showed that the blocks exceeded the city ordinance requirements by 300 per cent.

Mr. Stouffer has investigated the causes of map-cracks on concrete surfaces, new methods of water-proofing concrete in various forms, the use of paraffine, stearine and wax molds, paint and enamel on concrete surfaces, saccharine in concrete work and the construction of concrete blackboards and has for sale formulae and specifications for the work regarding which he has made valuable discoveries.

Fixing the Responsibility.

The fact that a contractor fails to make a profit on a piece of work is not prima facie evidence that his estimate was inherently too low, says "The Contractor." It merely means that it was too low for the methods employed. There are some men who would lose money on a job at almost any figure, seemingly because, like the bark and bite of the dog, "it is their nature to." They have not the vision which sees the end of the work from the beginning, and therefore they are constantly in hot water.

Program of Civil Engineers' Meeting.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held at the Society house, 220 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 18 and 19. The program for the coming session announces reports on steel columns from special committees and on bituminous materials for road construction. A meeting of the Board of Direction will follow adjournment of the first session.

Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to local trips, and the president's reception will be held in the evening at the Society House. On Thursday a special train is scheduled to leave Jersey City for Bethlehem, Pa. It will stop at Market street, Newark, to pick up New Jersey engineers The excursionists will be back in the city in time to attend the informal smoker at 8.30. The committee of arrangement consists of George H. Blackley, F. R. Harris and Charles Warren Hunt.

THE WASHINGTON COMPETITION.

Designs of New York Architects Selected—New York as the Art Center of the Country.

Significant of the primacy of New York City for architectural design is that the winners of the great competition for three national buildings to be erected at Washington are all New Yorkers. The committees of award made their joint report last Saturday, accepting the design of Arnold W. Brunner for the State Department Building, the design of Donn Barber for the Department of Justice Building, and the design of York & Sawyer for the Commerce and Labor Building.

The determination of this competition emphasizes the tendency of the country to look to New York for architectural inspiration and design, and the corresponding feeling among New York architects to consider the whole land and not merely this city as their field of labor. It became very noticeable during the last decade that in New York we have a body of "national architects" as distinguished from those who practice in Manhattan alone, and from those who specialize in suburban work exclusively.

On several occasions of late when there have been competitions of national importance, the designs submitted by New York architects have been selected in preference to all others. And since there has been an awakening to the demands of art in the principal cities of the United States, and "city plans" have been adopted by a number, New York architects have been retained as supervising architects in several instances.

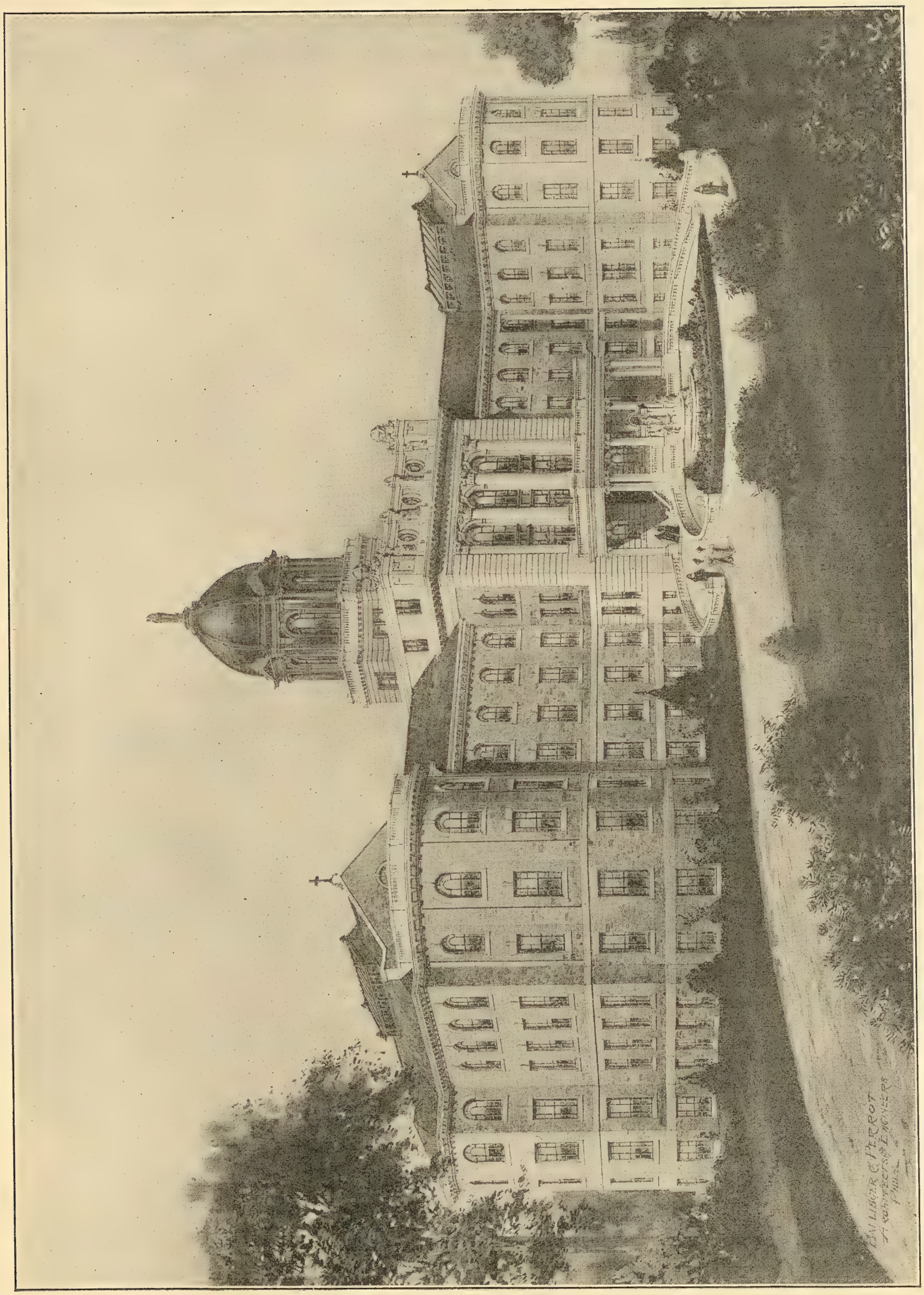
The Government has requested that no print of the successful designs be published at this time, as there is an intention to call the three architects into conference with the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for the purpose of so modifying the designs as to bring them into harmony with each other, as the buildings are to be erected side by side on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the White House, with the Commerce and Labor Building in the middle position.—*New York Record and Guide.*

Fire Hazard of Exposition Buildings.

"The Fire Hazard of Exposition Buildings," built of flimsy and inflammable materials is to be reduced as much as possible in the Turin, Italy, exposition by spraying all such materials both on the inside and outside of the buildings with one or two chemical solutions selected by the exposition authorities in a recent competition. Outside woodwork will also be protected with asbestos paint. All lathing is fireproofed before the plaster is applied. In the British section the protection is to be of a more permanent character, the structures being lined from floor to ceiling with brick to which plaster is then applied. All floors are filled with rammed earth beneath the boards and metal lath is used on the ceilings. A reservoir with a capacity of about 4,500,000 imp. gal. is provided, and so supplied that it can be kept filled even under the heaviest draft. The mains throughout the grounds will be kept under 90 lbs. pressure.

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PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 25, 1911

THAT CLEVELAND COLLAPSE.

The recent collapse of a four-story concrete structure in process of erection in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, may, in no fair interpretation of the facts, be laid to the fault of cement construction. Had the medium been brick or stone, or steel, or any other medium and the same methods been pursued, the result in all human likelihood would have been the same.

Set up bricks without mortar and they fall. Set up steel without rivets and it goes down. Set up concrete without the requisite body and with an absence of proper reinforcement and—it tumbles.

The fault in this case, as in every similar case reported, was not with the medium, but with the builder. There is no stronger, safer, truer or more dependable medium than cement—but it must be mixed with intelligence. Concrete construction requires the supervision of men skilled in this line of building; men who know where to reinforce, and how, and to what extent. In the care of men who possess this knowledge there is no class of building known to the trade fit to compare in strength, durability, capacity to resist fire and wear-and-tear with the concrete form of structure. In the Cleveland case, ignorant and unskilled workmen violated every one of the established principles of correct concrete construction. The result was—disaster. That result would have been as inevitable had the medium been steel or brick or stone or terra cotta. Any attempt upon the part of the brick interests to make capital of such a case would be in the highest degree ill-advised. We are confident no such attempt is contemplated, the views of certain of our concrete exchanges to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARCHITECTURAL PRIMACY

The Guide reprints on another page of this number the decorous "yawp" indulged in by a New York contemporary over the fact that the winning designs in the recent competition for Government buildings at Washington were those submitted by New York architects. While we recognize as natural under the circumstances the elation of our distinguished contemporary, we are not prepared to concede that the victory is at all significant of the conclusions deducted therefrom. Most persons are aware, we think, that competitions of this kind, no matter how admirably conducted, are not infallibly expressive of the survival of the fittest. Certainly many considerations enter into an award of this kind other than the sheer artistic value of the submitted designs. When it is taken into account that many of the ablest architects in the country declined to enter the competition at all it is just a bit amusing to witness the antics of our normally austere and sober-sided New York friend. This competition decides, according to the contemporary in question, among other things, "the primacy of New York City for architectural design." It illustrates "the tendency of the country to look to New York City for architectural inspiration." It emphasizes also "the feeling among New York architects to consider the whole land and not merely New York City as their field."

Persons who are not of New York, and therefore not exposed to the inverted sense of perspective peculiar to that town, know that the competition in question does nothing of the kind.

It implies simply that in a contest for the awards on three Government buildings the designs submitted by the New York architects competing were adjudged most satisfactory to the jury on award. The question of architectural primacy is, of course, nowhere involved. If it were the tale would have been different.

Telephone Business of the United States.

According to the report of the Census Bureau, there were more than eleven billion messages, or "talks," over the telephones in the United States during the year 1907, an approximate increase of 124.3 per cent. over the five billion similar conversations in 1902. In 1907 the total number of systems and lines was 22,971, as compared with 9136 in 1902, an increase of 151.4 per cent. The miles of wire in the latter year were 12,999,369, an increase of 165.3 over 4,900,451 in 1902. The salaried employes of the companies in 1907 numbered 25,298, compared with 14,124 in 1902, the percentage of increase in the five years being 79.1. The salaries paid in 1907 amounted to $19,298,423, as against $9,885,886 in 1902, a gain of 95.2 per cent.

The average number of wage-earners dependent on the telephone industry in 1907 was 118,871, compared with 64,628 five years previously, an increase of 83.9 per cent., and the wages paid them amounted to $48,980,704, as against $26,369,735 in 1902, showing a gain to the laboring classes of 85.7 per cent. The capital stock and funded debts of the companies outstanding in 1907 was $814,616,004, while five years before it was $348,031,058, showing an increase of 134.1 per cent. The income of the companies in 1907 was $184,461,747, as compared with $86,825,536 in 1902, a gain of 112.5 per cent.

The telephone business in the United States is divided into two great classes, one known as the Bell, and the other as the Independent, or non-Bell. Of the total number of systems of which statistics have been gathered for 1907, 175 or 0.8 per cent., belonged to the Bell system, and 22,796, or 99.2 per cent. to the non-Bell. The Bell systems in 1907 operated 8,947,266 miles of wire, or 68.8 per cent. of the total, as compared with 4,052,103 miles, or 31.2 per cent., operated by the non-Bell companies. These figures make a wonderful showing of the rapid growth of the telephone business in this country, where the telephone is fast becoming recognized as a household necessity.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

—The January number of "Concrete" presented a page of pictures showing the work of students of the School of Industrial Art, in this city, in the line of ornamental concrete. Some of the garden ornaments shown were in the highest degree successful and reflect great credit upon Mr. Howard Fremont Stratton, director of the Art Department of this very worthy institution.

* * *

—David J. Smyth, ex-Director of Public Safety, is building a cottage on Milledgeville avenue, Atlantic City, to cost $20,000.

* * *

—W. H. Luster, Jr., has been reappointed City Surveyor of Elizabeth, N. J., for a term of three years.

* * *

—John L. Nobre, surveyor of the First District, Philadelphia, is a son of Joseph L. Nobre, known in his prime as "the Mark Twain of Philadelphia politics."

* * *

—F. H. Newell, director of the United States Reclamation Service, read a paper, on January 13, to the Engineers' Club, of this city, "on Engineering Work of the Reclamation Service."



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—Councilman Peter E. Costello has introduced a resolution in Common Council authorizing the Mayor and the Director of the Department of Public Works to confer with officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad regarding the feasibility of a bridge over Broad street between the Broad street station and City Hall. Mr. Costello contends that this is one of the most dangerous grade crossings in the city.

* * *

—Joseph H. Appel, of the Wanamaker store, reputed one of the ablest advertising men in the country, wants the merchants of Philadelphia to enter into a carefully-planned campaign to advertise the merits of the city to the outside world.

* * *

—Martin Stolz, secretary of the Real Estate Brokers' Association of this city, lectured before that body on Friday night, on the subject of "Agreements in Buying and Selling Real Estate."

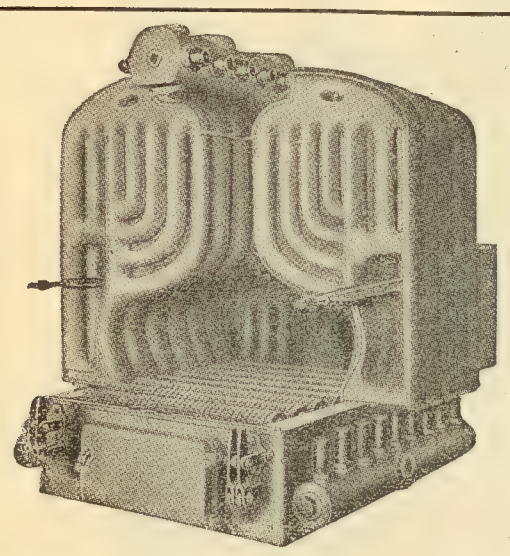
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—Lawson Purdy, president of the Board of Taxes and Assessment, of New York, lectured on Saturday evening before the Y. M. C. A. on "Municipal Taxation."

—George B. Gascoigne has been appointed Assistant City Engineer to the Department of Public Service, Sandusky, Ohio.

* * *

—Congressman J. Hampton Moore has succeeded in having Secretary Magee, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, ask for an appropriation of $105,000 to complete the new immigration station at Gloucester, N. J.



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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles

** The beauty of the Catholic Cathedral, this city, has been greatly enhanced by the erection of a handsome marble altar in one of the chapels on the south side, and by the installation of an artistic altar piece and the decoration of the surrounding walls.

The altar is of white marble, and is designed after the grand altar of the Chapel of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the Basilica of St. Peter, in Rome, which is considered one of the most beautiful altars in the Eternal City. Beautiful columns of Pavonazzo marble, streaked with dark veins, support the dome of the altar, and six marble supplicating angels adorn it. The altar was made and erected by Messrs. Mullan & Harrison, of Baltimore.

** The United States Wood Block Paving Company makes the folowing statement:

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"Wood block is smooth and cleanly, and suits the pedestrians who use the street pavement constantly instead of the sidewalk. A rough and dirty pavement such as granite blocks is entirely unsuited to shopping districts.

"The attention of Philadelphia municipal authorities and business men for the past three years has been focused on the modern pavement, creosoted wood block. Beginning with the agitation by the Market street merchants of paving that business thoroughfare with this material, there has been extensive investigation into its merits. Statistics from leading European and American cities show that these pavements have such durability and superior quality that creosoted wood block has now a firm hold on popular favor, as well as the support of paving engineers.

"Several years ago New York City took up the problem of paving its business centre with wood block, and Chicago recently entered upon a campaign which will ultimately give the central portion of that city this same pavement.

"In Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco municipal authorities are agreed upon the policy of establishing the best system of pavements in their business centres that the science of road-making and art of construction can accomplish. Creosoted wood block pavement, so long an established feature in European cities, has been tried out under every conceivable condition in American municipalities, and has given general satisfaction."

** Of considerable interest to architects is the announcement that the seventeenth architectural exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the T Square Club of Philadelphia, will be held in the galleries, and under the patronage of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, from April 16 to May 14 next. This event, which is now under the management of a joint exhibition board, is always anticipated with interest as being the only exhibition held in Philadelphia devoted exclusively to architectural subjects. Further information and entry blanks may be obtained on application to the Assistant Secretary, Collier Stevenson, at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets.

** Final returns to Bradstreet's of building expenditure for the month of December, 1910, show a total expenditure permitted for at 110 cities of the United States for that month of $59,220,394, as against $60,269,260 in November, and $60,345,099 in December, 1909. There is here shown a decrease from November of 1.7 per cent., and from December, 1909, of 1.8 per cent.

Of the 110 cities reporting, 56 showed decreases while 54 showed increases as compared with December, 1909.

For the calendar year 1910 complete reports have been received from 114 cities for which comparisons with 1909 are available. For this list of cities expenditures in 1910 aggregated $38,933,265, which mark a decrease of 4.8 per cent. from 1909, the record year in building. Of this list 60 cities show gains and 54 show losses from 1909. Comparisons back to 1908 are possible at 104 cities, and here it is found that while the decrease from 1909 is 5.7 per cent., the increase over 1908, the low-water year, is 29 per cent.

** Members of the State Commission in charge of the erction of the new State Hospital for Insane at Fairview, Pa., have forfeited the contract of George R. Glenn & Co., of Philadelphia. This is due to the failure of the firm to complete the contract within the time specified.

The Glenn firm had the contract for the erection of two wards and the main loggia of the hospital. Their bid was somewhere in the neighborhood of $190,000. To date about three-fourths of the contract has been completed.

Building operations at the hospital will not be resumed until proposals are re-advertised.

** The McClintic Marshall Construction Company has taken a contract for a foundry building for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, at New Brighton, Pa., requiring 800 tons of steel in which Bethlehem shapes are to be used.

** Messrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, architect, and John Bogart, civil engineer, have been invited to membership in the Art Commission and have accepted. They succeed Arnold W. Brunner and George L. Rives. The commissioners have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Robert W. de Forest, president; Herbert Adams, vice president, and Charles H. Russell, secretary. Dr. John Quincy Adams was continued as executive secretary.

** Statistics made public by the National Board of Fire Underwriters from Chicago show that losses by fire in the United States and Canada in 1910 amounted to $234,470,650, or more than $30,000,000 more than the losses in 1909. December losses were exceptionally heavy, aggregating $21,528,000.

Thirty-six fires caused a damage of $500,000 or more, and in 10 the loss exceeded $1,000,000 each. In only three preceding years have the fire losses been heavier than in 1910, one being the year of the Chicago fire, another of the San Francisco fire.

** The annual meeting of the Sunray Lamp Manufacturing Company was held at the offices of the company, 109 West Forty-second street, New York City, on January 9. C. H. Jockmus was elected president; W. P. Maynard, vice president and secretary, and A. T. Rutter, treasurer. The directors are the officers and E. Doctor and H. A. Pendlebury.

** The Fiske Fixture Company, manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures, of No. 1892 Bathgate avenue, New York City, have removed their offices and showrooms to No. 1894 Bathgate avenue, being compelled to engage larger quarters on account of the increase in their business.

** W. B. Symmes, Jr., David C. Davis, Geo. C. Schrieber, W. H. Ripley and Schuyler S. Wheeler were elected directors of the Prometheus Electric Company, at the annual meeting held in the offices of the company, at No. 236 East Forty-second street, New York.

** The American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., held its annual meeting at the office of Arthur C. Fraser, at No. 170 Broadway, New York, on January 17. A Board of directors was elected.

** E. H. Mitchell was elected president and treasurer; H. T. Mitchell was elected secretary, and John D. Fish, with the two officers above named, were chosen directors of the Star Roofing Company, No. 2 Stone street, New York, at the stockholders' meeting.

** The National Brick Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual convention in Louisville, Ky., on February 7 and 10, and the National Paving Brick Association will meet in the same city on February 6 and 8. The Building Brick Association of America will meet in Louisville on February 6 and 10, and the National Association and Manufacturers of clay working machinery will be held in Louisville on February 8. Immediately following this convention the American Ceramic Art Society will have its annual meeting at Trenton, N. J., on February 14 and 17.

** The eighth annual dinner of the Master Carpenters' Association was held at the rooms of the Building Trades Employers' Association, New York, following the annual election of officers. The officers elected were: President, R. H. Casey; vice president, Edwin Outwater; treasurer, William J. T. Getty; secretary, John McClurg; trustees, Hugh Getty, R. H. Brown, Charles Johnson, J. H. MacDonald; representatives to the Board of Governors, Robert Christie, Sr., Hugh Getty, Edwin Outwater; alternates, William S. Miller, B. F. Edgar, Walter G. Jones; representatives to the General Arbitration Board, R. H. Brown, J. Odell Whitenack; alternates, Walter G. Jones, John H. Adamson.

** Warren Webster & Co., specialists in feed-water heaters and purifiers, have issued a booklet on the subject of "Ventilation" in its relation to health, written by William G. Snow, who delivered it in the form of a lecture at Cornell University in the course on sanitary science and public health in co-operation with the New York State Department of Health. This booklet may be obtained by persons requesting it of Warren Webster & Co., at Camden, N. J.

** George H. Blakeley, F. R. Harris and Charles Warren Hunt are the committee in charge of the arrangements for the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Buildings for the Panama-California Exposition.

John C. Olmsted, senior member of the Boston firm of architects, is in San Diego, Cal., under contract to the Panama-California Exposition to design the general character of the permanent buildings of the exposition and to advise regarding the landscape features of Balboa Park, which is to be the site of the exposition.

It is Mr. Olmsted's plan that the buildings shall, as far as practicable, follow the Spanish-California style, the dominant characteristics of which are the low, square tower, the arched corridor and the balcony overlooking a patio or open court. This suggestion is in consonance with the Californian tradition and the actual history of San Diego, which was the first settlement by white men in what is now territory of the United States. The first of the "Mission" churches was built in San Diego by the Franciscans under direction of Father Junipero Serra in 1769, and the composite architecture then adopted has persisted to the present time, manifesting itself in many modified or elaborated forms throughout California and especially in the southern part of that State, where its outlines and color seem to fit the environment with peculiar adaptability.

The first buildings to be erected under the supervision of Mr. Olmsted will be an auditorium, an arts building, a modified Greek theatre and a stadium. These, with their gardens, courts and grounds, will occupy about 100 acres and will form the nucleus for the further improvement of the park, which contains 1400 acres of land admirably fitted for park purposes.—Building Age.

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DUSSELDORF A DELIGHT

"Of all German cities, I think Dusseldorf is easily the first," writes Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland, O., in Hampton's. "It is not an old residence city like Dresden or Munich. It is a comparatively new city like Cleveland, Milwaukee, Indianapolis or Kansas 69,000 people in 1871. It now is 300,000.

"Dusseldorf, too, is an industrial city of mills, factories and workshops. It might be as unalluring as Pittsburg. It might be ruled by business men in their own interest as are most of our American cities; it might be built without beauty and suffer from the corruption that has brought shame to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, Cincinnati and a score more. But none of these things is true of Dusseldorf.

"This industrial city is one of the best-governed cities in the world. It has dreamed dreams and dared to carry them into execution. It is almost as beautiful as Washington, as full of the joy of living as Paris and is managed with more scrupulous honesty, more scientific efficiency and more devoted pride than almost any American business corporation. The city is built for the convenience of its people. It is designed as master architects might design a world's fair to which all mankind was invited for education, recreation and art.

"But the thing that most distinguishes Dusseldorf is this—her people and her officials seem to appreciate that congestion of population has made it necessary for the city to own many things and do many things. And these German citizens understand, too, that the things the city does not own must be regulated and controlled to prevent them harming city or citizens.

"Dusseldorf does more things for its people than any city I know. It owns its street railroads and the controlling interest in a system of interurban railroads; it owns its harbors and its docks and its slaughter-houses, its gas, electric light and water plants; it operates three separate banking and loan enterprises, a large wine business, several restaurants and milk depots; it owns and rents suburban villas and large apartment houses; it is a great land speculator and city land owner; it possesses art galleries, an opera house, museums and exposition hall, and indirectly owns the leading hotel in the city. It has public baths and cemeteries and pawnshops.

"Dusseldorf has made a beginning at homing its people. It is the owner of suburban villas and model tenement houses and is a stockholder in a scheme of co-operative apartment houses in which the workmen are joint owners.

"The country villas rent for from $6 to $7 a month. A three or four-room apartment in the city rents for about the same sum. The rooms in the latter are twice the size of those of the tenement houses in America, and all of them have outside air.

"These apartments are as clean and sanitary as can be. The co-operative apartments are built about courtyards which serve as playgrounds and are surrounded by flower gardens. There is free water and a scullery with every flat of three rooms or more.

"In order to secure an apartment in one of these desirable buildings the tenant must become a shareholder in the company, buying $5 worth of stock. The tenants are not the recipients of charity. On the contrary they are part owners and co-operate in the management.

"They elect a house manager, who collects the rents and represents them before the company. The tenant stockholders receive 4 per cent. a year on their investment and the company agrees to redeem their stock at any time on six months' notice. There are five hundred such apartments in the city and ten large apartment houses in process of building.

"If the Dusseldorf workman wants a house of his own it is made easy for him to acquire one. He can borrow money from the City Mortgage Bank, the annual business of which amounts to above $5,000,000. He can also place his money in the City Savings Bank, which has deposits of over ten million dollars, and if he is in distress he can go to the city pawnshop and make a loan on his chattels at a moderate rate of interest. The loans of the pawnshops amount to $300,000."

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Nov. 26th, 1910.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1910.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of February, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the United States Post Office at MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Milledgeville, Ga., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,437.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus and electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at LEXINGTON, N. C., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Lexington, N. C., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,462.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of February, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas, piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at BARRE, VERMONT, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Barre, Vt., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 17,468.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Eummary for week ending January 21, 1911:

Number of transfers	572
Amount of transfers	$1,370,469.08
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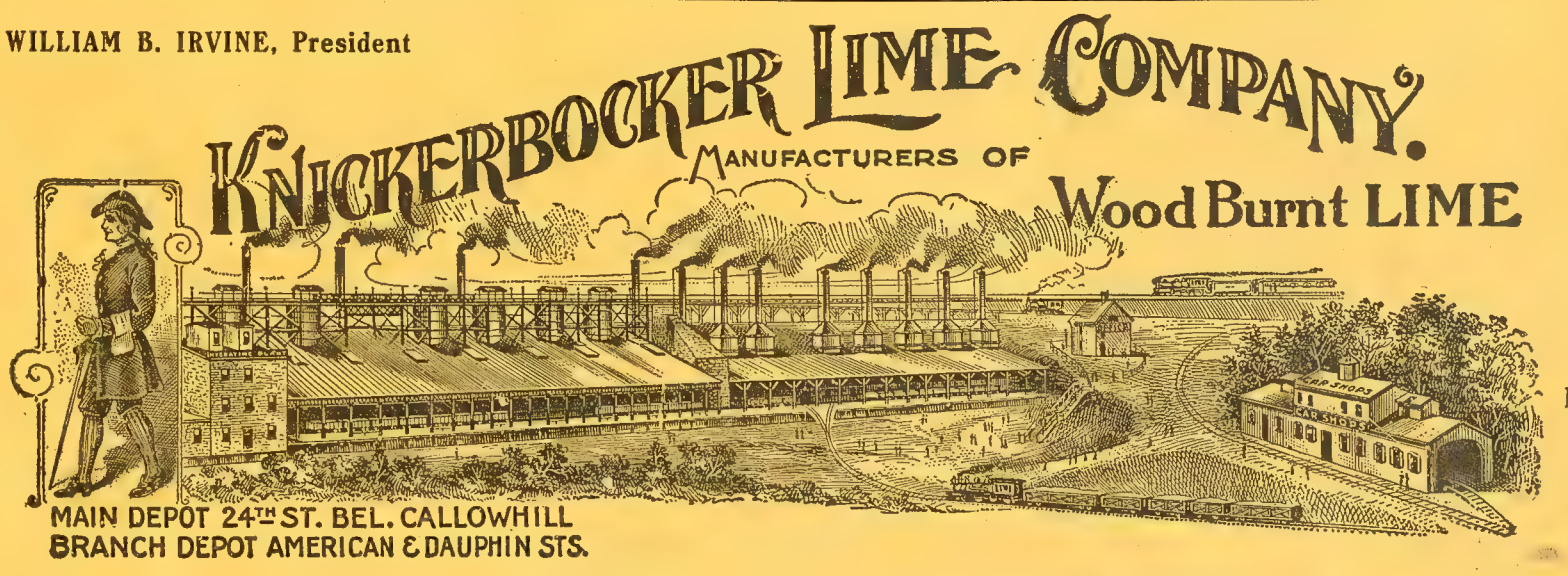
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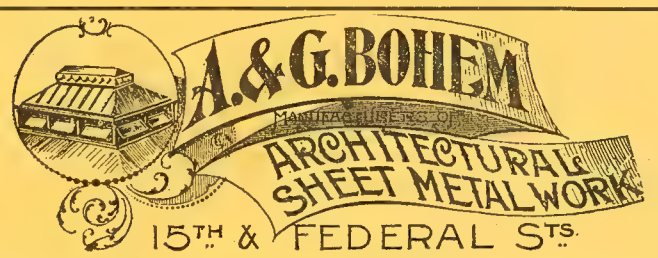
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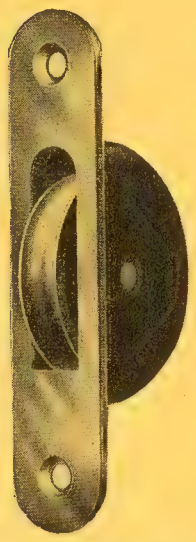
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Rectory, Price and Sprague streets. Architects, Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore, Md. Owners, R. C. Church of St. Vincent De Paul. Stone, three stories, 49 by 36 feet. Architects taking bids, J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residences (3) Vine and Alden streets. Architects, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, John F. Bradford, 1420 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot-water heat. Owner is taking sub bids.

Residences (3) Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, Chas. H. Bauer, 5718 Spruce street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Owners taking bids, due February 3. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street is figuring.

Residence, Cnywyd, Pa., $13,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owners, Dr. Guthrie McConnell, care architects. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 100 by 25 feet. Architects taking approximate bids. J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square, is figuring (only bidders).

Apartments (alts.), 1919 Arch street. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Edward Snader, care architects. Brick and stone, four stories, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., $500,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Samuel Seltzer, 247 South Third street. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, 100 by 320 feet. Preliminary plans in progress. Owner states not decided when bids will be taken.

Hotel and restaurant, 508-510 South Fifth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Charles Luber, 514 South Fifth stret. Brick, three stories, 40 by 80 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Garage, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Gustav Stoeffler, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and stone, one and two stories, 40 by 120 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect and owner taking bids, due February 6. The following are figuring: Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. J. Kreitzburg & Son, 1345 Arch street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Residence and garage, Frankford, Phila., $10,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Dr. O. H. Sterner, Orthodox and Worth streets. Brick and stone, three stories. Revised plans in progress.

Store building (alt. and add.), 920-24 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Berg Bros., 1007 Market street. Brick and concrete and steel, fireproof, seven stories. Revised plans in progress.

Convent and Parochial School, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue, $100,000. Architects, Edwin F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration, of Our Lord, Rev. James J. MacAran, 5533 Cedar avenue. Stone, two and three stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2031 Chestnut street. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. James Thorington, 120 South Eighteenth street. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cnywyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 45 by 24 feet and 14 by 17 feet. Architect taking bids, due February 1. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street; Ferguson & McDowell, 110 South Fifty-second street.

Apartment house, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughan, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, James A. Humphreys, 1021 Callowhill street. Brick, four stories, 80 by 110 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Fire house, Atlantic City, $90,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughan, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, City of Atlantic City. Stone and brick, two stories, 75 by 137 feet. Revised plans in progress, new bids will be taken early in February.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $11,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Waters, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 38 by 40 feet, slate roof, hot-water heat. Plans in progress.

Asylum Buildings (completion), Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Bids opened as follows for construction: Morrow Bros., 212 Clay street, Baltimore, Md., $60,575.91; John R. Wiggins, Heed Building, Philadelphia, $78,500; Hagen Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa., $86,023; P. Stipp, Scranton, Pa., $87,000; Wayne Contracting Co., Columbia and Glenwood avenues $87,479; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street, $94,000.

Distillery, Tasker and Swanson streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Berg Distilling Co., care architects. Brick, three stories, 35 by 75 feet. Architect taking bids, due February 7. P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Residence, Rydal, Pa., $8000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Mrs. Ellen Herkness, Wyncote, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress for a new residence.

Garage, 329-31 North Broad street. Engrs., Bergdoll & Pawling, 1400 Vine street. Owner, J. Summer Draper, care engineers. Brick, steel and concrete, four stories, 35 by 84 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Engineers taking sub-bids.

Post office, Lexington, N. C. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owner, United States Government, Treasury Department. Stone, two stories. Owners taking bids. Plowman Construction Co., 1001 Chestnut street, and M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Passenger station, Bristol, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Stone, one story, 35 by 75 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due February 7, 10 A. M. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Thompson & Co., 1737 Filbert street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; Edward Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; James McGraw Company, Arcade Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; J. W. Kohl & Co., 14 North Broad street; Armstrong & Latta Company, Land Title Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; Kelley-McFeeley & Co., Third and Market streets, Camden, N. J.; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Rectory, Price and Sprague streets. Architects, Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Mission of St. Vincent De Paul, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 48 by 76 feet, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due February 9. William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street, is figuring.

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Business building (alts,), 328 N. Eighth street, $2000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, A. L. Luburg, on premises. Brick, six stories. Consists of alterations. Architect taking bids, due January 28. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, are figuring.

Garage, 220 Queen street. Architect, Geo. I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Edward Trainer, 820 South Second street. Brick (granite front), two stories, 85 by 54 feet, slag roof, steamt heat. Architects taking bids, due February 4. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; W. T. Miller, 627 Filbert street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; M. L. Coneen & Company, 315 South Twentieth street; A. Donaldson, 2237 Oakford street.

Publishing building, Locust street, West Washington Square. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, W. B. Saunders Co., 925 Walnut street. Brick and steel, seven stories, 52 by 83 feet. Plans in progress.

Memorial building, Richmond, Va., $150,000. Architects, Bissell & Sinckler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Southern granite and marble, one story, 69 by 196 feet. Architect's selected plans will soon be started.

Store and business building, 1221 Arch street. Architect, George W. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), American and Spruce streets. Architect, George W. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, David Weber & Co., 511 Locust street. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress. Architect will soon take bids.

School, Snyder avenue, west of Broad street. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owner, The Baptist Training School. Brick, stone trimmings, four stories, 80 by 150 feet, steam heat. Preliminary plans in progress.

Bank building, Blackwood, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, First National Bank, Blackwood, N. J. Brick, one story, 40 by 60 feet, slate roof steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Riverton, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Lewis Lippincott, Riverton, N. J. Frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 40 by 70 feet. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; Shaner & Miller, Palmyra, N. J.; Sherman Palmyra, N. J.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence and garage, Gowen and Stenton avenues, $15,000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Emanuel G. Kolb, Fifteenth and Snyder avenue. Brick and stone, two and a half stories. Contract awarded to Fred. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $5000. Architect, E. V. Barthmaier, 3119 North Broad street. Owner, H. C. Barthmaier, 6455 West Chester Road. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 25 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to Carvan Construction Company, 5144 Locust street.

Restaurant (alts.), 104-106 South Eighth street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Consists of interior alterations and new front. Contract awarded to Harry R. Rust, 827 Filbert street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Darby, Pa., $18,000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Darby Amusement Company, Darby, Pa. Brick, one and one-half stories, 54 by 160 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Club house (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architect, George T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, The Philadelphia Cricket Club. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to John Owens, 7215 Germantown avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, Mrs. P. H. Ashbridge, 2035 Arch street, Stone and timber, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Chapel, Broad and Old York Road, $25,000. Arichtect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children. Stone and brick, one story. The Gilpen-Guernsey Company, North American Building, submitted the lowest bid.

Stable and garage, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McFadden, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and rough cast, two stories, 30 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to F. J. Preston, 1721 Hollywood street.

Stable and garage, Devon, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. Howard Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, 50 by 33 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Chalfont Bros. (O), 1414 Belmont avenue. James M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $3500. Boiler and engine house, one story, 36 x 36 feet. 1422 Belmont avenue.

F. W. Stoute (O), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, $2200. One two-story brick, store and dwelling, 16 x 37 feet, Twenty-third and Watkins streets. Cost, $32,400. (27) Two-story dwellings, brick, 14 x 36 feet, Twenty-third and Watkins. Cost, $1600. One two-story dwelling, 16 x 37 feet, Twenty-fourth and Watkin streets.

John H. Smaltz (O), Twenty-third and Sedgwick streets. Cost, $105,800. Manufacturing building, concrete, eight stories, 71 x 190 feet, Twelfth and Wood streets.

A. Fessman (O), 1916 E. Cambria street. Cost, $5600. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 56 feet, 3467-69 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2850. One two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 56 feet, 3741 Frankford avenue.

John Kirk (O), Seventeenth and Jackson streets. John Ehman (C), 1626 Mountain street. Cost, $1350. Stable, Bancroft and Mifflin streets.

B. L. Carroll (O), 608 Girard avenue. Garvan Construction Co. (C), 5144 Locust street. Cost, $5000. Addition to residence, 26 x 41, Sixtieth and Haverford avenue.

Lashner & Freidman Bros. (O), 700 South Fifth street. Cost, $12,000. Moving picture, one-story, 27 x 129 feet, 1332 South Fifth street.

Mary T. Lamley (O), 1861 Hanoser street, Frankford. Cunningham & Bartholow (C), 1614 Orthodox street. Cost, $3000. One two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 50, Frankford avenue and Blakiston street.

R. Koelle (O), 259 South Third street. Koelle & Speth (C), Eleventh and Oxford streets. Cost, $2500. Saloon, two-story, brick, 18 x 55, 259 South Third street.

T. Schinck (O), 1657 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1500. Store, 20 x 30, two story, 1615 Germantown avenue.

First National Bank of Philadelphia (O), Orianna and Chestnut streets. The Chas. McCaul Co. (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $200,000. Bank and offices, 58 x 104.5 feet, five stories, Chestnut and Orianna streets.

John N. Hendricks (O), 533 Real Estate Trust Building. (57) houses, $216,500, three story, brick, 16 x 70 feet, Fifty-second and Springfield avenue.

Third National Bank (O), Broad and Market streets. James G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, $50,000. Bank, one story, 50 x 72 feet.

A. & F. W. Douredoure (O), 103 Walnut street. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $75,000. Concrete store building, five stories, 78 x 106 feet, 2314-22 Market street.

Samuel E. Carver (O), 3151 Frankford avenue. Cost, $7500. (5) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 42 feet, Clearfield and Martha streets.

H. H. Hudson (O), 156 Queen street. Cost, $4500. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 57 feet, 5219-21 Pulaski avenue.

Alterations and Additions

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. Thomas G. Keeper (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, $1000. Store, 909 Arch street.

E. Silberman (O), 123 South Ninth street. F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, $300. Store, Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon streets.

A. Karlwoski (O), Richmond and Clearfield streets. Ed. F. Judge (C), 2972 Richmond street. Cost, $640. Store and dwelling, Allegheny avenue and Mercer street.

F. Geel Bro. Co. (O), 2209 North Sixth street. William Fecklenburg (C), 2005 North Fifth street. Cost, $600. Shed, Fairhill and Susquehanna avenue.

Mrs. C. E. Warrington (O), 4148 North Broad street. C. F. Bachler (C), 27 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $416. Residence.

A. Fabian (O), 2512 Kensington avenue. William J. Bryan (C), 278 South American street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 1114 South street.

Pennsylvania Co. (O), 517 Chestnut street. William C. Merrit (C), 2021 Nevada street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 162 North Second street.

W. L. Robins (O), Morris Building. Carvan Const. Co. (C), 5144 Locust street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, 1410 North Broad street.

Frank H. Benham (O), 5146 Market street. Cost, $6400. Dwellings, 5438-52 Spruce street.

John T. Bailey Co. (O), Water and Tasker streets. McChesney & Biddle (C), 616 Race street. Cost, $1525. Manufacturing.

C. A. Shihline (O), 2023 South Broad street. F. Williams (C), 1432 Wolf street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2821 East Venango street.

Morris Lang & D. Karples (O), 60 West Chesten avenue. W. S. Dotts & Co. (C), 148 South Second street. Cost, $1000. Flats.

J. Greenpant (O), 1529 South Sixth street. Frank Kaiser (C), 1831 South Sixth street. Store and dwelling. Cost, $2000. 2957-56-61 North Second street.

A. Needleman (O), 612 South Fifth street. N. Miller (C), 532 South street. Cost, $825. Store and dwelling, 628 South Fifth street.

Simon Calin (O), 537 Pine street. Fisher & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 22 North Sixtieth street.

J. Edelstein (O), 1415 South Sixth. J. Picoisky (C), 342 Christian street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 1900 South Seventh street.

David McKay (O), 610 South Washington Square. T. H. Marshall (C), 413 Locust street. Cost, $10,000. Stable, brick, 604-08 Washington Square.

Paul J. Hoft (O), 807 Passyunk avenue. Henry C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 245 South Eighth street.

B. Berkowitz (O), 338 North Second street. B. Bornstein (C), 710 North Eighth street. Cost, $727. Store, 338 North Second street.

William Morris (O), 84 North Thirteenth street. J. Gaitner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 2130 North Thirty-first street.

Harry Ocks (O), 628 Cross street. Z. Woogman (C), 720 Morris street. Cost, $1600. Store and dwelling, Seventh and Durfor streets.

John T. Ulrich (O), Venango and Allen streets. John M. Hoeffl (C), 2016 North Fifth street. Cost, $450. Bakery.

George A. Castor Estate (O), Holmesburg. James P. Wood Heating Co. (C), 239 North Fourth street. Cost, $600. Garage, Frankford avenue and Soely street.

Henry Harrison (O), 1836 South Broad street. Joseph Goldman (C), 1617 South Beulah street. Cost, $1000. Stable and garage, 1536-40 South Beulah street.

Jefferson Medical College (O), Tenth and Walnut streets. Jacob Myers & Sons (C), 608 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $45,000. Institute of Anatomy, Eleventh and Clinton streets.

Frank H. Fleer & Co. (O), Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets. Frank G. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, $3000. Fire damage, Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets.

Robert Bradford (O), 2023 Reed street. M. Dougherty (C), 1818 South Twenty-third street. Cost, $5000. Dwelling and shop, 2110 Dickinson street.

Lipshutz & Wurgel (O), 612-14 Poplar street. D. Wittenberg (C), 934 N. Orianna street. Cost, $1800. Store and dwelling, 3134 Richmond street.

Joseph N. Furley (O), 4235 Lancaster avenue. W. E. Biscon (C), 3950 Ludlow street. Cost, $570. Dwellings. 1701-03 North Fifty-second street.

Joseph Smith (O), 644 South Sixtieth street. G. W. Steimetz (C), 6447 Gray's avenue. Cost, $850. Store and dwelling, 644 South Sixtieth street.

Hyman Schwartz (O), 626 North Sixth street. Cost, $700. Bakery and dwelling.

William M. Steppacker & Son (O), 1304 Race street. Kemper Construction Co. (C), 905 Walnut street. Cost, $840. Shirt factory.

Girard Estate (O), Stephen Girard Building. The Phila. Baich (C), East Twenty-third and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $600. Fire repairs.

M. Marcouse (O), 1213 North Third street. F. E. Bland (C), 252 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $1200. Factory, 112 North Franklin street.

John Mooney (O), Twenty-ninth and Girard avenue. P. Haibach Construction Co. (C), 2530 West Thompson street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling.

L. Haibach (O), 2000 East Clearfield street. Charles B. Sommer (C), 2429 North Second street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, Emerald and Clearfield streets.

More Honors for Philadelphia Architects.

Messrs. Bissell & Sinkler Awarded First Prize in the Richmond Confederate Memorial Competition.

In the competition for the Confederate Memorial at Richmond, Virginia, Philadelphia carried off first prize, the jury on award having voted to accept the design submitted by Bissell & Sinkler, of this city. There were, in all, 83 entries for this competition, of which number 60 submitted sketches. The second prize of $400 goes to Hewitt & Brown, of St. Paul, with prizes of $200 to Wieder & White, and Dennison & Hison, of New York, and Averill & Adams of Washington, D. C. The winning plan is for a combined Art Gallery and Museum of Southern marble, 1-story, 93 feet x 152 feet. The order of achitecture is Ionic and the completed design, an admirable blending of impressiveness and beauty. Messrs. Bissell & Sinkler are being widely congratulated upon the high artistic merit of the winning design.

The rate for "want" ads, "for sale" ads and miscellaneous want notices is $1.50 per inch **cash with order.** "The Guide" gets results.

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Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles

** The twelfth annual convention of the National Builders' Supply Association will be held in Chicago, February 21 and 22, with headquarters at the Congress-Annex Hotel.

** The Northwestern Cement Products Association holds its seventh annual convention at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on February 28 and March 1.

** The Chicago Cement show is to open at the Coliseum in that city on the night of February 16th instead of the afternoon of the 17th, as originally announced.

** E. F. Knight, sales manager of the Bradford Pressed Brick Company, Bradford, Pa., and R. C. Penfield, president of the American Clay Machinery Company, of Bucyrus, Ohio, will discuss "Building Brick as a Factor in National Conservation" at the coming convention of the National Builders' Supply Association, in Chicago.

** "The Dealers' Building Material Record" for January has an illustrated article on the subject of "Pushing Sale of Brick by Proper Display." One of the finest displays of this kind in the country is on exhibition in the office of S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Building, Philadelphia. Architects who are interested in the artistic use of tapestry brick should make it a point to view this beautiful exhibit.

** The annual meeting of the National Lime Manufacturers' Association will be held February 2 and 3, at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburg.

** An important exhibit at the coming Chicago Cement Show will be that of the Blanc Stainless Cement Company, of Allentown, Pa. J. Maxwell Carrere, general manager of the company, says the exhibit will be in every way distinct and original from the exhibit of this concern at the recent New York show.

** The Bermingham & Seaman Company, Tribune Building, Chicago, is organizing a nation-wide advertising campaign in the interest of the "Burmite" roofing, manufactured by this concern. "Burmite" has the immense advantage over most roofings of its class, of being weather-proof, smoke-proof, acid-proof, water-proof and fire-proof. The manufacturers claim it is very nearly wear-proof.

** The Phoenix Fire Clay Company, of Pittsburg, has increased its capital stock from $5000 to $75,000.

** S. C. Kelly, for years at the head of the Kelly Wood Fibre & Plaster Company, Butler, Pa., is the organizer of the Kelly Gypsum Company, capitalized at $150,000, recently incorporated in Ohio. The company proposes to erect a $75,000 gypsum mill at Castalia, near Sandusky, Ohio.

** It is said that an apartment building is soon to be erected in New York with a perfectly equipped hospital, a kindergarten, bowling alleys, Turkish baths, billiard rooms, an electric grill, reading rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool, roller skating rink, tennis courts, which are to be transferred into an ice rink in the winter; an enclosed playground on the roof, and on the first floor an arcade in which there are a model dairy, butcher shop, and drug store. In the apartments will be electric dish washers and electric ranges, electric washing machines, and electric ironers and clothes dryers. Also a garbage incinerator goes with each kitchen. Harde & Short, architects, own the land on which the building is to be erected, and are now designing the structure.

** H. B. Smith Co., Westfield, Mass., is adding several new buildings to its South Side plant, including a machine shop, 100 feet by 100 feet and two stories high; a 100 by 245 feet foundry building, connecting with the present foundry; a steel frame building to replace the present wooden storehouse; and a concrete core building 80 by 100 feet, and two stories high.

** Indictments against 16 firms and 32 individuals alleged to have secured control of over 85 per cent. of the annual output of enameled iron bathtubs, sinks, lavatories, etc., in the United States, which were returned by the Federal Grand Jury, December 6, are against the following firms:

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; L. Wolff Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Weiskittel & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.; The Barnes Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, O.; The Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Colwell Lead Co., New York City; The Day-Ward Co., Warren, O.; The Humphryes Manufacturing Co., Mansfield O.; Kerner Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; The J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; McVay & Walker, Braddock, Pa.; The McCrum-Howell Co., New York City; National Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Salem, O.; Union Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Noblesville, Ind.; Wheeling, W. Va.; United States Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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In addition to the charge of combining to restrain trade by refusing to sell to jobbers handling the goods of so-called independents, the indictments mention the practice of fixing resale prices and of the combination's refusal to sell to jobbers not maintaining such resale prices.

** B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass., reports, among its recent orders, the ventilating apparatus for the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York; forced draft equipment for the New York Central power house, New York; apparatus for the South Orange (N. J.) school and the apparatus for the Manual Training High School, in Newark, N. J.

** The nineteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association, at the Hotel Walton, was one of the most successful in its history. Addresses were delivered by Henry Palmer, of Langhorne, the retiring president; J. J. Milleison, of Mechanicsburg; F. S. Underhill, of Philadelphia; John Coleman, of Williamsport; Albert J. Thompson, of Wycombe; M. P. Cooper, of Christiania; William C. Peirce, of Bristol, and C. Frank Wiliamson, of Media.

** A charter has ben granted for the Temple Malleable Iron & Steel Company, organized by Philadelphia interests. A plant will probably be erected at Tuckerton, Berks county.

** Objection has been filed by another labor union with Acting Director Hasskarl, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, to the awarding of the contract for the erection of the superstructure on the new municipal pier at Vine street to the McClintic-Marshall Company, despite the fact that this concern is the lowest bidder for the work. The second protestant is District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Joiners and Carpenters, whose secretary and treasurer declares that the low bidder does not employ union labor.

** W. G. McCune has been elected treasurer of the Otis Elevator Company to succeed Lyne Belknap, who dropped dead in the company's offices, on October 27, 1910. D. F. Hammond, of New York, was elected to succeed Mr. McCune.

** A meeting of stockholders of the American Blower Company, 141 Broadway, was held on January 17, at which time these directors were chosen: James Ingless, C. H. Gifford, F. R. Still, W. C. Redfield and Clayton W. Old, who is the Eastern sales manager for the company.

** The American Elevator Company, 113 Cedar street, elected as directors Jacob D. Wilson, Carl M. Watson and William B. Corne, who are president, treasurer and secretary, respectively. This company has recently installed elevators for the Standard Oil Company, at 56 New street; in the W. & J. Sloane warehouse, at 557-561 West Twenty-ninth street, and 614 to 616 Eleventh avenue; in the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company Building, at 211 to 230 East Twenty-fourth street, and in the Pell Building, 24-26 West Thirtieth street.

** Morrow Brothers, contractors, of Baltimore, Md., submitted the lowest bids and will be awarded the contracts for the completion of two ward buildings for the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Fairview, Wayne county, Pa. The list of bids was as follows: Peter Stieff, Scranton, $38,500 and $48,500; Wayne Contracting Company, Philadelphia, $39,279 and $48,200; H. E. Grau Company, Philadelphia, $44,000 and $50,000; Morrow Brothers, Baltimore, $25,368 and $35,207; Hagen Lumber Company, Scranton, $33,516, and $52,507; John R. Wiggins Company, Philadelphia, $34,000 and $44,500.

** The specifications necessary for advertising for bids for demolishing property adjacent to City Hall for the opening of the Parkway have been completed and bids will be asked for at once. Under the terms of the specifications contractors will bid, taking into consideration the value of the material which the contractor may retain from the demolished buildings. The properties to be specified in the specifications for demolition are Nos. 31, 33 and 35 North Fifteenth street, and five on Filbert street, from Nos. 1421 to 1429 inclusive.

** A new concrete for stairs in public places contains carborundrum, which has almost the hardness of diamonds. Under the incessant tread of city crowds, even granite becomes smooth and worn, but in a test in Paris, France, stairs of the carborundum concrete have shown no perceptible wear after an estimated traffic of more than 14,000,000 persons.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Lewis C. Baker, of the firm of Baker & Dallett, is in Augusta, Ga. E. J. Dallett, of this firm, is confined to his home by illness.

* * *

William Devlin, vice president of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, leaves early in March on a Western trip extending to San Francisco.

* * *

George D. Howell, of the McCrum-Howell Company, of New York, has returned home after an interesting trip to the Panama Canal zone and near-by points in Central America.

* * *

E. Willis, until recently with the American Heating & Ventilating Company, of Philadelphia, is now connected with the engineering department of E. G. Woolfolk & Co., 151-153 West Thirty-first street, New York.

* * *

W. H. James, for years with the selling force of the Peck-Williamson Company, Cincinnati, O., has resigned to introduce a recently-patented down-draft method of burning fuel invented by him. This method, it is claimed, can be applied to any type of fuel-burning apparatus.

* * *

Thomas Shallcross, Jr., gave a lecture on "Sale of Real Estate" in the rooms of the Real Estate Brokers' Asociation, on Thursday evening, in which he urged brokers not to list prices at a figure higher than the market value. He also advocated a general raise in commission rates.

* * *

Hon. John MacVicar, member of the City Commission and Superintendent of Streets and Public Improvements, of Des Moines, Ia., has been selected for the position of commissioner general of the International Municipal Congress and Exposition, to be held in Chicago, September 18-30, 1911.

* * *

John Bogart has been appointed a member of the Municipal Art Commission of New York City.

* * *

B. H. Davis, consulting engineer, New York City, has been engaged by County Engineer Charles F. Sanders and the County Commissioners of Berks county, Pa., to prepare plans and specifications for the Penn street Viaduct in Reading. The structure will be 80 feet wide, 1400 feet long and will span the Schuylkill River and the tracks of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroads.

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The Turnbull universal window is a patent sash that goes into any ordinary frame, slides up and down with cords and weights like any other window, but is provided with minor sashes that open and shut like doors, allowing the glass to be cleaned inside and out without risk or bother. The hinge is so constructed that the sash can't sag, the window is air-tight and water-proof, is made both in sheet metal and wood, is not expensive and works like a charm. For prices, etc., address the Turnbull Company, 442-263 La Salle street, Chicago.

Artistic Lighting Fixtures, Etc.:

The Grant Pulley & Hardware Company, 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York, is the American representative of the Birmingham Guild, an organization made up of the leading metal craftsmen of England. This body, discussed in a recent issue of the "Guide," turns out lighting fixtures and household metal work in designs that blend elegance, taste and utility. All of the work bears that certain, indefinable touch which for want of a more expressive term we refer to as individuality. Home builders pursuing the quest for the individual and the distinctive in this line will do well to write the Grant Company. The line covers ornamental bronze work, builders' hardware and lighting fixtures.

The Ideal Floor—Cork Tiling:

Cork tiling gives silence to the tread, elasticity, a beauty that can be made to harmonize with any scheme of design, is laid like regular tile separately and individually, is clean and sanitary, non-inflammable, non-absorbent and odorless and as durable as tile itself. It can be laid on any backing and requires no care other than washing. Address David E. Kennedy, Inc., 420 Fifth avenue, New York, or the local representative, 1933 Market street, this city.

Western Electric Inter-'phones:

These 'phones installed to permit communication between the different parts of a residence, club, factory or business establishment, or between house and garage, are a very real and vital convenience. They are manufactured only by the Western Electric Company, are made in a variety of designs and can be installed at a decidedly reasonable cost. Bulletin No. 4662, giving diagrams, drawings, specifications, etc., should be in the hands of every architect. Address Western Electric Company, New York and Philadelphia.

Garden and Decorative Pottery:

The Galloway Terra Cotta Company, 3218 Walnut street, this city, specializes in pottery for garden and interior decoration. The stock for 1911 is said to contain the finest examples of this class of work ever manufactured. Flower pots, vases, semi-dials and every other variety of garden furniture is among the product of this concern.

The Use of Interior Varnish:

The Murphy Varnish Company, 345 Fifth avenue, New York, has a department of decoration, under the care of Margaret Greenleaf, to which home builders and persons interested in interior fitting are invited to write for information concerning finish and furnishings. Sample panels will be sent free to parties interested and schemes of decoration, etc., will be supplied to persons patronizing the company. Address Department of Decoration, Murphy Varnish Company, as above.

A Waterproofing Compound:

"Wateco" is a waterproofing compound of merit manufactured by the Waterproofing Engineering Company, 916 First National Bank Building, Chicago. It is adapted for waterproofing cement blocks, as it is a transparent coating. Agents are wanted to handle this material.

Another waterproofing compound made by the same concern is Wateco 101. This takes the place of furring and lath and is guaranteed by the company to form a damp-proof bond for plastered walls. A line addressed to this company will bring full information.

"Tesco" Marble:

Tesco Marble perfectly imitates any kind of marble; it looks like marble—feels like marble; has the same coloring, veining, polish and hardness. The broad claim is made that there is not a marble made in the world today that comes nearer being real marble than that manufactured by The Tesco Products Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., and is not to be compared with scagliola or other so-called inferior composition products. In the use of Tesco Marble a saving is effected of from 50 to 100 per cent. in cost. The inexpensiveness of Tesco marble permits its liberal use for all kinds of interior decorative work. This company has issued a most attractive booklet showing reproduction of the beautiful coloring, veinings and polish of Tesco marble, also interior views of banks, stores, public buildings, etc., in which Tesco marble was used.

Composite Roofing Tile:

An excellent example of the artistic treatment to which cement has been adapted is the Lawson Composite Spanish "S" Roofing Tile. It is a cement product manufactured at Cincinnati, O., by The Lawson Composite Stone Company, 3233 Fredonia avenue. This tile is marvelous in a way, as it rivals in beauty the rare old tiles that made the Spanish missions famous. This tile is more durable than the terra cotta; it is applied to the roofs in the same manner as the clay tile, and the effect is exceedingly pleasing—in fact it is difficult to distinguish it from the terra cotta tile now in use. It has many advantages over the clay "S" tile roofing. It is not quite as heavy, and again it is much cheaper. That is really a feature of the Lawson's Cement Spanish "S" tile, as the high cost of terra cotta tile placed it beyond the reach of all, save the wealthy.

Portable Ventilating Sets:

Ilg Portable Ventilating Sets are shown in a new illustrated circular published by the Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago and New York. These sets are designed for easy removal from place to place and are especially useful for ventilating club rooms, toilets, smoking rooms, sick rooms, vaults, kitchens, photographic dark rooms and telephone booths. The device consists of an encased fan, the fan wheels being direct-connected to a motor shaft. A galvanized iron discharge pipe comes with the apparatus, made so that it can be readily fitted into a window panel. The makers also furnish, when desired, a flexible canvas discharge hose. The apparatus is made for both direct and alternating current and comes in two sizes, one size having a capacity of 95 to 135 cubic feet of air per minute and the other from 160 to 320 cubic feet of air.

A Commendatory Note.

January 3, 1911.

Mr. Murray White,
609 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I have been informed that you intend erecting a building at 113-115 N. 12th street, immediately opposite the building I have just put up, adjoining our factory. The contractors for this building were George & Borst, 277 S. 11th street. I have had considerable experience with contractors, as I have erected a number of factories and dwellings, but in all my experience I never had such satisfactory treatment as I received from this firm. I found them not only perfectly reliable, conscientious and honest in their treatment, but by giving personal attention to the work, they succeeded in completing the building in less than the contract time of three months, where other bidders asked for four months. I therefore cannot too highly recommend them, and if you give them an opportunity of bidding I feel sure you will never regret it.

Yours truly,
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(Signed) W. E. Hering, President.

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BETTER THINGS IN ART DEMANDED

There is a general outcry against the atrocities that are being foisted upon the people in the name of art. The National Government has appointed an efficient commission to pass upon the fitness and the placing of buildings and statues. There is a concerted campaign forming to revise those existing crimes against art, and to see that in the future there is less offense.

Thomas Nelson Page, the well-known novelist, a man who has studied art in many lands; a man who stands in the forefront for better things in this country, is one of the most active spirits in this campaign. He is president of the Washington Society of Fine Arts and a director in the American Federation of Arts. Mr. Page has prepared the following analysis of the art situation in America:

"The spirit of our people is essentially non-artistic. Spread abroad over a great expanse of territory, driven always by the exactions of conquering a new world in every sense, our ventures have been almost exclusively pointed to practical work which life in this new and hard condition has ever presented to us. Our artistic sense has suffered as a consequence.

"Has there ever been in any country such a travesty on art as that which, with a few exceptions, we have set up as a standard in our national monuments? For instance, go throughout the length and breadth of the land and see what the soldiers' monuments of this country are like. One thing may be said in their favor, that they represent an idea, and that they express a sentiment, but how frightfully do they express it?

"As one gazes at the heroic monuments which stud our city parks, and break the vistas of our avenues, they are anything but heroic. I cannot but recall the observation of the Frenchman who visited London after Waterloo, and seeing statues of the Duke of Wellington, declared that France at last was avenged.

"The 'man on horseback' appears in every conceivable attitude, save the heroic and the grand. Horses which could never by chance have escaped the cart or the plow are molded as chargers. The imagination appears, indeed, to have run wild in the direction of elevating very worthy men on most unworthy horses.

America's Hall of Horrors.

"Take a step farther, go to that round hall in the Capitol at Washington, known as Statuary Hall. Significant and admirable nomenclature! And gaze if you can with unshaded eyes upon the frightful collection of marble effigies which are classed properly under the simple generic name of "statuary." Even the most patriotic sentiment of the most devoted American cannot view that collection without a shudder at the grotesqueness of that group of men, who, it may well be said, have deserved better at the hands of their countrymen.

"That some are good, and one or two even fine, may well be admitted, but jumbled together as they are in every freak of modern dress, of every size from pigmies to giants, they present together a terrifying spectacle of what the best of this country is able to achieve. The good are belittled by the mean, without being able to lift the latter from the low level of their insignificance.

"Among the causes of our failure in art is the sad fact that our people and gradually our national character have become steeped in the soul-destroying caldron of commercialism. The exaction of the struggle for supremacy over the vast wild of the continent was a logical and not ignoble reaso for the sacrifice of art. The men who bore the standard across the continent had much that was heroic in their mould. But they took with them the household gods of the houses they had left, and did not forget their ideals even when the forest and the furrow swallowed up their energies.

Commercialism Rampant.

"But in this later time the heroic has wholly vanished and our energies are engrossed and exhausted in the struggle for sheer money, and still for money—not for its power to purchase, but solely for the miser's taste of possession or the spendthrift's gift for squandering.

"Our Government—that is our representatives—that is, we the people of these United States—have barred the door aginst art and refused to let art in. What think you will be thought in future years of a people who have placed a penalty upon the introduction of art? I know that they say that this is a tariff upon a luxury, that only the rich can bring in treasures of art and that they should be willing to bear the burden, that it is a measure of protection to the American artist whose work has no penalty placed upon it.

"He wants art made as free as the air, for it is in the atmosphere surcharged with art that art flourishes.

"The question is why do we tolerate the barbarity of putting a penalty upon the introduction of works of art at all?

"Yet, notwithstanding this barbarous and foolish imposition on art, the artistic sense of our people is steadily growing.

"In architecture we have done better. If a hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson inveighed with hot words against an architecture which looked as though the genius of malevolence had spread his works over the land in the hideous architecture which disgraced us, what would he have thought of the depths to which we had fallen a half-century later?

Our Architecture Better.

"In the beginning our public architects wrought under the dominion of a high conception of public art. The great minds which were the architects of this great Government dedicated in its elemental simplicity to the ideals of government by the people would appear to have been informed by a spirit which extended itself in every direction of human activity. Architecture itself was elevated thereby and following on the heavy, ugly and grotesque Georgian period came a reawkening of classical spirit which manifested itself in this country in many beautiful and some grand public build-



Baily & Bassett, Architects
Philadelphia

RESIDENCE AT VILLA NOVA, PA.

ings. Among them, to confine myself only to this city, I might cite the Capitol which crowns the Capitol Hill and which is the most impressive building on the continent and one of the most impressive in all the world—certainly, I can recall nothing more beautiful than the wings of the Capitol. I might cite the Treasury Building and the White House; the old Patent Office and the Court House; or, if we may go elsewhere and select other than Government buildings, there rises before my mind that wonderful expression of the genius of Jefferson, where, seated on the Virginia hills, the University of Virginia rests like a dream of classic beauty, distinguished after a hundred years by its harmonious proportions and its clostral and academic charm. There grew up, indeed, throughout the country a spirit which manifested itself in municipal and in private buildings in a harmony which, having lost, we are struggling back to regain once more, in the form of what we term the Colonial style.

Great St. Gaudens.

"But to return to sculpture, notwithstanding the folly of legislation, and the horrors of Statuary Hall, we have produced work which will bear comparison with that of any other country in modern times. I will speak of one who is but now passed away, leaving behind him works to which America, when challenged by the censor to show the fruit of her civilization as manifested in her art, may point with confidence that it will be accepted in every age and every clime. Whatever the judgment of the ages may be as to this work or that, Augustus St. Gaudens has with his chisel carved his name with those who are immortal.

"Not al his work seems to me to be on the same high plane. All shows marks of the wonderful gifts with which nature endowed him; but it was when he was untrammeled with the exactions of portraiture that his spirit soared.

"In Washington, in a cemetery surrounded by cedars and cypress, steeped in profound calm, sits a figure, hooded and mysterious, gazing with face turned to the setting sun into the profound and mystical depths of life—past, present and to come. To each soul it speaks and to that sum of all souls—humanity. It is the modern sphinx, and all we know is that it symbolizes the universal question of life.

"Should future generations demand of us what we have done in art—there sits our answer. We have done that—and, me judice, no other people in modern times have equaled it.

Wanted—An Atmosphere!

"It has been publicly noted by Ruskin, and less publicly by everyone who has thought seriously on the subject, that the best that a man does in the high field of art is only the elaboration of that which he absorbed in his youth. It is owing to this fact that the Italian has for generations stood to us as the representative of art. The boy Giotto graving his sheep on the surface of the rock is the significant expression of youth steeped for centuries in the atmosphere of art, even though it were decadent art.

"The treasures of the Vatican, the Pitte, the Uffizzi, the Prado, the Dresden Gallery, the Louvre, the Luxembourg and, indeed, of every gallery are the works of men not one in 20 of whom would ever have been heard of it they had lived in America under our systems of art exclusion and commerce enthroning.

"Go to the mining district and you will find children playing at mining; go to the region about the roundhouses of our railways and you will find them making up trains; beside the sea they sail rude craft. In Italy, and wherever the light of classical beauty still sheds its glow, they paint and mold and carve. They have a long start on us in all that goes to make men artists, and we pen in our genius and bid them continue to outstrip us in the race.

"I believe the time will come as surely as we continue a nation when the American people will develop a great artistic sense. When the American people develop a sense they generally put it into operation, for they are a practical people as well as an idealistic people. And when the people shall feel this artistic influence—when men's hearts shall respond to the higher call of art, as they are beginning to do, the American people will see to it that art is no longer banned and barred from this country—that art shal' have here a new land in which to expand as liberty has had. Then art shall have the opportunity to perform her proper function to lift the people of this country from the slough of commercialism into which we have to some extent sunk, into that high region where man shall, with his face to heaven, advance along the lines which God had opened for him, and progress with heart and intellect and with imagination."

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DELONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer
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To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 1, 1911

Color in Architecture.

There is indication in architectural circles, east and west, of a growing interest in the possibilities of comparatively new mediums—such as, for example, tapestry brick and polychrome terra cotta. Here are two building stuffs, the development of which to their present artistic status is an evolution of recent years, the use of which is destined to revolutionize the ideals of suburban home building and leave its impress upon important urban architecture. The use of color abroad is too well known to require more than passing comment. Its introduction into American building will be welcomed by observers with a sense of the beautiful and the picturesque. Tapestry brick comes in a variety of colors and half tones admitting the widest range of subdued and dreamy effects. In the hands of expert bricklayers it may be made to take on a wealth of decorative design limited only by the taste and imagination of the architect. Artificially colored terra cotta has many of the admirable qualities of this beautiful brick. Used with an artist's soul for subdued tones and without the florid Latin tendency to extravagance in effect there can be no more delightful medium. Used together as part of the one design tapestry brick and polychrome terra cotta, with perhaps a sparing use of certain of the less garish grades of tile, should make possible buildings of a rare, mellow and delicate order of artistry. All of these mediums being fireproof and of a nature calculated to give the freest expression to architectural design and artistic embellishment it would seem to be not a little surprising that they are not in more general use. With the fullest recognition of the indubitable value of monolithic concrete it must be apparent how vastly more adaptable are such mediums as tapestry brick and colored terra cotta for buildings in which ornamental effect is a governing desideratum. If the sense of grateful color possible in the use of these mediums plays so important a part under the brilliant sunlights of Southern Europe, why should it not play a still more important part in our own grayer and more gloomy country? In an older era in our development the only alternative to the drab and depressing monotony of wood and stone construction was the garish red brick, white paint and green shutters of our forefathers.

Tapestry brick was unknown. Architectural terra cotta a dream not yet realized. Today we have both—waiting the wizard touch of that draftsman gifted with the genius to utilize them to their fullest. That a glowing destiny awaits these mediums in the architectural development of the next decade may sound like empty prophecy. We could wish every dream was as certain of fulfillment.

"Is There an American Architecture?"

"Is there an American architecture?" asks Collier's and quotes Francis H. Kimball, who designed New York's first skyscraper in 1892—the old Manhattan Life Building:

"There is no American architecture at all, and I do not see how there can be, in the sense of a new creation. A column is a column, isn't it? A window opening can be square, circular, or pointed; you can't invent a new window opening.

"It is small wonder, then, that our cities abound in replicas of Old World architectural masterpieces, New York richer than all.

"Indeed, it is possible to find in the metropolis duplicates of some of Europe's most celebrated buildings—'swipes,' some of the architects call them."

Collier's mentions some of the more notable instances of these "swipes."

The Metropolitan Tower in New York, for instance, which resembles in design the ill-fated Campanile of Venice. So, also, the Times Building tower which bears a striking similarity to Giotto s tower in Florence. And other instances much more startling in their resemblance to foreign gems of architecture. For example, the Italian visitor to Gotham may well be pardoned a shock if he should run across Desdemona's Venetian palace transformed into a Forty-fourth street tailoring establishment, or find in the Villard houses in Madison avenue—one of which is the town house of Mr. Whitelaw Reid—a duplicate of the Cancelleria in Rome.

Even the massive new Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York is reminiscent of the genius of past centuries, and in its high-ceiled waiting room we find the dominant notes identical with the Basilica of Constantine, Rome.

Italy, indeed, has furnished our architects with more inspiration than any of her sister countries, although one of the most beautiful things in New York, the tower of Madison Square Garden, is a reproduction of the finest tower in all Spain—the Giralda of Seville.

That this is the work of Stanford White in no sense dims the glory of this master. The Herald Building is his, yet it is a copy, line for line, of the beautiful little town hall of Verona.

A Word of Appreciation.

The management of The Guide wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the many compliments paid it by architects, builders, material men and others affiliated with the building trades within the past few months. It is frank and unsolicited commendation of this kind that spurs us on to renewed effort in the task we have set ourselves of making The Guide a building and architectural organ worthy of the commanding position of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania in this field. Many improvements are under way in the work of developing The Guide about which we are not now ready to talk. These improvements will be so marked in their nature as to our way of thinking abundantly speak for themselves. The Guide will be satisfied with nothing short of leadership in the Eastern field and proposes to leave undone no task that will contribute to the realization of this ambition. In the meantime we are deeply grateful to our many friends in the trade for words of cheer, of confidence and of encouragement. If clean busines methods will suffice to attain the goal we have made the object of our endeavors, that goal shall be ours. We have no doubt of the readiness of the big structural interests of the East to co-operate with us in the work of giving to Pennsylvania a thoroughly representative structural trade magazine. The immense gains of the past few months in enlarged prestige, new subscribers and increased advertising patronage have been in the highest degree stimulating and encouraging. Not the least notable evidence of this growth has been the coming back to us of subscribers who have not appeared upon our books for years. The Guide will continue the good work within the year upon which we are now entering with a zest calculated to make some of its contemporaries sit up and take notice. Subscribe now, if you are not already on our mailing list, and keep tabs on the improvements scheduled to eventuate with n the next few months. Watch The Guide!



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RESIDENCE AT WYNNEWOOD, PA.

THE ROMANCE OF ARCHITECTURE

Each School an Expression of Powerful Driving Forces Interwoven with the History of its Period.—A Scholarly Discussion of Basic Facts.

Architecture differs from mere building in that it displays man's universal desire for the ornamentation of his surroundings. This it is which is primarily accountable for architectural embellishment—for the making of beautiful buildings; but the power of ornamenting reasonably, of producing the truest works of art out of stone, brick, and timber has varied from time to time. The tide has flowed and ebbed again, and each rising tide has had a different impulse behind it, while the high-water mark has reached a different level in each case. There have been ebb tides and spring tides, there have been fine-weather tides and foul-weather tides, and all according to the impulses which have swayed the human race in various places and at different times of the world's history.

The first thing, therefore, if one would understand architecture aright, is to come to a proper comprehension of what these driving forces have been. The great passions which have held sway at various times are those of religion, pride, love, war, culture, learning and power; and, assisting all, without which no one of these impulses would suffice to achieve important results, there has been the great force of imagination, otherwise known as hope. If these are the passions which have stirred the human soul, it is they which have been the basis for all external evidences thereof, of which architecture has often been the chief. But these many forces can be separated into two great divisions; those which belong to the realms of romance, and those which are dominated by the spirit of materialism; and just as romance is greater than materialism, so has the architecture of romance always risen to a higher level than that which has been purely materialistic. Yet neither has it been possible for the romantic architect to do without materialistic aid, nor for the most materialistic to avoid entirely the glamor of romance; and so the pendulum has swayed from age to age, according to the driving forces at work, and to the romantic or materialistic tendency of the people concerned, and the time in which they have lived.

Passing in review the great architectural epochs, it is by no means difficult to see that the architecture of Egypt was mainly dominated by pride of race combined with a strong belief in immortality. There were four great Egyptian periods, and though the works of each differed from that of the others, all display these primary characteristics, from the great unembellished Pyramids, massive and overpowering, to the latest work of the Ptolemaic period. But from the early work romance is absent. It commences to apepar in the proto-Doric tombs of Beni-Hassan, and is seen largely in the great temples of the Theban period and those built during its renaissance (as at Edfou and Philae) in the time of the Ptolemies. All these works were built for permanence; all were intended to signify the domination of a superior over an inferior race; all, except the open fronts of the rock-cut tombs, were enclosed from the public view; but only the later—that is, the Theban and the Ptolemaic buildings—showed the glamor of color and play of light and shade to those who were privileged to enter. They were materialistic; they were the outcome of the holding of great wealth by a comparatively small body of rulers, who shut themselves out from everybody else with the utmost severity; but within, they displayed mysticism and romance in no small degree. The driving influence throughout was pride of race and power.

With the Greeks the driving forces were of a more noble, if less powerful type. There was no longer any attempt to indicate in the buildings the military superiority of one people over another people. There was a patriotism which showed itself in the production of the finest buildings of the world; there was a desire for high culture, and for the development of the human intellect; and all these acted as impelling forces from the outset. Imagination played a great part in Grecian architecture, but controlled, slowly developed, reasoned out, and perfected. The buildings were only materialistic in so far as they were costly. The people were wealthy traders, but they spent their wealth, not on self-aggrandizement, but in the evolution of pure beauty of life. All arts were cultivated, and architecture flourished most of all. In Greece, religion and romance combined in the finest harmony that the world has ever seen, neither unduly dominating, both working towards the same extreme perfection. There was no great desire to rule; but there was an extreme inclination towards the beautiful in all things, and in architecture to the production of works which should last, not merely because they were great masses of stone of Cyclopean construction, but on account of their being of such extraordinary perfection that all people, of all ages, would unite to preserve them. For this cause,

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Grecian architecture has been handed down from generation to generation with most loving care; it has been cherished greatly, as has Grecian literature, and has formed the basis of almost all the intellectual architecture of subsequent periods.

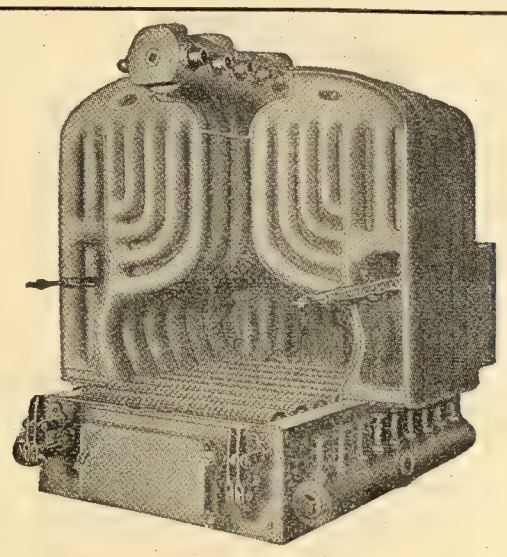
Even Rome was influenced by the intellectuality of Greek work; but only to the extent to which it was also influenced by Greek learning. The Romans were a conquering race, which absorbed many peoples into it . They were materialistic to the extreme; their imagination showed itself more in conquest than works of art. The driving force was energy, and, consequently, and naturally, their buildings are instinct with life, full of forceful vigor, and often great in size. In later days the materialistic overpowered all else in Rome. Lavish display became the rule, and the buildings which are left to us of those times illustrate well the character and the impelling forces of the period. Roman architecture may have been a reflex of the Grecian, and the tide may not have risen so high as did the Grecian tide, but it was undoubtedly in flood.

The next architectural tide was less materialistic, more imaginative. The Byzantine work glows with color, but it neither suggests high intelectuality nor strength of character, and it is far from forceful. The late Roman desire for elaboration, for richness of surface based upon mere vulgar aspirations, was in Byzantine times, converted into a display having higher ideals. There was the same gorgeousness, if even it was not intensified; but there was nothing in the least degree vulgar about it. Byzantine architecture has no excessive self-assertiveness. It suggests no strength; but it is beautiful to look upon, with a surface enrichment which is literally no more than skin-deep. Yet this Byzantine tide, if it had no great power behind it, was still a real tide, or it would not have had the great surviving influence which it has achieved, as the basis of all Eastern work right down to the present day.

When we come to the great Romanesque and Gothic schools of architecture, the driving forces which are primarily evident are those of military conquest missionary zeal, and high chivalry. It is the military spirit above all others which dominates the round-arched Romanesque, severely suited to a race of warriors; but it was the missionary spirit which carried the Romanesque buildings over the great part of Western Europe, and gradually evolved the Christian cathedral of the Middle ages. It was the missionary spirit, combined with certain ideals of what the religious life should be, which resulted in the glorious Gothic conceptions of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which were intended not for the glorification of man, but for the spreading of the message of God. Romance dominated materialism. Faith came in and played its part; for most of these great buildings were erected gradually, the people of each generation doing only a small portion, and leaving their successors in perfect faith to carry on their work. Such buildings needed lavish wealth for their erection; but the wealth was poured out willingly—it was money given to a great cause, not spent for self-aggrandizement or personal display Thus, if Egyptian architecture was almost entirely materialistic, and Grecian architecture a most magnificent combination of religion and romance, then Gothic architecture was the architecture of pure romance. In fact, the buildings did not dominate at all in the sense of ruling.

The Gothic tide of architecture rose so high that, when it ebbed, there was no reflex tide to follow. The Greek had been reflected in the Roman; and when the Mediaeval tide of the Gothic had spent its force, the intelectual tide of Greece and Rome revived and flowed again in what we call the Renaissance.—

C. D. WARREN, in "*Architecture*."



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MODERN ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Changes That Have Taken Place in Design and Materials Employed.

With each great change in building methods there has been introduced a different system of roof construction, says the Building News, modified it is true, by the necessities of climate, dominated still more by the possibilities of the available materials.

It is not, for instance, climate only which led to the adoption of flat roofs in Egypt and Assyria. There are many hot countries where the natives live in huts having quite steep roofs.

It may be said, of course, that these are comparatively rainy countries, and so they are; but it remains that the flat roof is the more reasonable one to adopt in a district where thin slabs of stone is the most easily procurable building material.

So far as we are concerned, we have been accustomed to timber-constructed roofs for many centuries—not always retaining the same pitch, it is true, but varying this according to climatic needs and the material used for the outer covering. We have only departed from timber in a few rare instances where stone slabs have been laid directly upon vaulting, and several hundred years have now passed since such a thing has been done—at any rate, as an ordinary custom.

Timber framework may, therefore, be taken to have been universal up to quite a short time ago. It is by no means universal now; in fact, it might almost be said that it has been entirely displaced, for roofs of a modern description in our larger cities are all composed of steel framework or of some combination of steel with either terra cotta or concrete. In London, particularly, this is the case. It has been brought about not only by the rising cost of timber and its unsuitability for large spans, and not even entirely by a growing tendency to use steelwork whenever possible. It has, in fact, been almost forced upon us by the London Building Act, which limits the height of a building to its eaves, but per-

mits another two stories to be included within the roof, which can only be done satisfactorily by adopting some form of steel construction—particularly when it is desired, as in most cases it is, to produce a fire-resisting structure.

It may be said, therefore, that a modern roof is almost as universally constructed of steel and concrete as a roof of fifty years ago was invariably framed of wood. The main trusses are now generally of steel, their feet being connected by steel joists, which serve to carry one of the upper floors. The floor is, then, an ordinary one of steel and concrete, and the roof is somewhat similarly constructed, the place of the old timber purlins being taken by angle-steels, T-steels, or small joists, while the common rafters are also formed of steel, and are filled in solid with concrete, or have some of the more modern descriptions of terra-cotta slabs fitted in between them. The steel principals, it may be remarked, are not often complete trusses with struts and tie, bars, for these would interfere with the arrangement of the rooms within the roof. They are composed of bent joists or of small built-up girders bent to the required shape, which is more often that known as the Mansard than anything else, opportunity being taken of the change of pitch to introduce a horizontal member—unless, indeed, the upper part be made flat, or nearly so, as is more often the case. The lower portion of the roof is then constructed to an exceedingly steep pitch, being built as nearly vertically as conscience (or the district surveyor) will permit without insisting upon its being considered as part of the outside wall.

As a result, the flat upper part of the roof is not seen from the street, and the ridge has the appearance of occurring where the junction of the pitches takes place. The portion that is thus seen is generally covered with tiles or slates externally, in order to promote the fiction that it is, in reality, roof and not wall, even though the rooms within have almost as great a floor area as those on the stories below. As there is no necessity whatever to sustain this fiction on the flatter upper portion, which is not seen, and as, moreover, neither tiles nor slate are ideal external coverings to an almost flat roof, it is usual to finish that portion with asphalt or some modern impervious floated material. Lead, to which our forefathers would have resorted, is very rarely used now, on account of its cost and weight, and also because it is not by any means so easy to lay satisfactorily upon concrete as is asphalt, and copper is even more rarely employed.

In many other cases, where there is no reason for utilizing the full height permitted by the Building Act, it is being found more economical now to introduce a flat roof, constructed precisely similarly to the fire-resisting floors of the lower stories, than to add an empty roof-space of framing, whether it be of steel or any other material in order to carry an ordinarily impervious covering at such a pitch that it will throw the water off. The flat roof has, in fact, many advantages, particularly in a crowded city. If the top floor of a building is occupied by a caretaker, for instance, it can be utilized by her for sitting out in the summer-time, as a drying-ground for washing, and even, by the exercise of a little care, as a garden, where at least pot and box plants can be grown. Even nominally flat roofs like this must necessarily have a certain amount of fall; but it need be very slight. Again, the usual external covering is asphalt, while the structural work is of steel joists and concrete. Thus, even in this humid climate of ours, and in the 20th century, we are reverting to the flat roof which one generally associates with the arid countries of the East and a far-distant period, because we have materials at command which make such roofs economical, and there are circumstances in our city lives which render them convenient.

Even roofs which are exposed internally, and most necessary on that account, treated in an ornamental fashion, are rarely of timber now—at any rate, in the more important buildings. The material used for these is generally reinforced concrete. Externally they may be of any form; they may be steep-pitched or low-pitched, covered with slates, or tiles, or metal, or asphalt; the space between the trusses may be occupied by glass, or the roofs may be domed; and it is even possible, as was done in the National Gallery, to utilize a deep ridge-piece as an outlet ventilating-shaft. There seems to be little restriction as to span, and, in fact, almost anything desired can be accomplished with ease, combined with the adoption of forms which may be perfectly satisfactory to the artistic sense.

POSSIBILITIES OF METAL TRIM

In 1903 a prominent architect in conversation with a manufacturer of metallic office furniture mentioned the possibilities of building trim made of eighteen or twenty gauge steel which would be heavy enough to support itself without wood filler, to be finished by baking japan to preserve the steel and accommodate a variety of effects to please the varying tastes of architects and builders. The manufacturer says the "Record and Guide" offered the idea to a skilled mechanic who had previously shown considerable ability in steel construction and who brought out the first hollow metal door. From this first suggestion has grown an industry that today is recognized wherever plans are made to build a lasting edifice.

In the beginning many obstacles had to be overcome, among others the inventing and perfecting of special machinery. Also many tests were made by the Fire Underwriters before they would approve the fire-retarding merits of this new building trim. Steel windows of today are not unlike the galvanized windows they have superseded, except they are made of heavier and better stock and the finish is in keeping with the fine buildings in which they are used.

Casings, jambs, picture-moulding, base-moulding and other interior trim are made from long lengths of flat steel drawn into a variety of shapes by a power drawing press, which pulls the metal through a series of roller dies, bending the stock in degrees from its original flat condition to the last set of dies which leaves the steel (or bronze) with clear cut profile, distinct, sharp corners, exactly as the architect has detailed.

The hollow-metal door is a departure from the kalamein form heretofore used, the gauge is sufficiently heavy, and on account of vertical seams joining stiles to panels, the construction does not have to depend on a wood core to support the steel and give shape to the door. Asbestos is used as a filler because it is both fireproof and a non-conductor of heat. In the stiles and rails strips of cork are inserted which deaden the metallic ring that would otherwise be present when closing a steel door.

Only the best varnish and colors may be used in finishing steel by baked enamel process. Artists are employed to reproduce the grain of high-class woods, such as mahogany, oak, bird's-eye maple, Circassian walnut, cherry, etc. This is done by hand with an assortment of graining brushes, and so skillful are the grainers that only comparatively few who are actually engaged in this industry can detect the steel so finished from the wood that is imitated. Many other finishes are successfully brought out, such as natural bronze, verdi antique bronze, oxidized copper and the usual metal finishes, olive and maroon. As steel doors and trim are entirely finished at the factory, one does not have to contract for painting and varnishing at the building. As soon as steel trim is erected in place the building is ready for occupancy.

The chief purpose for using metal trim is



because it is fireproof and durable. Also steel doors are more soundproof than those made of wood. A few years ago a so-called fireproof building in New York City burned to the ground with a loss of several million dollars, and the only material to maintain the fire was the wooden trim and the contents of the rooms. By using steel for the interior finish of a building every room is made a fireproof unit. This was demonstrated at a recent fire on the 29th floor of the Singer Tower in New York, where fireproof doors confined a serious and threatening fire in a single room, a striking contrast to the result just mentioned.

The greatest opposition to wood trim is because it not only communicates fire from room to room, but actualiy adds much fuel to the flames. However, there are many other objections. A wooden door in time will warp and shrink. This requires rehanging, which aggregates quite an item in a building containing hundreds of doors as do many modern office buildings. A coat of varnish on wood has but a short life and refinishing the doors and trim of a building is an expense which must be faced if wood is to be used. When all points are taken into consideration the higher first cost of steel becomes an economy in the long run, because interior finish made of steel or bronze will last for an indeterminate number of years.

The building codes of many cities do not permit wooden trim in a building over a certain height, and in the near future it is quite possible the increasing demands of the Fire Underwriters may require owners to tear out all wooden trim in the congested districts of large cities and replace the same with metal.

The United States Government has adopted metal doors in some of their more recent buildings, notably the new National Museum Building at Washington, D. C., and also in recently built battleships. Another large demand for metal doors is in modern steel passenger and sleeping cars.

Some important changes are being made in the manufacture of metal trim. Arrangements are under way to build stock doors of standard sizes and sufficient assortment of styles which will permit of a lower cost to the builder; and the manufacturer, by accumulating a surplus of finished material during the winter season, will be able to furnish immediate delivery when any structure is ready for windows, doors and trim.

Metal interior finish will always satisfy the owner and please the occupant. It will demand the lowest insurance rates and come within the requirements of building codes, will last as long as the building itself and save the building and contents even in the midst of a conflagration. It checks the enormous and extravagant fire loss of this country and helps to conserve the National resources.

HONORS FOR PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTS.

Thomas M. Kellogg and Milton B. Medary Chosen Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

At the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, which has just closed in San Francisco, in addition to much business of importance to the profession and the public, honors were conferred upon Philadelphia architects as a result of the election held—Thomas M. Kellogg and Milton B. Medary were elected Fellows of the Institute. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the local firm of Rankin, Kellogg and Crane, designers of many Government buildings in this and other cities, and Mr. Medary is a member of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, the architects of the New Masonic Home to be erected at Elizabethtown, this State. Each have been presidents of the T Square Club, and are prominently identified with the work of the profession in this city.

In addition to being elected a Fellow, Mr. Medary was also elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute, the other officers elected being Irving K. Bond, of Chicago, re-elected president; Walter Cook, of New York, re-elected first vice president; E. M. Wheelwright, of Boston, second vice president; Glenn Brown, of Washington, secretary and treasurer; Thomas R. Kimball, of Omaha, and A. F. Rosenheim, of Los Angeles, to the Board of Directors.

The next convention of the Institute will be held in Washington, one year hence.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Messrs. John McLinden and Walter A. Brown have organized the Concrete Construction & General Contracting Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

* * *

Price & McLanahan, of this city, are the architects of a superb new concrete hotel which has just been completed at Seabreeze, Fla. The design is said to be exceedingly effective.

* * *

Frederick Stanger, of Philadelphia, has joined the New York selling staff of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., in the Fifth Avenue Building. He will ultimately have the Western Pennsylvania territory.

Ask any architect whether he reads The Builders' Guide. Ask him about its prestige as an organ of the structural trades. Question him concerning the accuracy of its construction news. Get your line on The Guide from men whose business it is to know.

Possibilities of Industrial Gas.

Variety of Uses to Which Gas May Be Put Other Than Lighting and Heating.

From the United Gas Improvement Company's statement of the gas business for the year 1910 it is made apparent that Philadelphians realize more and more each year the possibilities of gas. The report shows an increase for that year of more than half a million dollars, representing an increase in the consumption of gas of 547,396,600 cubic feet.

There are doubtless many persons who will see in this only the fact that more people are lighting their buildings with gas and more people are cooking with gas. They do not know, or do not stop to think, of the industrial side of gas.

Besides lighting and cooking there are about 798 uses to which gas is put. There is scarcely an art, trade or craft to which it cannot be applied, or in which it is not used.

The rapid development of machines for taking the place of manual labor has kept the power people busy to find the most economical and convenient method of giving life to the machinery. The fact that gas is so largely employed for this purpose will be to most persons an indication of its convenience and money-saving power.

It is not surprising, then, that Philadelphia, where gas was first manufactured in 1796, should continue to show its appreciation of the possibilities of industrial gas.

That Government Competition.

Participation in the recent competition for Government buildings at Washington was, it may not be generally known, limited to the sixty gentlemen invited to submit sketches. Twenty-nine of these were New York architects. Three Philadelphia architects were asked to compete, three Chicagoans and three Washingtonians, and yet, New York—having submitted, out of twenty-nine sketches, the three sketches most pleasing to the jury of award—babbles noisily about "architectural primacy."

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architest, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation. Let us get together.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 28, 1911:

Number of Transfers	526
Amount of Transfers	$1,415,702.50
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The extensive use of the telephone at the present time in hotels, apartment houses and office buildings renders it essential that some provision be made in buildings of these types to carry the large number of wires necessary for furnishing telephone service. When it is realized that in a number of buildings there are as many as a thousand telephones in service; and that it is necessary to carry two wires from each telephone to some central point in the building, the importance for making adequate provision for telephone wiring is apparent. If some arrangement is not included in the original building plans, it may be necessary to make extensive and costly alterations after the completion of the building in order to conceal the wires running through halls and rooms.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 6. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Garage, S. E. cor. Twenty-fourth and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Bldg. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 20 x 106 feet. Architect taking bids, due February 9th. The following are figuring: Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; Smith Hardican Co., 1609 Cherry street.

Telephone Exchange (alterations and additions), Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owner, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories. Architect taking bids, due February 14th. Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Stores and residences (7), Sixtieth and Walnut streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt. Drexel Bldg. Owners, Reidman & Stratton, 5325 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, 18 x 64 feet. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Factory (addition), 3902-3906 Spring Garden street. Architect, private plans. Owner, George W. Garrett & Sons Co., 3908 Spring Garden street. Brick, three stories, 50 x 107 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Owners are taking bids. Wayne Contracting Co., Glenwood & Columbia avenues, is figuring.

Residence, Blackwood, N. J., $4000. Architect H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, H. I. Taylor, Blackwood, N. J. Frame, two and a half stories, 28 x 40 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Yardley, Pa., $13,000. Architect H. L. Reinhold, Jr., Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Victor Humbrecht, Drexel Bldg. Stone, two and a half stories; tile roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Convent and parochial school, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue, $100,000. Architects, E. T. Durang & Sons, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord. Rev. James J. McAran, 5533 Cedar avenue. Stone, two and three stories; steam heat. Architects taking bids, due February 13th. John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street, is figuring. (Only bidder.)

Residences (4), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg., and Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owner, Lower Merion Realty Co., Land Title Bldg. Stone and rough cast, two and a half stories, 35 x 60 feet, 54 x 41 feet, 27 x 70 feet and 26 x 52 feet. Owners taking bids. P. J. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square, is figuring (only bidder).

Club house, Lansdowne, Pa., $8000. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Twentieth Century Club, of Lansdowne. Brick and stucco, one story and basement, 44 x 95 feet; steam heat. Architects taking bids, due February 14th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; George W. Grover, 1706 DeLancey street; W. H. Burdsall, Lansdowne, Pa.; William C. Shuster, Lansdowne, Pa.

Residences (4), Queen Lane Manor, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Brick, timber and stucco, two and a half stories, 25 x 40 feet, 35 x 27 feet and 50 x 25 feet; slate roof, hot water heat. Architect taking bids, due February 10th. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Alterations for flats, 5251-53-55 Walnut street. Architect, H. N. Housekeeper, 6047 Haverford avenue. Owners, Manley & Co., 1212 North Sixteenth street. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids, due February 9th. The following are figuring: J. R. Jackson, Perry Bldg.; Edward C. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street. H. N. Housekeeper, 6047 Haverford avenue.

Reduction plant (additions), Forty-ninth street and Schuylkill River. Engineer, private plans. Owner, Penn Reduction Co., 14 South Broad street. Consists of three buildings, two of brick and one of corrugated iron. Owner is ready for bids.

Residence, Broad street and the Boulevard. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, James J. Coleman, 2245 North Fifteenth street. Brick, three stories, 18 x 68 feet; hot-water heat. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, 1107 North Twelfth street. Architect, H. R. Warren, 1319 North Fifteenth street. Owner, Mrs. M. C. Quigley, 1137 North Fifteenth street. Brick, three stories, 20 x 60 feet; slag roof, hot-water heat. Owner is taking new bids, due February 7th. P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Garage, Greene and Johnson streets. Architect, F. A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, David Halstead, 301 West Johnson street. Stone, two stories, 34 x 40 feet; slate roof. Architect taking bids. J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, 826 West State street, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, Charles H. Swan, 260 West Johnson street, Philadelphia. Brick and half-timber, three stories; hot-water heat. Architect taking bids, due February 7th. The following are figuring: William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Philadelphia; E. D. La Rue, Trenton, N. J.; Charles Randall, Trenton, N. J.; Charles J. Harper Clayton, Trenton, N. J.

Residences (35), Twelfth and Lindley avenue, $5000 each. Architect, private plans. Owner, Seward L. Bowser, Washington and Chew streets, Germantown. Brick and stone, two stories, 16 x 50 feet each; hot-water heat. Owner taking sub-bids.

Residences (34), Tulpehocken street East of Germantown avenue, $6000 each. Architect, private plans. Owner, Seward L. Bowser, Washington and Chew streets, Germantown. Brick, three stories, 15 x 49 feet each; steam and hot-water heat. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Residence, garage and cottage, Rydal, Pa., $18,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, William F. Denegre, St. James Hotel. Stone, three stories, 35 x 70 feet; wing, 30 x 30 feet; slate roof. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Garage—Sixty-second and Locust streets, $50,000. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Strawbridge and Clothier, Eighth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 80 x 115 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due February 8th. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; George Watson & Son, 909 North Marshall street.

Mill, Darby, Pa. Engineers, Griggs & Holbrook, 3 South William street, New York City. Owner, Griswold Worsted Co., Darby, Pa. Brick, three stories, 51 x 66 feet; slag roof. Owners taking bids, due February 8th. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street, and F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, are figuring.

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$25,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories, 25 x 55 feet and 20 x 30 feet; slate roof, hot-water heat. Architects taking bids, due February 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; F. B. Davis, 25 South Seventeenth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Hall and lodge building, Sixtieth and Spruce streets. Architect, Harry De Hoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Tuckahoo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Sixty-first and Osage avenue. Brick, three stories, 40 x 95 feet; asbestos shingle roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due February 10th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Smith Hardican Co., 1609 Cherry street; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street; George W. West, West Chester, Pa.

Residence (alterations), 1525 Spruce street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Alice N. Burke, 1527 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans in progress.

Theatre, Eleventh street South of Lehigh avenue, $75,000. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Bldg. Owner, J. Fred Zimmerman, 918 North Broad street. Brick and steel, fireproof, one story, 80 x 160 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

School, Princeton, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Princeton, C. A. Seidensticker, Secretary. Brick and stone, three stories, 80 x 139 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due February 28th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; Edward Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; M. P. Murphy, 273 South Tenth street; Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; George & Boorst, 273 South Eleventh street.

School, Bloomfield, N. J., $150,000. Architect, Charles G. Jones, 280 Broadway, New York City. Owners, School Board of Bloomfield. Stone, brick and steel, three stories. Owners taking bids, due February 15th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., and Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Store building (alterations and additions), 920-924 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Berg Bros., 1017 Market street. Brick, six stories, 18 x 76 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking revised bids, due February 16th. John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street, are figuring.

Hotel (addition), Atlantic City, N. J., $4000. Architect, S. Hudson, Vaughn, Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City N. J. Owner, Hotel Strand, Frank B. Off, Mgr., 115 South Sixteenth street. Brick, one story, 50 x 50 feet. Owner is taking bids.

Store and factory, 633-35-37 Arch street. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Charles E. Morris, 623 Market street. Brick and concrete, 7 stories, 47 x 122 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Norristown, Pa., $10,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two and a half stories, 32 x 50 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $7000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Mrs. Welsh, in care of Architects. Frame and Rough cast, two and a half stories, 38 x 36 feet. Plans in progress.

Residences (261), Nineteenth and Snyder avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Burton C. Simon, 1544 West Passyunk avenue. Brick, two stories; slag roof, hot-air heat. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Apartment houses (2), Fiftieth and Pine streets, $60,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, stone trimming, four stories, 45 x 75 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (4), Sixty-third and Callowhill streets, $11,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, D. F. McConnell, Agt., Perry Bldg. Brick, two stories. Agent taking sub-bids.

Residences (7), Fifty-sixth and Race streets, $12,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, D. F. McConnell, Agt., Perry Bldg. Brick, two stories. Agent taking sub-bids.

Residences (2), Ardmore, Pa., $16,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Reuben Clark, North American Bldg. Stone and plaster, two and a half stories. Plans in progress.

Garage, Fifty-fourth and Westminster avenue. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5533 Wyalusing avenue. Owner, Westminster Motor Co., in care of Architects. Brick, one story, 70 x 40 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Apartment house, Sixty-first and Ludlow streets, $30,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street, Owner, William C. Smith, 24 South Sixtieth street. Brick and stone, four stories, 70 x 120 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Passenger station, Hartford City, Ind., $18,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station. Brick, one story, 30 x 60 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Rest pavilion (alterations and additions), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City. Owner, City of Atlantic City. Concrete and brick, one story. Owner has received bids.

Warehouse, Hazleton, Pa. Engineers, Scofield Engineering Co., Arcade Bldg. Owner, People's Savings and Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa. Brick, three stories; slag roof. Owner is taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Trestle and Siding, Ninth and Girard avenue. Engineer, W. E. Witte, 2073 Ridge avenue. Owner, Girard Avenue Farmers' Market Co., on premises. Concrete and steel. Engineer has received bids.

Residences (74), Rector and Terrace streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Edward J. Kelley, 308 Lippincott Bldg. Brick, two stories; slag roof. Owner is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residences (129), Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets and Allegheny avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Tioga Realty Co., Twenty-fourth and Allegheny avenue. Brick, two stories; slag roofs. Owner is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Wyndmoor, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jane H. Finley, care of Architects. Stone, two and a half stories, 40 x 50 feet; slate roof, hot-water heat. Plans about com-

pleted. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Garage, Marble Hall., Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Harry Sacks, care of Architects. Brick and half-timber, one and a half stories, 28 x 25 feet. Plans in progress.

Store and apartment building (alterations and additions), Columbia avenue and Sydenham street. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, 33 x 40 feet. Architect has received bids.

Theatre, Baltimore, Md., $150,000. Architects, W. W. McElfatrick, New York City, and Otto G. Simonson, Baltimore, Md. Owner, the Empire Theatre Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick, concrete and terra cotta, 3 stories, 155 x 100 feet. Architect taking bids. Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg, are figuring.

Y. W. C. A. building, Allegheny avenue and Hancock street, $200,000. Architects Hewitt, Paist & Granger, Bullitt Bldg. Owner, Kensington Branch, Y. W. C. A. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, two and six stories, 60 x 114 feet. Plans in progress.

Store building, Fifty-eighth and Market streets. Architect, Harry E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, St. Ann's P. E. Church, Fifty-eighth above Market street. Stone, two and a half stories; slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (12) Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owners. McIlvain & Co., Land Title Bldg. Stone, frame and rough cast, two stories. Plans in progress.

Club House, Sixty-first and Vine streets. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owner, 34th Ward Republican Club. Brick, 3 storys, 109 x 22 feet. Architect taking bids, due Feb. 16th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; E. E. Wells Contracting Co., 745 N. Nineteenth street; F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Lo- & Goldstone, 38 W. Thirty-second street, N. Bldg.; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Phila.; Fisher & Scull, 6033 Market street.

Apartment House, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Calvin W. Rogers, Heed Bldg. Brick, 3 storys, 66 x 64 feet. Tile roof, steam heat. Owner is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Factory, Worcester, Mass. Architects, Fuller & Delano Co., Worcester, Mass. Owners, Wuchusett Tread Co., Worcester, Mass. Brick and concrete, 4 storys, 111 x 212 feet. Architects taking bids, due Feb. 19th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg., are figuring.

Flat Houses (12), Logan, Phila. $60,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, 2 storys, 20 x 65 feet each. Plans in progress.
Store and Flats (alterations), Fifty-second and Arch streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. V. A. Sutcliff, 103 N. Fifty-second street. Brick, 3 storys. Plans in progress.

Factory, Girard avenue and Alder street. Architects, Medoff and Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, Leon Saffian, 1016 Girard avenue. Brick, 2 stories. Plans in progress.
Factory, Philadelphia (sit withheld). Engineer, N. M. Loney, 447 N. Fourteenth street, N. Y. City. Owners, American Can Co., 447 W. Fourteenth street, N. Y. Reinforced concrete, 6 stories, 80 x 300 feet. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids as soon as plans are completed.

Office Building, Thirty-third street and Broadway, N. Y. City. Architects, Rouse cust street; Sax & Abbott Cons't Co., Hale Y. City. Owner, Geo. B. Wilson, Penna. Bldg., Phila., Pa. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, 25 stories, 118 x 97 feet. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Factory, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owner, Sanitary Can Co., 447 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Reinforced concrete and concrete blocks, one story, 115 x 208 feet. Contract awarded to H. H. Hankins, Bridgeton, N. J.

Residence, Avalon, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, P. D. Folwell, 625 Chestnut street. Concrete and timber, two and a half stories, 30 x 50 feet. Contract awarded to L. Miller, 625 Chestnut street.

Residence, Avalon, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, Robert McClatchey, 546 South Forty-eighth street. Concrete and timber, two and a half stories, 30 x 40 feet. Contract awarded to H. H. Holmes, Avalon, N. J.

Office building, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington, Del. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 22 x 120 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to Wm. D. Haddock & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Insane asylum (addition), Schuylkill Haven, Pa., $363,000. Architects, Stockton & Pelton, New York City. Owners, Schuylkill County Commissioners. Brick and steel, three stories; (3) wings, 60 x 137 each. Contract awarded as follows: Construction to Edward Fay & Son, 1529 Ranstead st., Phila., $247,934. Heating, plumbing, etc., to

Hotel (addition), White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owner, White Sulphur Springs Hotel Co. Frame. Contracts awarded as follows: Bath houses and kitchen, to R. H. Richardson & Son, Hampton, Va. Cottages and golf house, to A. E. Huddlstun, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Factory, Eleventh and Race streets, $150,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, John H. Smaltz, Eleventh and Race streets. Brick and concrete, eight stories, 71 x 190 feet. Contract awarded to Turner-Forman Concrete Co., 1314 Arch street.

Garage alterations) 2047 Rittenhouse street. Architect, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, J. J. Sullivan, 1910 Walnut st. Brick and concrete, two stories. Contract awarded to John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Factory, 1116 to 1122 Olive street. Architect, private plans. Owner, James Doan & Co. Brick. 2 stories. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Tioga Realty Co. (O), 248 Allegheny avenue. Cost, $10,600. (7) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 42 feet, 3219 to 3231 North Twenty-fifth street.

James J. Coleman (O), 2245 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $7500. (1) three-story dwelling, 18 x 68 feet, Broad and Cayuga streets.

Richard Pardy (O), Darby. Staley & Batter (C), 152 Chester pike, Collingdale. Cost, $3200. (2) two-story dwellings, 16 x 60 feet, Island road and Lincoln avenue.

Midvale Steel Co. (O), Nicetown, Pa. W. W. Lindsay (C), Harrison Building. Cost, $6500. Boiler house, addition, one story, 35 x 60 feet, Blaloy and Roberts avenues.

Chas. Coll (O), 10 North Twelfth street. Koelle, Speth & Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, $2500. Saloon, 10 North Twelfth street.

Hamilton J. Tannel (O), Sixty-fourth and Greenway avenue. Cost, $13,900. (5) two-story stores and dwellings, brick, 16 x 46 feet, Sixty-third street and Gray's avenue.

John P. Moore (O), 146 Richmond street. Joseph Gsell (C), 321 Richmond street. Cost, $4300. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 16 x 60 feet, Camac and Windrim avenue.

B. L. Carroll (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. E. A. Carroll (C), 700 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $3000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 18 feet, Race and Edgewood streets.

Hulton Dyeing & Finishing Co. (O), 2712 Jasper street. Geo. H. Thirsk (C), 4413 Frankford avenue. Cost, $4600. Stable, two stories, brick, 39 x 99 feet, Jasper and Summer streets.

J. Fred Zimmerman (O), Chestnut Street Opera House. Cost, $32,000. Moving picture, two stories, 160 x 81 feet, brick, Eleventh and Lehigh avenue.

John J. Kearney (O), 5900 Master street. J. E. Kearney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $700. Two stories, brick, 25 x 16 feet, stable, Gross street and Haverford avenue.

Warren M. Hartman (O), 115 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $5000. Dwelling, three stories, 16 x 70 feet, 6248 Market street.

Joseph H. Appel (O), Sedgwick and Crittenden streets. A. S. Touriser, Jr., 7017 Boyer street (C). Cost, $1200. Two stories, garage, 2126 Boyer street.

Thomas Haseumain (O), 6110 East F street, Lansdale. Cost, $2800. (W). Two-story dwelling, 14 x 40 feet, frame, Biemer and Pallmatto streets.

Harry Ellenberg (O), 3547 Germantown avenue. Cost, $9000. (2) three-story dwellings, 28 x 43 feet, Thirteenth and Lindey avenue.

Dropsie College (O), Broad and York streets. Jos. N. Albright (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $47,000. School, two stories, 109 x 41 feet, Watts and York streets. $3000, alteration to College.

J. M. Holmes (O), Oak Lane. Cost, $45,000. (10) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 27 feet. Back buildings, 16 x 27 feet. Locust avenue and Musgrove street.

F. S. Kubusky (O), 903 South street. H. Miller (C), 427 Catherine street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 707 South street.

Rev. P. J. Ryan (O), Eighteenth and Summer streets. John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $3600. Home for Children, St. Vincent's Home, Twentieth and Race streets.

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December 1, 1910

Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	402,496.38
Miscellaneous	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks	11,007.10
Miscellaneous	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

DARLINGTON BRICK AND MINING CO.
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Alterations and Additions

Charles F. Downes (O), 1128 North Fifty-fourth street. Cost, $2000. Garage, brick, Fifty-fourth and Westminster avenue.

David & Ellie Cohen (O), 717 Dickinson street. Simon Barnette (C), Seventy-eighth and Haycock streets. Cost, $8000. Dancing hall, 719 Dickinson street.

Charles S. Hebard (O), Germantown and Bells Mill road. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, $1400. Germantown and Bells Mill road.

Frank Tyson (O), 4803 Fairmount avenue. T. C. Sloan (C), 2009 Market street. Cost, $1500. Shop, Market and Aspen streets.

Joseph L. Keen (O), 712 Pine street. John B. Beirn (C), 1231 St. James street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 712 Pine street.

A. M. Malyonhiar (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling and store, 154-152 South Sixtieth street.

H. M. McColley (O), 539 Real Estate Trust Bldg. J. D. Thompson (O), 1841 Ginnodo street. Cost, $900. Dwelling, 209 South Forty-second street.

Estate William O'Neill (O), 5101 Broad street. William Keas (C), 4624 Penn street, Frankford. Cost, $3800. Factory, Oxford and Josephine streets.)

A. F. Seinbello (O), 244 South Eleventh street. D. F. Maloy (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $925. Store and dwelling, 227 South Eleventh street.

Bell Telephone Co., 8 North Preston street. Charles P. Biggins Co. (C), 829 Harlan street. Cost $900. Office building.

A. Ruche (O), 3220 Columbia avenue. B. Bornstein (C), 810 North Eighth street. Cost, $350. Store and dwelling, 524 Green street.

Abe. Goldman (O), 231 Porter street. Joe Rubin (C), 1415 Beulah street. Cost, $325. Shop.

John Schenk (O), 500 Heigh street. Acme Tea Co. (O), Fourth and Noble streets. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling.

John S. Newman (O), 924 Arch street. F. L. Hoover (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, $3075. Fire damage, 518 Arch street.

Theo. B. Stork (O), 600 Church lane. W. S. Oberholtzer (C), 5524 Pulaski avenue. Cost, $2500. Store, 3650 North Broad street.

M. Brown (O), 709 North Seventh street. Cost, $400. Store, 804 North Seventh street.

Frank Rittenberg (O), 621 Dickinson street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, Franklin and Parrish streets.

N. Raidman (O), 5325 Chestnut street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling, 155 South Sixtieth street.

Thomas Wiltbank (O), 310 North Thirty-third street. O. H. Guttridge (C), Atlantic City, N. J. Cost, $3000. Apartments, 1721 Vine street.

Dr. H. R. Owen (O), 319 South Sixteenth street. Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 319 South Sixteenth street.

Independent Brewing Co. (O), 3036 North Sixth street. P. Haibach Contracting Co., 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $300. Engine room, 3036 North Sixth street.

Smedley Bros., East Church and Tacony streets. Philip Bros., 1109 Arrott street. Cost, $2500. Lumber shed.

United Cigar Store (O), Mint Arcade. Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $600. Store, Second and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. H. P. Borie (O), Twelfth and Sansom streets. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, Twelfth and Sansom streets.

K. Aman & Son, Hollywood and Thompson streets. W. T. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, $700. Saloon and dwelling.

Daniel Cane (O), 5521 Girard avenue. Cost, $1200. Stable, 558 Pennsgrove avenue.

Chas. Markel (O), 206 North Twenty-first street. D. Harwood (C), 220 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $500. Wagon shop.

Horn & Hardart Baking Co. (O), 210 South Tenth street. Harry R. Rush (C), 828 Filbert street. Cost, $2000. Business purposes, 104-08 South Eighth street.

Chas. F. Felin (O), York road and Butler street. Cost, $350. Residence, Camac and Pike streets.

THE COMING ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

Every builder and architect in Philadelphia will be interested in the Electrical Exhibition which will be held in the First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill streets, for two weeks, from February 13 to 25, inclusive.

The Exhibition will be primarily educational in its scope, and will be one of the most complete and comprehensive of its kind ever held. The decorations, architecturally and electrically, are promised to far surpass anything ever attempted in Philadelphia, and will be very striking and beautiful.

While the exhibition space is limited, the exhibits will include many of the latest inventions and improvements in electrical apparatus, adaptable to all classes of buildings and homes.

The exhibitors up to this date include the following:

List of Exhibitors at the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition up to February 6th, 1911.

The McCrum-Howell Company.
Flexlume Sign Company, Inc.
Judson C. Burns.
Columbus Buggy Company.
Spring Garden Institute.
J. F. Buchanan & Company.
J. Crawford Bartlett.
Waverly Electric Company.
L. D. Berger.
Otis Elevator Company.
The Williamson Company.
Machado & Roller.
Jos. F. Stevens.
Phila. Printograph Sales Company.
Commercial Truck Co. of America.
Phila. Storage Battery Company.
Rider-Ericsson Engine Company.
International Correspondence Schools.
The Philadelphia Electric Company.
Fort Wayne Electric Works.
Simplex Electric Heating Company.
Edison Storage Battery Company.
The Electric Storage Battery Company.

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Steam and Hydrualic Fitting, Sheet Metal Work
Boilers, Tanks, Boiler Repairs and Tubing
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Electric Generators
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Repair and Construction Work
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Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company.
City of Philadelphia, Electrical Bureau
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Franklin Institute.

Choosing the Location.

The mistake still continues, though we believe it is not as widespread as it formerly was, of building $50 apartments in $35 locations. There is no easier way of paving the way for the earning of good money on an apartment house than to choose the location correctly. It is something after the old adage about beginning the training of a person with his grandparents. It is a matter for the exercise of mere business acumen, however. A person would not think of opening an automobile garage in a part of town tenanted principally by laborers, whose entire income would not be sufficient to keep a machine in repair. Neither will the wise apartment house man build apartments in this locality with mahogany trim and tapestry wall coverings. Yet sometimes it is done, just because the ground is cheap; and then there is a wonderment as to why the return on the investment is inadequate. There are a number of people in the world who are willing to pay a dollar a box for strawberries in the winter time, and the grocer who is catering to that class of people can sell them at that price and make good money on them; but if the grocer at the country cross roads is so foolish as to lay in a stock of these high-priced berries, he may be glad to get them off his hands at a fraction of their cost. Many an apartment house can be rented at ten dollars more per month for each suite by the investment of an additional five thousand in the building site. If the house has ten suites, this is an increase of one hundred dollars a month, or twelve hundred a year—which is not a bad return on an investment of five thousand.—*The Apartment House.*

Recent Trade Literature.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., is sending out an effective booklet rehearsing the merits of the Waterproof Cement Stains, manufactured by this concern. These stains can be used on all kinds of exterior concrete or block and possess the same admirable wearing qualities as the widely-known shingle stains made by the same concern.

—

Ideal Ideas, for December, issued by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, of South Bend, Indiana, has an illustrated article on a "Suburban Home of Ideal Blocks," written by Prof. E. B. House, of Agricultural Experimental Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

—

The Edison *Aggregate,* for December, published by the Edison Portland Cement Company, is devoted to "Concrete Construction in Haiti and Cuba." The Edison Company's product was used in all of the work described and illustrated.

—

"Concrete Surface Finishes" is the title of a handsome booklet issued by the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, from the pen of Albert Moyer. All of the latest methods of finish are described in this booklet by an expert thoroughly equipped to deal authoritatively with the subject. The illustrations are highly effective.

—

The American Cement Company, Lesley & Trinkle Company, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, is sending out a pamphlet, "How to Use Giant Portland Cement in the Country," that should be in the hands of every farmer and suburban dweller in the United States. The pamphlet is just chock full of valuable suggestions for the use of cement in farm building and repair work.

—

A series of post-cards from the Keasbey & Mattison Company, of Ambler, Pa., show a number of new and attractive buildings in various parts of the country covered with the "Asbestos Century Shingles," manufactured by this company.

Why Build Sewers of Concrete?

The Brick Builder.

The Architect and Engineer, a journal generally supposed to be a cement organ, an advocate of reinforced concrete construction for all purposes, now urges greater conservatism in the use of that material, a warning that is as timely as it is unexpected, for fewer materials have been more over-rated, abused, than has concrete.

Says the journal editorially in its last issue:

"Unbiased engineers will agree that concrete construction is still in the experimental stage and that the constructions of the last decade have been done rather on a large scale without waiting in many instances for the outcome of proper tests, or studying the conditions to which the concrete structures had to be subjected. Since we know that concrete is destroyed, even by feeble acids and by alkaline solutions, why do engineers expose sewers, aqueducts and pipe lines to those corroding agents? * * * Water to be carried through aqueducts should be tested repeatedly, in order to find out if it carries carbonic acid in solution, which is sure to soften the concrete if present in noticeable amounts. Instead of doing this, millions of dollars are spent on that work with the result that the structures decay in the course of a few years and the construction in question becomes a disgrace to the cement industry. Is concrete to blame if it is thus used in the wrong place? * * *

Tinting Concrete.

Considerable interest is being shown in the tinting of concrete when it is used for residential purposes. Undoubtedly the work can be done successfully with certain colors. Concrete can be tinted green, for instance, by the use of cronium oxide, in proportions of approximately five to eight per cent. of the weight of the cement used. A yellow or buff tint can be obtained by the use of French ocher in the percentage of four to ten, according to the shade desired. Red is obtained by the use of red oxide or iron, that manufactured in Germany or France preferred. A pure white concrete can be made by the use of one part white Portland cement and two parts marble screening, tough, hard marble preferred, the screenings to pass through a No. 8 screen and be collected on a No. 40 screen. It should be mixed fairly wet, so that it will run into the molds. The molds should be slightly rocked and jarred so as to expel the air bubbles. For some characters of work the concrete can be made not quite so wet, but of about the consistency used by brick masons in laying brick, and pressed in the molds. As soon as the concrete is hard, say in three or four days, it should be rubbed well with a fine terrazzo polishing stone. This will give the appearance of a white polished surface. Although the cement itself will not have been polished each particle of marble will present a polished surface.—*Suburban Life.*

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Peach Bottom Roofing Slate:

Needs no recommendation, as its quality is so well known to architects, builders and roofers that it is really in a class by itself. Probably more costly public buildings and elegant residences are covered with this throughout the entire country than any other roofing material.

Its use on buildings erected under Government supervision is almost always insisted upon, and it is in general use with other large corporations who make quality in their materials imperative.

Blue gray in color, it retains its identity under all climatic conditions, and is of exceptional value where escaping fumes release damaging gases into the air.

Messrs. Shellenberger & Smith, 303 Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia, are large handlers of this material, and their close connections with the quarries put them in a position to give definite information regarding prices and shipments.

Cold Storage Construction:

Mr. John P. Maher, of this city, who has had thirty-five years of practical experience in cold storage construction, has been appointed Philadelphia and Southeastern representative for the Union Fibre Company, of Winona, Minnesota, with offices at 1734 Land Title Building. The Union Fibre Company is a specialist in this class of construction, having installed the finest plants of the kind in the country. The manufacturing plant of the concern is at Winona, Minn., with branch selling offices at Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle and Philadelphia. As an authority on cold storage and special refrigerator work Mr. Maher can be of immense usefulness to firms contemplating improvements in this line. Among Mr. Maher's recent contracts were several for the big Chicago packing house of Armour & Company, and a thoroughly modern and up-to-the-minute refrigerating system for the new building of the Union League.

Oak Flooring:

The Oak Flooring Bureau, 420 Hammond Building, Detroit, Michigan, advances a number of convincing reasons in support of the contention raised by them that oak is the most satisfactory, economical and durable flooring to be had. It is, to begin with, cheaper than carpet, adds a greater degree of harmony to the general fittings of a room, is always in good taste, easily kept in condition, and accentuates the atmosphere of elegance and beauty in the room in which it is laid. It is easy to lay, admits of a wide variety of artistic finishes, requires no repairs, is the most sanitary of floorings and lasts a lifetime. Additional information regarding prices, etc., will be furnished by the bureau on application.

Akron Tile:

As a roofing material "Akron Tile" has long been acknowledged the peer of all tile where quality and distinctive character are desired. Its use stamps the building, whether a public edifice or a private residence, as high class in design and construction. We learn from the local distributers, Messrs. Shellenberger & Smith, 303 Builders' Exchange, this city, that the company, situated at Akron, Ohio, have about completed the renewing of their plant, made necessary by a fire last summer. And when completed it will be larger and better able to take care of its extensive business than ever. Full particulars about the various designs and colors made by the company can be gotten by inquiring of their local representatives.

Kraft Ko-na Cloth:

"Kraft Ko-na Cloth" is a new woven fabric for wall covering that is said to be the most effective thing yet achieved in this line of manufacture. It is durable, sun-proof, distinctive and unique. It can be had in a wide range of tints, and is easy to apply. It is made by H. B. Wiggins Sons Co., 214 Arch street, Bloomfield, N. J., makers of "Fab-rik-o-na," "Art-ko-na," "Kord-ko-na" and the finest grades of fast color burlaps. A booklet of samples with prices will be sent to parties interested on request.

Holdfast Window Adjusters:

The Casement Hardware Company, 156 Washington street, Chicago, makes a line of casement devices that merits the careful attention of architects who design suburban homes. Among these devices is a hinge that permits the casement to swing out—tight as a drum in winter, and catching every stray whiff of breeze in summer. The company issues a hand-book describing this and other devices which may be had free on request.

Bridgeport Standard Finishes:

"Modern Wood Finishings" is the title of a booklet issued by the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, of New Milford, Conn., that tells all about wood finishing, illustrated with plates in the natural colors. This booklet can be had free by parties who take the trouble to drop a postal to the company. Bridgeport Standard Wood Finishes give a smooth elastic finish that will stand the test of time, wear and changes in temperature and develop and define the natural beauty of the wood.

Sash Operating Apparatus:

Catalog No. 6, issued by the Lord & Burnham Company, Irvington, N. Y., describes and illustrates the convenient and ingenious sash operating devices manufactured by this concern. These devices are adapted to any kind of hinged and pivoted sash, arranged singly, in series or in multiple and operate without friction or jamming. The devices are in use in some of the most important manufacturing and apartment buildings in the country with perfect success.

Ligni-Salvor:

"Ligni-Salvor" is a new wood preservative for which William Menzel & Son, 68 Broad street, New York, are the sole agents. It is of a bright nut-brown color that is very attractive, soaks into the wood readily, prevents rot or decay, and immeasurably lengthens the life of the wood. A gallon of Ligni-Salvor, it is claimed, covers about 200 feet of dressed lumber. Samples, prices, etc., will be furnished on application.

Sherwin-Williams Paints:

A portfolio of color schemes for house painting, showing the colors in artistic combinations on actual houses and sent free on request, is worth having, isn't it? Well, the Sherwin-Williams Company, Canal road, Cleveland, Ohio, issue such a portfolio, containing fifteen beautiful plates, each illustrating a different style of house and each suggesting a distinct and different color scheme. The same company also issues a portfolio on interior decoration, showing an attractive cottage bungalow decorated and furnished throughout. Actual colors are shown in these plates which are of the utmost value to persons engaged in either house-building or home-fitting.

California Redwood:

Redwood is said to stand the weather better than any other wood suitable for porch work. It is claimed for it that it does not crack, contains no pitch, is free from knots and does not rust or rot. The Foster-Munger Co., Chicago, Ill., has gotten out a book, No. 108, showing the newest designs in wood carpet flooring, grilles and mantels, using this wood, wholly or in part, that may be had free on request. Write to-day, mentioning THE GUIDE.

"Burmite" Roofing:

Burnite roofing is a flexible cement, burlap-inserted material for roofing and siding that is manufactured by the Birmingham & Seaman Co., Fifty-sixth, Armitage and Grand avenues, Chicago. It resists fire, water, acids and weather, is easy to apply, wears like leather, requires no repairs, has an asphalt surface and costs little more than good quality tin. It may be had in a variety of colors, has all of the good qualities of slate and costs about one-fourth of slate cost. A booklet, "Burmite Quality Counts," will be sent to parties interested.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Philip D. Borden has been re-appointed City Engineer of Fall River, Mass., for a term of two years.

* * *

W. W. Macon, editor of the "Metal Worker," has been elected secretary of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

* * *

Evans, Warner & Bigger, architects, 826 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, have removed their offices to Room 920 in the same building.

* * *

W. S. P. Shields, who has been awarded the contract for the new municipal pier, is a brother of A. S. L. Shields, one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar.

Daniel Hudson Burnham, of Chicago, chairman of the American Commission of Fine Arts and one of the most distinguished of American architects, has just been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

* * *

Medoff and Smello, architects and engineers, have opened offices at 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

* * *

H. Hanley Parker, Wilson Eyre, the D'Ascenzo studios and Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, of this city, were among the notable exhibitors at the architectural exhibition of the Cleveland Chapter A. I. A. and the Cleveland Architectural Club, at Cleveland, Ohio, during the holidays.

Why This Concealment?

That the general aim and ambition of Cleveland architects in common with the real leaders of their profession throughout the country is for better and higher standards and ideals The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder has no manner of doubt. Above all things we believe they are striving in all things to be open and above board with their clients and patrons.

With this belief it is difficult to understand how a few architects will refuse to make known to the representatives of newspapers and magazines the fact that they have particular contracts in view. They admit they are engaged on certain work, but refuse to divulge for whom the work is to be done.

What is the object of this concealment? What objection does the architect hold that prevents him disclosing the fact that he is working on plans for a certain client for office building or residence of certain dimensions?

Is he afraid that other than his own choice of contractors will learn what is required and make known to the owner figures and specifications for portions of the work that might be less than some one already fixed in the architect's mind? And if this is the case, is he acting in all fairness toward his employer?

We have recently had example of this "closed door" method of handling contracts by the Board of Education. Whatever may be the rights or wrongs of that deplorable expose, it is easy to see that it might have all been avoided had all the projected repairs, improvements, or whatever name they were known by, been made public.

The taint of suspicion must always lie behind concealment. The home builder whose architect refuses to make public the fact that he is preparing plans for any notable edifice is entitled to believe that there are reasons for the refusal that he should know. The practice, fortunately, is confined to but few firms, but that the practice should exist at all is execrable. It is one little blot on an otherwise untarnished escutcheon and ought to be wiped out at once.

Don't give contracts to architects who are afraid to let the trade at large know they have work to be done. That is the proper safeguard against the policy of concealment. —Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder.

Cost of the Pennsylvania Tunnel System.

The vast improvements which will mark the opening of the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York city, and constitute the most important element of rapid transit in the metropolis, have cost the company, according to a paper prepared for the American Society of Civil Engineers, by Colonel Charles W. Raymond, chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Board of Engineers, for the four great divisions of the tunnel work, the immense sum of $159,000,000. This total includes $100,000 for the New York tunnel extension and station, including interchange yards at Harrison, N. J., and Sunnyside, L. I.; $35,000,000 for the Long Island Railroad electrification; $14,000,000 for the New York Connecting Railroad, and $10,000,000 for improvements in New Jersey, electrification of the line from Jersey City to Park Place, Newark, and the Greenville freight line and terminal.

The completion of the entire system has been brought about in something less than eight years. The franchise covering the right to begin operations in New York city was passed by the Board of Aldermen December 16, 1902, and was signed by the Mayor on December 23, when actual construction work was at once begun by the company. When trains are running on schedule time over the tunnel lines, New York city will not only be brought into direct contact with the Pacific coast, but she will have a rapid transit system which will enable the home dwellers in Jersey City and Long Island as far east as Montauk Point, to reach Herald Square in an almost incredibly short space of time. Its effect on the real estate markets of the suburbs of the metropolis can scarcely be estimated.



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Philadelphia

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
OFFICES, PERRY BUILDING (Suite 824-825)
Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DELONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1911

Our New Cover.

With this issue THE GUIDE greets its friends and subscribers in a new cover specially designed for it, a cover that we regard as a particularly appropriate and effective example of up-to-date designing. This new cover is one of the many improvements promised the readers of THE GUIDE when the present management assumed control. Other improvements still more notable are in process of evolution. The promise made by us in the first issue under the present management, to the effect that neither effort nor expense should be spared in making THE GUIDE a worthy exponent of its status as Philadelphia's only structural trade organ will be kept to the letter. Enroll your name now as a regular subscriber and place yourself in a position to observe the improvements in store for Pennsylvania's *oldest* and *only* structural trades organ.

Twelve firms have been invited to submit plans for a general design for the proposed new Northwestern University scheme of buildings to be erected at Evanston, Illinois. Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, of this city, are among those selected from the open field. A list of the firms invited to compete includes: Allen & Collins, Boston, Mass.; Boring & Tilton, New York; Charles S. Frost, Chicago, Ill.; Lord & Hewlett, New York; Palmer & Hornbostel, New York; Pell & Corbett, New York; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago, Ill.; Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C.; Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Defense of the Skyscraper.

Just at this time when there is observable both here and abroad a growing disposition to antagonize the skyscraper order of building it is a bit refreshing to find in a volume fresh from the press a strong, vigorous and logically reasoned defense of this much maligned institution. Boston has already placed the maximum height of structures of the skyscraper variety at 110 feet. Chicago, normally a law unto itself, exhibits a tendency to follow the lead of the Hub, while New York, the home of the skyscraper and the city in which this class of building has attained its finest development, actually seems to be seriously discussing a move in the same general direction. In "What Is Art?" from the pen of Professor John Van Dyke, of Rutgers College, the abused skyscraper has a champion abundantly able to plead its cause. "What is wrong with the skyscrapers?" asks Professor Van Dyke. "Has it any vice save its novelty, its originality? It was started as an expedient to utilize valuable ground in the congested part of cities, to increase floor space by increasing the height of the building, also to increase revenue and thus meet tax assessments and interest upon invested capital. In this it was successful, and being put forth honestly and without pretense as a business necessity its designers builded better than they knew.

"For perhaps they developed a new building principle, and, I am disposed to think, a new style of architecture. The Egyptian and the Greek had used the upright and the crosspiece as a child builds a block house. The Roman had beveled the blocks and keyed them in an arch; the Goth had raised them in pointed windows and roofs and sustained the outward pushing walls by piles of buttressed blocks. None of them had used anything that held the blocks together or kept the buildings from falling apart by settlings of the foundations. They were all of them more or less agglomerations of loose stones.

"The skyscraper is the first structure wherein steel is used, and the frame of uprights and crossbeams is riveted together by girders and stays, so that it cannot get away or settle or warp. Here is not only a new construction, but a new building principle. And why not, also, a new architectural principle? To decry because it is neither classic nor romantic, nor any other style that was, is to repeat the denunciation of innovation that has always been since the world began.

"Wherein or how is it 'hideous.' to quote the common expression. Thirty years ago they used the same word in connection with the Brooklyn bridge. But both the bridge and the tall buildings are sane in proportion, in composition, in sky lines, in use. The skyscraper is characteristic art that justifies itself in use and purpose."

Vive le "skee scrap!"—to quote Mr. Joseph Pennell.

Withholding Trade Information.

We reprint on another page of this number the views of a valued contemporary upon the architect who refuses information about his work to the trade press. Why a man who is drawing plans for a building should seek to conceal for whom he is doing this or decline to give out details regarding the work the publication of which are entirely proper and regular we have never been able to understand. The structural trade press of to-day is a tremendous lever for the advancement professionally of the architect and his calling. A sense of grateful recognition of the good being wrought in his behalf by the trade press should in our judgment prompt the architect to the fullest and freest co-operation with the men who are working to gain honor and public esteem for his profession. THE GUIDE is just a little pleased that the *Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder* has introduced this particular subject. It is an occasional experience of our own to have details withheld, the publication of which could involve no disagreeable consequences to anyone concerned. And by way of aggravating the irritation incident to occasions of the kind it is not wholly uncommon to have precisely the information we are asked not to use appear in the daily newspapers a day or two later. Fortunately, the practice here, as in Cleveland, is one that is confined to a few firms. The great majority of the architects are as ready to give us the information we ask as we are to seek it. Discussion of the subject may draw out the reason, if any reason exists, for withholding details of the kind. We are obliged to confess our own utter inabilitly to figure out any logical excuse for the form of churlishness in question.

Advertisers are gradually awakening to the fact that in the BUILDERS' GUIDE we are covering a field which cannot be reached in its entirety with any similar medium. In the range, inexpensiveness and beauty of its suburban home buildings, interior and exterior, no city in the country can pretend to vie with Philadelphia. These homes express the final word in taste, cultivation and refinement. THE BUILDERS' GUIDE is read week after week by the architects who plan these homes, by the owners who build them, and by the decorators who fit them. For certain grades of advertising adapted to this exclusive class there is no other medium.

If you are not a subscriber to THE GUIDE write your name and address on a sheet of paper, insert it in an envelope addressed "BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia," tuck a crisp, green five-spot or your check into one corner of the envelope, seal and mail. In missing THE GUIDE every week you are missing a mass of carefully-gathered data and inside information concerning trade doings, such as you will be able to get in no other magazine published. Do it now—while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Let us have your "proposals." "The Guide" never fails to "make good."



Walter Smedley, Architect
Philadelphia

RESIDENCE, FOR M. J. HOOVER AT WYNCOTE, PA.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The McClintic Marshall Company, of Pottstown, Pa., which submitted the lowest bid for the construction of the new double deck municipal pier above Vine street, this city, has been refused the contract because of its failure to comply with an ordinance of Councils stipulating the union wage scale. The contract has been awarded to W. S. P. Shields, of Philadelphia.

** C. W. Old, Eastern sales manager of the American Blower Company, 141 Broadway, New York, reports the business outlook for 1911 decidedly brisk and encouraging. His company has bagged recently a number of very attractive orders.

** William A. Boring, a New York architect, recently returned from abroad, is of opinion that the apartment house and model tenement is the logical idea in residential construction in large cities. Mr. Boring was agreeably surprised at the progress made in this multi-family idea of housing in some of the large centres of population abroad.

** J. H. Berkman, formerly of the New York and Peerless Blue Print Company, has been made manager of the sales force of the Star Blue Print Company, of New York City.

** At a recent meeting of the directors of the American Blower Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, the following officers were elected: President, James Ingless; first vice president, Charles N. Gifford; second vice president and treasurer, W. D. Redfield, and secretary, F. R. Still

** E. G. Soltmann, architects' materials, has moved into his new building, "The T-Square Building," at 134-140 West Twenty-ninth street, New York City. The new building is twelve stories in height and is skylighted, making the top floor adaptable for studios.

** Frederick W. Burnham, of New York, has been appointed general superintendent of construction for the Andrew J. Robinson Company, of that city. Mr. Burnham is a nephew of the distinguished Chicago architect, Mr. D. H. Burnham.

** The American Bridge Company, 30 Church street, New York, has booked an order for 1000 tons of shapes for the new plant of the Crucible Steel Company, at Newark, N. J.

** H. H. Barbour, 2 Rector street, New York City, has been made district sales agent of the Lackawanna Steel Company, of Lackawanna, Erie County, N. Y.

** The Direct Material Supply and Quarry Company is a new concern incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to deal in stone and general building supplies. J. J. Cushing, of Cranford, N. J., is at the head of the new company.

** Catalogues of building material are requested by the Rex Construction Company, 220 Broadway, New York. The company is building a 12-story apartment house on Madison avenue, from plans by Schwartz & Gross.

** The John Wood Manufacturing Company, of Conshohocken, Pa., is introducing a new combination boiler and gas water heater that possesses features of interest to

THE COMING

Electrical Show

A great Electrical Show will be held in the 1st Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill Sts., from February 13th to 25th inclusive.

This exhibition is primarly educational. It will contain many interesting features, and it will be of great value to both users and non-users of Electricity. Don't fail to see it—take your family with you—tell others about it!

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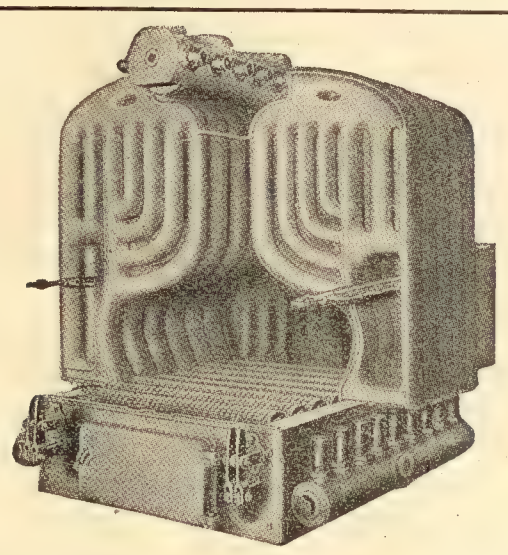
THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

---

the trade. It has been named the "Electric Weld" domestic hot-water service.

** Francis B. Marsh, advertising manager of the Edison Portland Cement Company and regarded as one of the cleverest "ad" men in the cement field, is a graduate from the fine old Philadelphia advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son, than which no better school of advertising and advertising methods exists on the globe. Ayers men make good everywhere.



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** Announcement is made by M. L. Keith, publisher of "Keith's Magazine," that he has purchased the publishing rights, subscription list, etc., of "Ideal Homes," published for the past year and a half by Frederick Smith, of Boston. No change in the size or policy of "Keith's" is contemplated as a result of the merger, which will begin with the February issue.

** The George Rackle Co., Cleveland, Ohio, announce that they have moved into their new factory buildings located on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newburg, Ohio. They will have an output of 1000 feet of artstone trim and 3000 concrete block per day. Their offices will be located in the Osborn Building, Cleveland.

** Mr. F. J. Morse, who has been for years connected with the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, is now at the head of F. J. Morse & Company, 1311 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago. This company is specializing on artistic coloring and decoration of cement, stucco and concrete surfaces and the waterproofing of cement brick and stucco. Mr. Morse has charge of the department of cement coating and waterproofing recently started by Heath & Milligan Mfg. Company, of Chicago, after several years of experimental work.

** The Good Roads Machinery Company, Kennett Square, Pa., which makes a complete line of road-building machinery, has recently taken over the Perfection oil and asphalt distributer hitherto manufactured and sold by the G. F. W. Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. This machine is used to heat heavy oil and spread it over a road in a smooth, unbroken sheet, at any rate of discharge per square yard which is desired. The machinery will hereafter be manufactured at Groton, N. Y., and inquiries concerning it should be addressed to the Marathon, N. Y., office of the Good Roads Machinery Company.

** The tariffs, trusts, and the cold storage problem in their relation to the high cost of living, were discussed by speakers at the twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in the Bellevue-Stratford, this city. It was observed as the silver anniversary of the organization's founding. Two hundred members and guests were present.

The speakers were the Rev. John R. Davies, of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church; Congressman-elect Michael Donohue and F. Norwell, editor of the "Hardware Reporter," of St. Louis.

** "South Philadelphia positively will be taken care of out of the million-dollar fund collected during the recent campaign whether fifty thousand in addition to the original million is collected or not," said J. Wharton Pepper, president of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association. This was in response to the question as to what is to be done for the southern section of the city, whose representatives are said to have expressed the fear that their institution is to be slighted in the plans of the central body for the distribution of the funds raised.

"As to how much is to be spent for a new South Philadelphia Association building I cannot say," continued Mr. Pepper. "Perhaps $50,000, possibly $100,000, or even $150,000. The situation in that district will be thoroughly investigated and a building which will fill all the requirements of the situation erected regardless of cost."

** The profit of the Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia for the calendar year 1910 was $279,717, an increase of $33,200 over the previous calendar year according to the supplement to the annual report just issued. The fiscal year ends June 30. The net surplus of the company for the six months ended December 31 was $47,309 more than the net surplus for the same period of 1909. Gross earnings of the combined companies for the six months ended December 31 were $572,479, and balance available for interest and reserve was $104,327.

** Mayor Reyburn gives several reasons in defence of the award of the contract to build the superstructure of Vine street pier to W. S. P. Shields, who was not the lowest bidder.

Shields' bid was $339,000, while the lowest bid submitted, by McClintock, Marshall & Company, was $314,000.

The Mayor favored Shields' bid because he was the contractor who built the pier.

"It is an advantage to have the same subcontractors employed by Shields to complete the work" said the Mayor.

Another reason is that the Pencoyd Iron Works, which furnished the structural iron and steel work, promised the Mayor to increase its force from 2000 to 4000 men if Shields got the work.

** The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will award each year two medals and four honorable mentions for excellence in exterior design of apartment houses in Manhattan and the Bronx. The judgments will be made in October of each year, and any apartment house is eligible that has not been previously rewarded, and has been erected within the preceding three years.

The jury of nine men will consist of the President and Secretary of the New York Chapter, the Tenement House Commissioner, the president of the Art Commission, and five members of the New York Chapter. An affirmative vote of five is necessary for an award.

The qualities of design which the chapter desires to encourage are simplicity, good proportion, the artistic and practical use of inexpensive materials, the avoidance of imitation or sham material, adaptability of design to site, and the solution of such prob-

lems as fire escapes, tanks, bulkheads, and awnings.

Each medal will be of bronze, inscribed with the owner's name and the location and name of the apartment house. With each will go a certificate setting forth the considerations forming the basis of the award.

PROBLEMS OF URBAN HOUSING

Land Overcrowding and its Effect Upon Congested Centres. Unsanitary Conditions, Due Not to Concentration of Population But to Careless Ideals of Housing. Possible Remedies for Existing Conditions.

On the subject of town planning, on which Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, is an authority of high rank, this gentleman said at a city planning conference at Rochester, New York, the other day, "We must distinguish between two very important kinds of overcrowding, room overcrowding and land overcrowding.

"The causes that lead to the one are as radically different from the forces that have caused the other as are the remedies that must be applied to each.

"With room overcrowding, city planning has little to do. It is a serious evil and a growing one and an important part of the consideration of the housing problem. But, I take it, none of us imagines that the housing problem and city planning are one and the same thing, though they touch each other at several points.

"Room overcrowding, at least as we observe it in America, is an evil bound up largely with the social habits of certain foreign elements of our population, and is in no way due to the lack of wisdom with which our cities have been laid out.

"It is a phenomenon observed chiefly among the Italians, and Russian and Polish Jews, and other Slavic races that in recent years have come to our shores in such large numbers. It is almost never observed in America among the Germans or French, and only occasionally with the Irish and negroes. It is rarely found with native Americans. It is due to greed quite as much as to need.

"It is seen not only in the crowded ghettos of cities like New York, but in isolated shanties on our prairies—in cities of a million, and in the farming country of both East and West. With this very brief statement of its nature, we may dismiss it from further consideration.

"Land overcrowding is a very different matter, however. It is very properly to be considered in connection with the discussion of city planning problems, as it is due so largely to the improper laying out of streets and the adoption of the wrong lot unit. If we will persist in cutting up private property into lots of 100 feet and 150 feet in depth and laying out our blocks from 200 to 300 feet between streets, we must not be surprised if land overcrowding ultimately develops. As neighborhoods change and cease to be devoted to high-class residence purposes with large front yards and back yards other uses must be found for the property. With the deep lot the necessity for building deep soon becomes apparent; the owner necessarily must use a larger part of his land, in order to get a satisfactory return for his money. This will surely happen unless the community is alert and observe these tendencies in time and curbs them through restrictive legislation.

"So, too, with the great evil of buildings of undue height. The skyscraper did not come into being overnight, but was a natural development through a considerable period of time. High land values have made high buildings, and in their turn high buildings have made high land values.

"City planning is vitally concerned with these two important phases of the housing problem. Unless we make deep lots and high buildings impossible we are destined to have land overcrowding. These are the forces which inevitably bring undue concentration of population upon land.

"But our definition of congestion still waits. We have stated it to be an undue concentration of population upon land. This implies that there may be a concentration of population that is not undue. There is, in other words, a great difference between congestion of population and concentration of population. It is because we have failed to keep this clearly in mind that there has been so much loose thinking on this subject.

"This has been greatly augmented by the tendency of the public to think in procrustean terms. It has been so convenient a thing to discuss this problem with reference to the number of persons to the acre that many of us have begun to think that this really was an important consideration.

"We have raised our hands to heaven and in horrified accents exclaimed at the wickedness of allowing people to live 1000 to the acre. Calm, deliberate examination of the question shows us how utterly impossible is its determination by any such arbitrary standards.

"In the Hotel St. Regis, in New York, and its neighbor across the way, the Hotel Gotham, two of our best and most fashionable hotels, there are over 1200 people to the acre. Not even a wayfaring man of proverbial intelligence would suggest that such conditions indicate congestion or present problems which call for serious consideration. It is obvious that the mere number of persons to the acre in itself is not conclusive. The height of the building, its relation to adjoining property and to the abutting streets, the disposition of the spaces left vacant for light and air and especially the actual distribution of its inhabitants and the way in which they live are the controlling factors.

"In that great New York ghetto, the lower East Side, there are many blocks housing 3000 people in each, that is, a population of 1200 to the acre. The conditions there, I believe, may with perfect safety be called 'congested,' but it is not because there are 1200 people to the acre that this is so. It is conceivable and easily demonstrable that as many people can be housed on the same area as are now housed there, but under conditions that are nor only not objectionable but are in many ways almost ideal methods of concentrated city housing.

"Newton Stokes, an architect, who has done much for the cause of housing reform, ten years ago showed how this could be done in connection with a municipal park. (See "Tenement House Problem," De Forest and Veiller. Vol. XI, page 59). As he pointed out then, the much abused 25 by 100 foot city lot lends itself to almost ideal treatment when the dimensions are reversed and the lot is but 25 feet deep and is 100 feet in width. It is not so much the narrow width of the 25-foot lot that makes the trouble as it is the extreme depth.

"I can conceive of several ways in which an ordinary city block may be treated and a large urban population safely housed with a concentration of population as great even as 1500 people to the acre and no evil conditions exist.

"If, for instance, the area, 200 feet by 400 feet (2½ acres), now devoted to tenement house purposes in the ordinary New York city block were so disposed as to produce three parallel rows of six-story tenements, each twenty-five feet in depth and the full size of the block in length (400 feet), with two streets each 60 feet wide between them, practically ideal conditions of city housing would be had. The buildings thus produced would each be but two rooms deep, thus insuring thorough ventilation, every room would be an outside room; courts, shafts, yards and all similar devices to secure light and air would no longer be necessary, and the housing problem would cease to be an architectural one. With such a disposition of the land over 1500 persons to the acre could thus be housed (1555 persons, if we do not include the land thus devoted to street purposes), and this same city block would then house 2592 persons under sanitary conditions.

"Were we to consider the placing of high square towers on each of the four corners of the block, each erected to a height of say ten stories and equipped with elevators,

BUILDING ACTIVITY DURING 1910

Official Figures Covering the Local Building Field From July 1st to Decembr 31st.

The following table shows the number of new buildings erected from July 1st to December 31st, 1910.

1910	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Operations	Estimated Cost
Two-story Dwellings	608	431	709	645	348	189	2,930	$6,168,700
Three-story Dwellings	99	68	50	50	85	45	397	2,088,340
Four-story Dwellings		15					15	76,000
Office Buildings	1	2	2		2		7	24,375
Office Buildings over two stories	2	2	1	1			6	293,000
Warehouses	3	4	2	2	2	2	15	188,975
Dye and Dry Houses								
Factories	12	2	6	3	3	1	27	898,520
Engine and Boiler Houses	3	1	1				5	7,300
Breweries and Bottling Houses								
Foundries and Shops	3	2	3	11	3		22	82,910
Stores	5	11	7	3	1	2	29	118,100
School Houses	1		1		1	1	4	580,000
Stables	9	7	14	18	12	3	63	144,225
Churches	2	2	3	2	1	2	12	383,425
Miscellaneous Build ngs	21	23	27	44	25	12	152	1,525,110
Total New Buildings	769	570	826	779	483	257	3,684	$12,578,980
Alterations and Additions	384	339	348	337	265	155	1,828	2,563,000
Grand Total including alterations and additions							5,512	$15,141,980

(Note: The following included in Miscellaneous Buildings)

3 One-story Dwellings	$1,850	2 Apartment Houses	$312 000	9 Theatres	$107,700
15 Frame Dwellings	41,650	4 Hospitals	96,200	1 Power House	1.500
1 Hall	4,000	2 Charitable Institutions	267,000	2 Railroad Stations	9,750
5 Municipal Buildings	100,585	3 Club Houses	55,700	95 Garages	257,175
8 Tenement Houses	225,000	1 Bank	30,000	1 Bath House	15,000

The following tables by months show the number of two and three-story dwellings, including two and three-story stores and dwellings, erected from July 1st to December 31st, 1910, in each of the forty-seven Wards.

TWO-STORY DWELLINGS—Including two-story stores and dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
July	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	227	8	37	0	34	0	126	8	60	17	3	21	14	0	608
Aug.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	19	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	35	35	8	75	0	74	0	3	0	30	15	0	24	91	0	431
Sept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	35	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	93	110	8	61	7	0	0	10	29	81	43	10	77	114	0	709
Oct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	9	0	34	0	0	71	0	0	4	0	102	6	2	36	0	35	1	55	0	60	70	0	14	119	0	645
Nov.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	13	4	0	0	159	3	17	0	31	30	0	0	37	0	348
Dec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	141	0	10	0	24	0	0	3	0	0	189
Totals	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	126	47	0	39	1	0	71	4	3	5	0	270	393	30	209	7	443	4	221	37	286	175	13	139	375	0	2,930

THREE-STORY DWELLINGS—Including three-story stores and dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
July	0	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	12	1	4	0	0	1	5	17	0	0	16	0	99
Aug.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	68
Sept.	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	50
Oct.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	50
Nov.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	38	4	8	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	85
Dec.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	45
Totals	4	13	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	19	60	17	0	2	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	3	21	8	13	1	54	4	8	2	25	32	0	0	75	0	397

it is conceivable that the capacity of the buildings might be increased 50 per cent. without detriment to living conditions.

"Concentration of population is then not an evil in itself, but a necessary accompaniment of urban life.

"It is only 'undue' concentration or congestion that need concern us.

"How shall be define 'undue concentration?' Frankly, I do not know. I doubt if any one knows. Where shall we draw the line? When does concentration cease to be 'due' and become 'undue?' We have seen that we cannot determine this by the number of persons to the acre. The maximum safe load of population upon land cannot thus be established. Are there any other ways? I know of none, beyond the consideration of all those conditions of living which go to make up the welfare of the community.

"We have listened this morning to some amazing and many amusing theories about 'congestion' and its causes. One or two of these I want to dwell on for a few moments.

"First, that 'congestion is the result of exploitation and protected privilege.' If this be so we shall find congestion wherever these evils exist. I know of no city in America where 'exploitation and protected privilege' do not flourish, and yet in most of those cities there is no congestion of population.

"Second, that 'a cause of congestion is low wages.' If this be so, then we shall find congestion prevalent in those cities where wages are lowest, and least of it where wages are highest. The facts do

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Character of Buildings with the Number of Permits, Operations and Estimated Cost for the year 1910

CHARACTER	Permits	Operations	Estimated Cost
Dwellings, 2-story	1,298	8,009	$15,944,775
Dwellings, 3-story	410	1,061	5,239,265
Dwellings, 4-story	12	45	275,400
Alterations and Additions	3,479	3,649	5,927,750
Miscellaneous	2,034	2,198	871,160
Heaters	326	349	157,160
Stables and Carriage Houses	136	137	365,060
Manufactories	57	57	1,846,745
Workshops	54	54	209,810
Office Buildings	25	25	598,025
Stores	42	59	388,225
Warehouses	29	29	319,475
Engine and Boiler Houses	11	11	48,550
Frame Dwellings	18	25	66,150
Churches	21	21	596,625
Schools	8	8	1,114,390
Halls	7	7	115,900
Municipal Buildings	11	11	252,185
Tenement Houses	21	33	1,156,500
Apartment Houses	2	2	312,000
Hotels	1	1	14,500
Hospitals	4	4	96,200
Charitable Institutions	4	4	307,500
Depots	1	1	23,000
Club Houses	5	5	57,900
Bank Buildings	3	3	77,750
Places of Amusement	20	20	387,700
Garages	204	205	494,185
Signs	78	78	19,055
Railroad Stations	8	8	277,450
Fire Escapes	249	250	49,775
One-story Dwellings	3	3	1,850
Power Houses	6	6	122,800
Parish Building	1	1	33,000
Gymnasium Building	1	1	5,750
Dormitory Building	1	1	41,000
Laboratory Building	1	1	37,000
Bath House	1	1	15,000
Totals	8,592	16,383	$37,866,565

not bear out this view. Congestion is at its worst in New York City, where wages are highest, and doesn't exist in hundreds of cities where wages are low.

"A third cause was stated to be "speculation in land and unjust municipal taxation.' It would be hard to find a city in America where 'speculation in land and unjust municipal taxation' do not prevail, yet outside of New York and Boston there are but few cities where even the beginnings of congestion are evident.

"The deep lot and the tall building, these are the things that make for concentration of population, these are the tendencies which our city plans must look out for and must check. We may build garden cities and model factory towns, but let us remember that no matter what sort of garden cities we have or how we beautify them, we shall always have in our large cities an urban population which must be housed.

"Our task is to see that it is wisely and safely housed."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 4th, 1911:

Number of transfers	689
Amount of transfers	$3,144,885.06
Cash consideration	$646,967.06
Ground rent consideration	$19,815.00
Which, on a 6 per cent. basis, amounts to	$330,250.00
Mortgage consideration	$2,497,918.00

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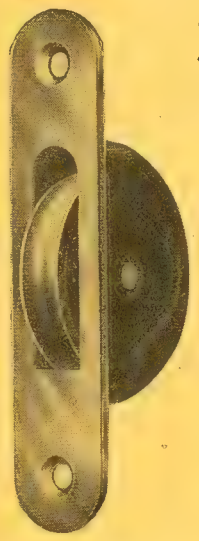
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Factory, Philadelphia (site withheld). Engr., N. M. Loney, 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York City. Owners, American Can Co., New York City. Brick and reinforced concrete, six stories, 80 x 300 ft. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids as soon as plans are completed.

Alterations for Apartments, 718 N. Nineteenth street, $2500. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Miss Mary E. Caullet, 2225 Page street. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, J. C. McClaymont, York, Pa. Owners, Otto Eisenlohr & Bro., 940 Market street. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 117 x 212, slag roof. Owners taking bids due February 17th. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Bldg.; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; S. S. Gladfelter, York, Pa.

Factory (addition), Richmond and Tioga streets. Architect, Private plans. Owners, Dill & Collins, on premises. Brick and concrete, two storeys, slag roof. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Arthur B. Gill, 1709 Sansom street. Owner, D. S. Haney, care Architect. Brick, two and one-half stories, 48 x 32 feet, slate roof, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Newtown Square, Pa., $7000. Architect, Arthur B. Gill, 1709 Sansom street, Owner, Arthur S. Rodgers, care Architects. Stone and frame, two stories, 52 x 36 feet, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

School, Woodbury Heights, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Woodbury Heights, N. J. Stone, one story, 85 x 40 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about one week.

School, Westville N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Westville, N. J. Brick, two stories, 90 x 40 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about one week.

School, Haddon Heights, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Haddon Heights. Brick and stone, two stories, 130 x 43 feet; wing, 35 x 24 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Store Building, 1221 Arch street. Architect, George W. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 S. Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories. Architects taking bids due February 14th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak, & Co., Crozier Bldg.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom st.; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Haibach Contracting Co., 26th and Thompson streets; H. Gill 2200 Germantown avenue; J. R. Jackson Perry Bldg.

Residences (2), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, C. J. W. Platt, 1015 Arch street. Owners, George A. Denny, Jenkintown, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Owner has received bids.

Cottage, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Horace H. Jackson, Chester, Pa. Owner, Mrs. S. C. Black, Chester, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, 44 x 32 feet. Owner has received bids.

Residence (alterations and addition), Maple Glen, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, R. F. Whitmer, 4703 Kingsessing avenue. Brick, two and one-half stories, 20 x 30 feet. Architect taking bids due February 13th. The following are figuring: Eckard-Powell Co., 1320 N. Carlisle street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; George Edge, 5100 Willows avenue; Frank E. Heston, Churchville, Pa.; D. G. McClauen, Newtown, Pa.; John K. La Rue, Wrightsville, Montgomery county, Pa.

Church and Sunday School, Gettysburg, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Lebanon, Pa. Owner, St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 64 x 100 feet; two stories, 72 x 64 feet. Architect taking bids due February 17th. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; J. L. Menough, York, Pa.; Wm. Johns, Gettysburg, Pa.; D. L. Sollenberger, Harrisburg, Pa.; James Porter, Carlisle, Pa.; Quigley Hafer, Chambersburg, Pa.; Wm. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.

School, Orwigsburg, Pa. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owners, Borough of Orwigsburg. Stone and brick, two stories, 72 x 40 feet. Architects and owners taking bids due February 15th. The following are figuring: J. Emrey, Parkside and Wynnefield avenue, Philadelphia; Walter Wertley & Sons, Pottsville, Pa.; Gordon Nagle, Cressonia, Pa.; Irwin Becker, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; George W. Beard & Co., Reading, Pa.; Adam P. Spatz, Wernersville Pa.; Walter Kramer, Orwigsburg, Pa.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Hollow tile and shingle, three stories, 50 x 28 feet, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa., $18,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zieghler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Wm. T. Harris, Merion, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 57 x 74 feet, slate roof. Architects taking bids due February 15th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. Thirteenth street; Jacob Meyers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Bldg.; J. Morris Daniels, 252 S. Juniper street.

Store Building, 905-07 Market street, $20,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Samuel Snellenburg, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 43 x 112 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Residence and Stable, St. David's, Pa. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owners, Mrs. D. F. Brown, care Architects. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 53 x 21 feet, and two stories, 34 x 22 feet, shingle roof, hot air or hot water heat. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Garage (alterations and addition), 633-35-37 N. Broad street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31 S. Eighteenth streeet. Brick one story, 54 x 76 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due February 16th. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.; Herman Voight, 1251 N. Twenty-eighth street; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 N. Seventh street.

Factory, Allen and Richmond streets. Architect, D. E. Sutton, Crescentville, Phila. Owner, Simon Weil, 837 N. Third street. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 108 x 76 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Owner taking bids due February 17th. The following are figuring: Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; B. Ketchams' Son, 1029 Brown street; H. H. Wenmeyer, 2004 W. Lehigh avenue; Thomas C. Trafford, 2235 N. Fifteenth street H. C. Rea Co. 711 N. Fifteenth street.

Church (alterations and addition), Fifteenth and Master streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, North United Presbyterian Church, Rev. William M. Anderson, 2506 N. Eighteenth

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N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets

street. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heat Architect taking bids due February 15th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Thirteenth street.

Church, Laurel, Del., $30,000. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, Protestant Methodist Congregation. Stone, one story, 60 x 100, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (72) Catharine and Fifty-seventh streets, $150,000. Architects, Durham Bros, Heed Bldg. Owner, Peter McCurdy, 5205 Walnut street. Brick, two stories. Owner ready for sub-bids.

Bank, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, First National Bank of Ambler. Stone, one story, 45 x 65 feet, steam heat. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids about March 15th.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Wm. A. Jarden, 324 S. Fifty-second street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 45 x 40 feet, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Brewery (additions), Trenton, N. J. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Bldg. Owner, Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., Thirty-second and Master streets. Brick and concrete and steel, three stories. Architects taking bids due February 17th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Matthew Schmid, 1308 N. Sixth street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; W. J. & J. H. Morris, Trenton, N. J.

Garage, Sixty-second and Locust streets, $50,000. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 80 x 115 feet. Architects received revised bids.

Stable, Langhorne, Pa., $20,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Charles J. Matthews, 417 Arch street. Stone, two stories, 94 x 33 feet. Architect has received revised bids.

Stable, Juniper and Wharton streets. Architect, Arthur H. Haigh, 5613 Germantown avenue. Owners, T. F. & J. L. Cunningham, on premises. Brick, two stories, 47 x 39 feet, slag roof, hot water heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Horace Frank, 119 N. Springfield avenue. Brick and Frame, three stories, 34 x 60 feet, hot water heat. Owners, F. S. & H. R. Goshorn, 606 Wister street, Germantown. Owner has received bids.

Garage, Sixteenth and North streets. Architect, Werner Trumbower, Crozier Bldg. Owners, A. F. Bornot & Bro., Seventeenth and Fairmount avenue. Brick and concrete, two stories, 50 x 90 feet, cement roof. Architect has received bids.

Bungalow, near Wilmington, Del., $6000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone and plaster, two stories, 30 x 45 feet. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, W. Howard West, Land Title Bldg. Frame, brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 47 x 22 and 30 x 30 feet. Architect taking bids due February 14th. The following are figuring: F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg.; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Residences (88), Cedar and Allegheny avenue, and F and Cornwell streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Robert Bonner, Commonwealth Bldg. Brick, two stories. Owner ready for sub-bids.

Residences (31), Twenty-fourth and Cambria streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Joshua M. Holmes, 4430 N. Fifteenth street. Brick, two stories. Owner taking sub-bids.

Stable, Conshohocken, Pa., $4000. Architect, Lawrence Clark, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Charles Heber Clark, Conshohocken, Pa. Stone and brick, one and one-half stories, 53 x 19 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids due February 14th. The following are figuring: A. Frank Mowrey & Son, Flourtown, Pa.; M. P. Murphy, 263 S. Tenth street; A. Fleck, Conshohocken, Pa.; A. James, Conshohocken, Pa.

Residences (18), Logan Station, Philadelphia, $60,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Church, Wissinoming, Philadelphia. Architects, Stearns & Custer, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Wissinoming M. E. Church, Rev. W. L. McKinley, Wissinoming, Phila. Brick and stone, one story, 46 x 65 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due February 22d. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Eckard-Powell Co., 1320 N. Carlisle street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Jos. Ashby, Fox Chase, Philadelphia; Rimer & Byers, 4842 Hawthorne street, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Club House, Sixty-first and Vine streets. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owners, Thirty-fourth Ward Republican Club. Brick, three stories, 109 x 22 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due February 16th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; E. E. Wells Contracting Co., 945 N. Nineteenth street; F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Bldg.; M. W. Young. Overbrook, Philadelphia; Fisher & Scull, 6033 Market street, and J. E. Kearney, 327 N. Sixty-third street.

Bakery and Dwelling, 1605 South street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owner, Joseph Feierman, 1611 South street. Three stories, brick, 17 x 80, hot water heat, slag roof. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Passenger Station, Newark, N. J., $100,000. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad St. Station. Owners, Penna. Railroad Co. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories. plans in progress.

Residence, St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architect, Francis A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, R. C. Ware, 1010 Arch street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 47 x 48 feet. Architect taking bids due February 16th. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. W. Rossiter, Radnor, Pa.; M. W. Croll, Radnor, Pa.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; C. B. Palmer, Wayne, Pa.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alterations and additions), 2165 E. York street. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Robert Beatty & Bro., 2314 E. Dauphin street.

Stores and Apartments (alterations and additions), Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Henry C. Biddle, Ambler, Pa. Brick, three stories, 60 x 44 feet. Contract awarded to C. J. Kemmerer, Ambler, Pa.

Factory, Fiftieth and Parkside avenue, $27,000. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues. Owner, S. S. Wenzell Machine Co., 439 N. Twelfth street. Brick, one story, 100 x 150 feet. Contract awarded to Philip Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Harvey B. Allen, Ambler, Pa. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to Stewart M. Woodward, Ambler, Pa.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Mrs. Thomas H. Wilkinson, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

Pier, Vine Street Wharf, Delaware River, $339,000. Engr, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Wharves and Docks. Steel and concrete. Contract awarded to W. P. Shields, Witherspoon Bldg.

Reduction Plant (additions), Forty-ninth and Schuylkill River, $10,000. Engr., private plans. Owner, Penn Reduction Co., 14 S. Broad street. Consists of three buildings, two of brick and one of corrugated iron. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Garage, 220 Queen street. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Edward Trainer, 820 South Second street. Brick (granite front), two stories, 85 x 54 feet. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Passenger Station, Bristol, Pa., $17,000. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad St. Station. Owners, Penna. Railroad Co. Stone, one story, 35 x 75 feet. J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J., submitted the lowest bid and will probably be awarded contract.

Residence, St. David's, Pa. Architect, Francis A. Cugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 52 x 24 feet. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.

Factory, 1432-34 Vine street, $16,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Robert M. Green & Sons, on premises. Brick, six stories, 34 x 125 feet. Contract awarded to H. R. Warren, 1318 N. Carlisle street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

J. Summer Draper (O), Boston, Mass. Cost, $90,000. Four story, store and offices, 35 x 84 feet. 329-31 North Broad street.

Samuel Snellenburg (O), Twelfth and Market streets. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $20,000. Two story. Concrete, 43 x 112 feet, 905-907 Market street.

G. W. Young (O), 2316 South Broad street. (4) two-story stores and dwelling. Cost, $8000, 16 x 40 feet. (55) two-story dwellings. Cost, $60,000. 14 x 38 feet. 150-151, both sides of Wolf street.

Walter Rowland (O), Dexter and Lyceum streets. Cost, $10,800. (4) three-story dwellings, 16 x 37 feet.

S. S. Wenzell Machine Co. (O), Twelfth and Hamilton streets. P. Haibach Contracting Co., 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $27,000. Factory, concrete, one story, 100 x 150 feet. Fiftieth and Parkside avenue.

Penn Reduction Co. (O), 12 South Broad street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $22,500. Three buildings. Percolater building, one story, 53 x 46 feet, 38 x 32 feet; storage building, 46 x 144 feet, one story; drier building, two story, 62 x 54 feet, Forty-ninth and Schuylkill River.

Tony Cannito (O), 321 North Sixty-fourth street. Cost, $3500. (1) two-story dwelling, 20 x 57 feet, 319 North Sixty-fourth street.

Dill & Collins (O), Richmond and Tioga streets. William Steele & Son Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $15,000. Factory, four story, 65 x 136 feet.

Robert M. Green (O), 1419 Vine street. H. R. Warren (C), 1318 North Carlisle street. Cost, $16,000. Factory, six story, 34 x 125 feet. 1432-33 Vine street.

Earl S. Edwards (O), Morris and School lane. W. M. Grott (C), 257 West Rittenhouse street. Cost, $7500. (3) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 52 feet. Wayne avenue and Haines street.

J. E. Edilstein and T. Yacknitz (O), 120 North Seventh street. Hyman Yacknitz (C), 120 North Seventh street. Cost, $25,200. Nine-story dwelling, 14 x 37 feet. 7017-25 Saybrook avenue. 1718-34 Woodland avenue.

H. B. Shoemaker (O), 24 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $16,000. (2) houses, three-story, stone, 32 x 43 feet. Cliveden and Wissahickon avenue. One house on south side and one house on north side of Cliveden street.

Alterations and Additions

Powers-Weightman & Rosengarten Co. (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. Cost, $2000. Mfg., Ninth and Parrish streets.

Jeremiah Sullivan (O), 1908 Walnut street. John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $2500. Garage, 2047 Rittenhouse street.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (O), Akron, O. S. B. MacDowell & Co. (C), 1927 Montgomery avenue. Cost, $2370. Store, 1402 Ridge avenue.

Philadelphia & R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. B. P. Evans Co. Cost, $1700. Coal bins, Peacy and Brown streets.

A. Rosenbaum (O), 1017 South Fourth street. Morris Kroutz (C), 620 Tasker street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 2433 North Twenty-ninth street.

Mark Bros. (O), 5615 Germantown avenue. Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $600. Store and office.

Joseph Pflock (O), 1816 South Twenty-second street. John Pflock (C), 1816 South Twenty-second street. Cost, $400. Store, 1816 South Twenty-second street.

Estate of B. F. Leeds (O), 808 Bailey Building. John H. Smith (C), 1032 Cross street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 2516 Federal street.

Robinson & Crawford (O), 22 South Front street. James Kane (C), 12 North Dewey street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 4221 Germantown avenue.

Harry B. Shoemaker (O), 248 South Seventeenth street. J. T. Shoemaker (C), 248 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $1000. Garage, south side of Clivenden and Wissahickon avenue, and garage (cost, $1000), north side of Cliveden and Wissahickon avenue.

M. C. Royle (O), 2830 Germantown avenue. Basch & Co., 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Store.

Claton Hagey & Sons, Inc. (O), Sixteenth and Carpenter streets. W. J. Drummond (C), 1711 Carpenter street. Cost, $1200. Mill, brick.

Thomas L. Drummond (O), 2343 South Sixteenth street. C. L. Drummond (C), 2343 South Sixteenth street. Cost, $900. Moving picture store, 1615-17 McKean street.

John Shaaf (O), 1726 South Twenty-first street. J. M. Hoepfl (C), 2016 South Fifth street. Cost, $450. Bakers' oven.

A. J. Wildy (O), 3830 Haverford avenue. H. Gibson (C), 3937 Haverford avenue. Cost, $300. Storage, 3933 Haverford avenue.

Henry Mosebach, Jr. (O), 627 Filbert street. Warren T. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, $775. Store, 929 Market street.

Asabella Roy (O), 6019 Market street. T. S. Applegate (C), 328 North Fifty-third street. Store and dwelling. Cost, $500. 249 South Sixtieth street.

Abraham Ludwig (O), 2226 Callowhill street. Harry Olkes (C), 927 North Marshall street. Cost, $375. Store and dwelling, 2226 Callowhill street.

Mrs. J. Dervin (O), Tacony and Dwains street. J. J. Hardwig (C), 746 Ringgold street. Cost, $460. Dwelling, Twenty-fifth and Perot streets.

Real Estate Trust Co. (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. P. Thompson (C), 622 Cherry street. Cost, $325. Apartment house, 316 North Broad street.

B. Solkov (O), 726 Parker street. S. Berger (C), 416 Queen street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling.

A. Euche (O), 2320 Columbia avenue. B. Bornstein (C), 710 North Eighth street. Cost, $1200. Store and dwelling, Franklin and Poplar streets.

Penn Building Co. (O), 5202 Market street. Cost, $50. Apartments, 218 South Fourth street.

B. Cohen (O), 1641 North Thirty-third street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, Sixth and Mifflin streets.

Rittenhouse Bros. (O), Fifty-third and Vine street. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1522 Ranstead street. Cost, $4000. Store, offices and dwelling, Sixtieth and Haverford avenue.

L. Davis (O), 5930 North Twelfth street. F. & I. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, $1000. Dwelling. Cost, $375. Green lane.

Charles H. Gaskill (O), 4513 Hedger street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 4824-26 Cedar street.

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Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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W. F. Ott (O), 375 Green lane. F. & L. Hoover (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 377 Green lane.

John Patterson (O), 1528 Park avenue. W. W. Kline (C), 2543 North Carlisle street. Cost, $390. Dwelling, 1730 Ridge avenue.

Harry Brener (O), 515 Pine street. Harry A. Susan (C), 774 South Second street. Cost, $450. School, 515 Pine street.

Chris Pflaumm (O), Warnock and Montgomery streets. A. Halderin (C), Wyndmoor, Pa. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling.

Otto Eisenlohr (O), 940 Market street. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, $1200. Warehouse, 938 Market street.

S. Wilson (O), Pennsylvania Building. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $1000. Store, 1016 Chestnut street.

Maries Asrig (O), 2036 North Front street. J. Garchoo (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $480. Store and dwelling. 2116 North Front street.

Abe Rogowitz (O), 522 South Seventh street. I. Shoeman (C), 613 Lombard street. Cost, $325. Store and dwelling, 881 North Fifth street.

W. B. Heidinger (O), Brillians Mfg. Co. (C), 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, $300. Moving picture parlor, 151-55 Levering street.

William E. Cooper (O), Trenton and Allegheny avenues. A. Sobers (C), 1114 Germantown avenue. Cost, $490. Shop.

Stevenson Bros. & Co., 112 Race street. James McCann (C), 1704 Poplar street. Cost, $375. Mfg., 106 Race street.

J. R. Bunting Co. (O), 1507 Wharton street. Breshrule Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $950. Factory.

George Eister (O), Adams and Holman streets. Robert Beatty Bros., 3221 East Fletcher street. Cost, $980. Dwelling, 2165 East York street.

S. Kolzen (O), 2026 Ridge avenue. W B. Smith (C), 2019 Master street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 2126-28 West Columbia avenue.

Jefferson Ins. Co. (O), 421 Walnut street. Bushnell Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $3000. Office building, 520 Walnut street.

Fred Bingham (O), 1310 North Fifty-ninth street. Ed. Gale (C), 5937 Girard avenue. Cost, $420. Dwelling, 1310 North Fifty-ninth street.

William Cook (O), 3311 Howell street. Cost, $300. Garage.

Charles J .Hietcher (O), 1540 Lehigh avenue. Garage. Cost, $500. Stella and Woodstock streets.

H. W. Taylor (O), Moreland and Martin streets. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $1000. Garage.

Otto Wafpler (O), 222 North Sixty-fifth street. William Marrow (C), 320 Harmony street. Cost, $900. Kitchen, 228 North Sixty-fifth street.

University of Pennsylvania (O), 3618 Spruce street. Frank J. Greston (C), 2343 North Twenty-second street. Cost, $750. Alterations.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

ARCHITECTS SEEK HIGHER FEES

Members of the American Institute Think 10 Per cent. is Proper Charge for Straight Residence Work.

The American Institute of Architects allows 6 per cent. for complete architectural services, including sketches, working drawings and details, taking of figures, letting of contracts, superintendence of the construction and the payment of all contractors' bills.

The institute, however, recommends a higher scale for residences and alteration work. Most architects adopt a sliding scale, 7 to 8 per cent. for work less than $10,000 and 6 per cent. for all work over that amount.

"What should be charged," declares an architect in Country Life in America, "is 10 per cent. straight for all residence work. This is the amount of clear profit figured upon by the contractor. I have kept careful count of the time spent on all work turned out of my office and by empirical rule based on the salaries of the draughtsmen employed this time is reduced to office hours.

"I have figured that to return myself an income of $5,000 a year there should be a gross receipt of $3 for each office hour expended on a building. Perhaps to expect an income of $5,000 a year is presumptuous in as humble a member of society as an architect.

"Nevertheless some of us do, and if it were not for a factory building once in a while most of us would be disappointed. Of eight houses recently completed the lowest return was $1.75 an office hour and the highest $3.19, with an average of $2.28. Remodelling jobs at 10 per cent. commission will return higher.

"I might further state that my office is run in a very economical way and the maximum salary paid is $25 a week. This should amply demonstrate that the practice of architecture is not a lucrative one, and I believe it could be demonstrated that of the professions it returns the least in money for the capital invested, the arduous labor required and the great responsibilities incurred.

"Possibly we make one set of sketches; more likely we make five or six. Consultations with our clients last usually from 8 P. M. to 10.30 and we cheerfully give up our evenings because our client tactfully informs us that he is too busy during the day to waste any time talking about plans. Finally the plans are completed and are changed back and forth and back again,

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each time patiently and for nothing. The specifications also are completed.

"An owner should realize that an architect is not a necromancer. He is just as dependent as the owner on the contractor. He cannot by a wave of his hand or his pencil make a $10,000 house cost $5,000. An owner can say, 'Here is $6,000; do the best you can for me,' or he can say, 'I want so and so; keep the price as low as you can.' But he cannot say, I want so and so and I won't pay a cent over $6,000 for it.' Maybe he can get it and maybe he can't. The contractor determines that question.

"The architect will make mistakes, but small wonder. Did you ever stop to consider what an architect must know? First the artistic side; here we must start with a certain amount of God-given talent. To design properly an architect must have, or thinks he must have, exact and intimate knowledge of the great styles of architecture. This knowledge is usually acquired in four years of arduous study at school either at home or abroad.

"Furthermore, he must know something —no, he must know a great deal—about the following professions: Civil engineering, the design of beams, trusses, etc., mechanical engineering for heating and power plants, sanitary engineering for plumbing, electrical engineering for electric wiring, etc.

To construct his building he must have exact and minute knowledge of each one of the twelve or more trades that enter into it. This is essential for efficient superintendence and it comprises, for instance, knowledge of characteristics of all kinds of woods, the properties of all varieties of building stone, the strengths of different mixtures of concrete, properties of plaster and methods of manufacture; the same of slate, sheet metal, hardware, glass, tile paints, stains and varnishes, plumbing goods, boilers, radiators, etc.

"Not only that, but he must be acquainted with the prices of these articles.

"He must be a business man, for he lets all your contracts and pays by certificate all your bills, and he must have a knowledge of building law because under the laws of most States mechanic liens may be levied by contractors, sub-contractors, and yet after all —artist, engineer, builder, financier, lawyer though he may be—it availeth him nothing if he cannot get the job."

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Recent Trade Literature.

An Insurance Policy on Your Heating System is the title of a brochure issued by the Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J., in the interest of the Webster System of Steam Circulation. The booklet contains a number of views of buildings where the Webster system has been installed. Among these may be mentioned Metropolitan Tower Building, New York; Fifth Avenue Building, New York; Union Station, Washington, D. C.: Patent Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; Union League, Philadelphia, new addition; Roxborough Apartments, Montreal; Baltimore Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; Oliver Building, Pittsburg.

The Keller-Santo Vacuum Cleaner is illustrated and described in a folder issued by the Keller Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

Range Boilers and High Pressure Tanks are illustrated and described in a catalog issued by William B. Scaife & Sons Co., Pittsburg.

The National Steel Tank Co., Pekin, Ill., is sending out a handy desk and pad advertising the National Pneumatic Water Supply System.

Electric Heating Devices are illustrated and described in a catalogue issued by the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Among the goods shown are portable water heaters, instantaneous water heaters electric radiators, etc.

The B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass., has lately issued Bulletin No. 187 of the Sturtevant Engineering Series, being a reprint of an article from "Power and the Engineer," entitled "Economical Fire Room Methods," by F. R. Low.

A most unique and useful calendar is the Apollo all-metal perpetual calendar issued by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of Pittsburg.

This calendar is made entirely of the company's products, the back being made of an Apollo best bloom galvanized sheet 28 gauge, 14 by 20 inches in size and the calendar plates being made of 34 gauge enameling stock, enameled black with dates printed in aluminum, and so arranged as to form a perpetual calendar.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less directly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Merchants' Old Method Tin Plate:

Merchants' Old Method Tin Plate is so well known and so universally recognized as standard that comment upon it in a department of this kind will seem like a work of supererogation. At the same time as an honored Philadelphia product we feel that it ought to be mentioned. It is claimed for Merchants' Old Method that it is "unequaled as a roofing plate," that it is "unparalleled as to the combination of weight and regularity of coating," that it is "unparalleled as to rigid assortment," that it is unparalleled as to resquaring and that it is made on "an open hearth base." It is manufactured by the Merchant & Evans Co., of this city, and is widely known and used throughout the trade.

Colonial Fireplaces:

There's something cheerful, poetic and alluring about an old-fashioned fireplace that exerts its spell upon the best of us. "Home and the Fireplace," issued by the Colonial Fireplace Company, Chicago, Ill., describes Colonial fireplaces in a style to warm the heart of the man with home-making ideas. It shows the Colonial designs, shows how easy it is to install the Colonial, gives illustrations showing what a Colonial fireplace looks like and quotes figures showing the cost of same. To the man interested in open fireplaces—and who is not?—there could be no more interesting reading.

"Bishopric" Wall Board and Sheathing:

"Bishopric" wall board is a substitute for lath and plaster, made of kiln-dried, dressed lath, imbedded in hot asphalt mastic, surfaced with sized cardboard and cut at the factory into 4x4 feet sheets. It nails direct to the studding, is ready for immediate application of wall paper, paint, burlap or other decoration, is cheaper than lath and plaster, more sanitary, quicker, and is guaranteed to give equal service without warping, shrinking, flaking or blistering. "Bishopric" sheathing is the same material of a rougher type designed for nailing to the studs with lath and asphalt side exposed the laths to be covered with weatherboarding or cement, making a damp-proof wall. Both materials are the product of the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Manufacturing Company, 24 East Third street, Cincinnati, O., who will be pleased to furnish a descriptive booklet and samples to persons interested.

Winthrop Asphalt Shingles:

Here is a new roofing shingle that ought to be a pretty good thing, a shingle made of asphalt and combining all of the durability and fire-resisting capacity of this material; a cool, gray slate color in tone, giving it the fine appearance of slate without its weight and cost; light as wooden shingle and as cheap, yet better wearing and possessing the advantage of being non-combustible; layable with shingle nails same as ordinary wooden shingles and requiring neither paint nor stain as a final finish. This shingle is made by the Winthrop Asphalt Shingle Company. The Temple, Chicago, Ill., which is prepared to send samples, a descriptive pamphlet and certain special inducements to those who apply the first roof of this material in each town.

Art Metal Ceilings:

The Kanneberg Roofing and Ceiling Company, of Canton, O., has issued a new catalogue illustrating the wide range and variety of artistic design possible in metal ceilings and side walls. This catalogue should be in the hands of every architect and builder interested in this class of work. Many of the designs are of an excellence unusual in metal work, being in the highest degree tasteful, chaste and decorative in the best sense of this much-abused term. Write for catalogue today, mentioning "The Guid "

Metal Spanish Tile:

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, O., is making a Spanish tile of metal that has all the charm and beauty of the best terra cotta with the extra advantage of being much lighter, easier to apply, more durable and decidedly less expensive. The company is prepared to furnish this tile either painted or heavily galvanized, and is making a very attractive offer to men with the right kind of references to handle it as a side line. On buildings in the mission style of architecture the Edwards tile has all the beauty of the genuine Moorish terra cotta.

Sykes Metal Lath:

Sykes metal lath has the advantage over most varieties of the same material that it can be plastered on either side. It can't be applied wrong because both sides are the same and either side will take and hold plaster. Two kinds are made by the Sykes Metal Lath and Roofing Company, at its plant at Niles. O. Expanded Cup Lath and Trough Lath. These laths require no furring, have been approved by the United States Government and are specified by leading architects. Samples of both or either, with prices, upon request.

A New Dipless Paint Brush:

Here is a genuine novelty—a paint brush that completely does away with the paint can. No time wasted in dipping, no lugging about of a paint pot, no spray to spot everything within reach, but a practical brush working like any other brush, only kept supplied by tubing from an automatic paint tank and always ready for instant use. The outfit consists of a large tank for the paint, either stationary or movable; an automatic valve, flexible tubing and an adjustable brush. Any kind of paint can be used with it, and the outfit is guaranteed to do the work as well as an ordinary brush and last a lifetime. It is manufactured and sold by the Standard Automatic Manufacturing Company, 50 Church street, New York, and sells at a reasonable price.

Yellow Pine Edge Grain Flooring:

The Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, Wright Building, St. Louis, Mo., claim that for the money expended no flooring made is equal to edge grain yellow pine. It wears interminably, looks well after years of hard service, is susceptible to artistic finishes and can be had in attractive, narrow widths. The association has issued a booklet on "Floor Finishing Specifications" that it is ready to send to parties interested upon application.

Montrose Metal Shingles:

Montrose metal shingles are made of prime tin plates, embossed in practical designs and then heavily galvanized or painted. Special attention is called to their patented side-lock, which not only allows for the necessary contraction and expansion of the metal, but prevents any leakage. They are easily laid with hammer and nails; no solder being required. These shingles are lighter than slate or tile and do not require a heavy framework to carry them. They will not break or split. They are said to outwear wood shingles and composition roofings. Every carpenter and builder should recommend and lay them, as they give a good profit and are sure to satisfy customers. The manufacturers are looking for reliable agents in every town to take orders and lay Montross metal shingles. To live men who can get business an attractive proposition is offered. Illustrated catalogue, testimonials, prices and full information will be sent to anyone interested in roofing. Address Montross Metal Shingle Company, Camden, N. J.

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ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION

Some Notable Work in Architectural Design and Feature of the New York Exhibition. A List of the Exhibitors.

The 26th annual exhibition of the Architectural League in the galleries of the American Fine Art Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, presents in the neighborhood of eight hundred exhibits, ranging all the way from architectural design to painting, sculpture and allied arts. Among notable decorators represented are:

Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Joseph Lauber, Fred Dana Marsh, Francis Newton, Ernest Peixotto, Howard Pyle, Henry Reuterdahl, Robert K. Ryland, Taber Sears, Robert V. V. Sewell, Walter Sirlaw, William Willett and Annie Lee Willett.

In the department of ecclesiastical architecture the work is shown of:

Alexander S. Locke, John Wm. Donohue, M. L. & H. G. Emery, Cass Gilbert, Heins & La Farge, Jassen & Abbott, Ludlow & Peabody, Elliott Lynch, Alexander McIntosh, Robert North, Watson & Huckel.

Domestic and landscape architecture is shown in ilustrations of the work of:

Albro & Lindeberg, Alden & Harlow, Grosvenor Atterbury, Donn Barber, William A. Bates, D. K. Boyd, Harold A. Carparn, Harry A. Hill, Carrere & Hastings, Dillon, McLellan & Beadel, William Fishel, J. H. Freelander, Green & Wicks, Oswald C. Hering, Edward Shepard Hewitt, Alfred Hopkins, Kenneth G. Dow, Samuel Howe, Hunt & Hunt, Henry Allen Jacobs, Janes & Leo, Warrington G. Lawrence, Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., Lord & Hewlett, Clinton McKenzie, Alexander McIntosh, Reed & Stem, Paris & Schroeder, Taylor & Levi, Trowbridge & Ackerman, William B. Tubby, Benjamin White and Ferruccio Vitale.

Among the architects who have drawings in the Exhibition are:

Albro & Lindeberg, Allen & Collens, L. E. Jallade, Grosvenor Atterbury, Francis H. Bacon, Bakewell & Brown, Donn Barber, Charles I. Berg, C. H. Blackwall, Boston; Bliss & Faville, San Francisco; Albert Joseph Bodker, Henry A. Boehm, William A. Boring, Alfred C. Bossom, William Wells Bosworth, D. K. Boyd, Philadelphia; L. V. Boyd, Philadelphia; Louis Boybton, Clarence W. Brazer, Arnold W. Brunner, Alfred Brussell, Carrere & Hastings, Clinton & Russell, College of Architecture, Cornell University; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Percy W. Darbyshire, Davis, McGrath and Kiessling, Delane & Aldrich, Dillon, McLellan & Beadel, R. Irving Dodge, Donaldson & Meier, Detroit; J. W. Donohue, Springfield, Mass.; Aymar Embury II, William Emerson, M. L. & H. G. Emery, Ewing & Chappel, Kate Mann Franklin, J. H. Freelander, Freeman & Hasselman, Bradford Lee Gilbert, Cass Gilbert, Green & Wicks, Buffalo; Charles C. Haight, Oswald C. Hering, Edward Shepard Hewitt, Louis P. Hobart, San Francisco; Alfred Hopkins, Kenneth G. How, Hunt & Hunt, Harry Allan Jacobs, Jassen & Abbot, Pittsburg; Edgar A. Josselyn, King & Walker, La Farge & Morris, Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., Little & Browne, Boston; Clarence Luce, Ludlow & Peabody, Elliott Lynch, Clinton McKenzie, Maginnis & Walsh, Boston; Maynicke & Franke, Joseph H. McGuire, McKim, Mead & White, L. C. Mullgardt, San Francisco; Kenneth M. Murchison, Nelson & Van Wagenen, A. F. Norris, Palmer & Hornbostel, Paris & Schroeder, Pell & Corbett, J. H. Phillips, Reed & Stem, Lucian E. Smith, C. B. J. Snyder, Society of Beaux Arts, Alfred H. Taylor, Taylor & Levi, Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield, Trowbridge & Livingston, J. T. Tubby, Jr., William B. Tubby, Bayard Turnbull, Baltimore; D. Everett Wald, Watson & Huckel, Philadelphia; Ben. V. White and Henry W. Wilkinson.

In addition to which there are "special" exhibits from: The Aeolian Company, the American Academy in Rome; H. K. Bush-Brown, Washington; Henry M. Congdon & Son, Fiske & Company, the Gorham Company; S. Klaber & Co., H. V. Magonigle, the Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., John Williams, Inc., and Tiffany & Co.

William E. Boring is president and Stowe Phelps secretary both of the league and the exhibition committee, assisted by committees on architecture, decoration, sculpture and catalogue.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Catalogues are requested by Architect Henry Baechlin, 665 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

* * *

J. A. Cheyne, of the Penn Door and Sash Company, of Pittsburg; F. W. Rockwell, manager of the Philadelphia office of the company; J. W. Floyd and A. S. Olmstead, of the Floyd-Olmstead Company, of Philadelphia; J. D. Bush, of J. D. Bush & Co., Philadelphia, and E. F. Henson, of E. F. Henson & Co., Philadelphia, were among notable recent visitors to New York City.

* * *

Architect Edward Dunn, Fireman's Insurance Building, Newark, N. J., requests catalogues.

* * *

A. L. Davis, contract manager of the American Bridge Company, 20 Church street, New York, is at his desk again after an extended trip West.

* * *

The Spencer Heater Company, of Scran- York City, announces the removal of his office to the Tilden Building, 105 West Fortieth street.

* * *

Mr. Horace Trumbauer, one of the most distinguished of Philadelphia architects, accompanied by Mrs. Trumbauer, is stopping at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

* * *

The Spencer Heater Company, of Scranton, Pa., announces the openmg of a Philadelphia office in the Morris Building, with Mr. M. C. Gillett in charge, as local manager. Mr. Gillett is well known to local building interests and extends an invitation to the trade to drop in on him at his new quarters.



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To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1911

Speaking of "Model" Building Codes.

The "model" building code, like the great American novel, has a habit of being imminent only in the prospect. When finally it arrives we discover that the "model" article has yet to evolute. The latest effort in the direction of a "model" code is the work of a Washington architect and is said to have the indorsement of the Association of Building Commissioners. It appears in a book issued by a well-known correspondence school and forms a part of the school's course in Building Construction. One of its provisions requires that careful plans shall be drawn for every building by an experienced architect and that the architect shall in every case sign a statement in securing the permit that the plans are in accordance with the code and that he is responsible for the building. Architects who attempt to evade the requirements of the code are to be blacklisted and denied permits for other work. Builders are to be licensed under this code and held under bond to comply with its requirements. A curious provision of the code is a clause providing for the remission of the fees to builders who exceed department standards. For the purpose of enforcing the new code a city is divided into three zones to be known as "inner fire limits," "outer fire limits" and "boundary limits." Within the inner zone all buildings are to be fireproof—an exaction to be required of every public building, no matter where located, and of all buildings exceeding four stories in height. In the outer limits all buildings are to be fire-retarding to the extent that roofs and outer walls must be non-combustible. In the suburbs, or "boundary limits," frame construction may be permitted up to a height of three stories, provided necessary safeguards in the way of adequate cut-offs and fire-barriers are features of the plans. All buildings of a public or semi-public description, such as hotels, office buildings, theatres, apartment houses, etc., are to be conspicuously labeled under the class of construction to which they belong—whether "Fireproof, "Ordinary" or "Dangerous." This method of labeling is to be applied also to the floor loads limited to each story. Mislabeling or advertising of a class other than that properly assigned to a building is made a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine.

The height of a building under this code is to be limited to twice the width of the fronting street, with a maximum height of 200 feet. This maximum height may, however, be anywhere taken advantage of, if at a height twice the width of the street the owners shall agree to recess the building back to a line 50 feet from the centre of the street.

Towers, domes and other forms of ornamentation may, under well-defined restrictions, be carried above this 200 feet limit. For the purposes of enforcing this code the functions of a Building Department are carefully defined and an Advisory Board made a feature of its equipment. So much for the newest of these "model" building codes. One of the clauses we fail to find written into this Washington effort or any other effort of its kind is a very necessary restriction that will operate to prevent the cheapening of high-class residential sections with low-grade, tawdry, speculative two-story dwellings. Here is an evil that really merits the attention of the high-brows who devise building codes. We are tempted, too, to say something about the wisdom of investing a Building Department with discretion in the matter of refusing a permit where the building projected happens to be of a type architecturally incompatible with its immediate neighbors, but perhaps we had better wait for the millennium and the yet-to-be-devised model "model" code.

What's the Matter With Philadelphia?

Our valued Detroit contemporary "Concrete" advances the entirely practicable suggestion that a series of great building shows, patterned after the recent New York Cement Show, be held in a circuit throughout the country. For example, "Concrete" would have the Chicago exhibit followed by one in Minneapolis, another in Denver, these to be succeeded by a swing to the South, ending up at New Orleans. "Concrete" thinks that a series of such shows would be a splendid advertisement and would exert a tremendous and important force in awakening popular interest in cement, concrete and other new and worthy mediums. We quite agree with "Concrete" in these very sensible deductions, but after a New York show and a Chicago show are at some loss to understand why the cement interests should not consider it good business, before arranging details for a Southern and Western circuit, to hold a Philadelphia Cement Show. Pennsylvania is, in some sense, the very cradle of the cement industry. Philadelphia is the Pennsylvania metropolis. We are as keenly interested in cement and concrete construction here in Philadelphia and in Pittsburg and many of our interstate cities as the people of any other section of the country. We have probably used, are using and are planning to use this style of construction as extensively as any State in the Union. We are doing as much building in all of the newer mediums as any other city of proportionate size and population between the oceans. Why, then, not a Philadelphia Cement Show? Or, better yet, if such can be arranged, a monster Combination Show taking in every variety of building material? Philadelphia is ripe for such an exhibition at this present moment. We have a reputation here for dealing hospitably with visitors that is world-wide. We have a bunch of the finest hotels in the country. We have the finest park in the world, the best-paved and best-lighted streets, the finest theatres and amusement centres on the American continent. As a convention city we are excelled by no town on the map. Let us have a good, big, old-fashioned Philadelphia Show!

We'll agree to make the visitors from the wooly West, the sunny South, the seamy Northwest and the hustling Middle West acquainted with gastronomic delights undreamed of in their most halcyon and vociferous moods. We'll trot out the succulent Philadelphia scrapple, the world-famed Bucks county sausage and the Quaker City buckwheat cake—dishes that realize in the ecstacy of the consumer visions of celestial raptures all unguessed.

Make it a Philadelphia Show, gentlemen, and prepare for what our friend Mr. Dooley would describe as "the toime of yer loives!"

"The Builders' Guide" asks the cordial co-operation of its readers in the work of getting out every week a first-class, readable and newsy organ of the structural trades. Comments, suggestions, articles upon topics of trade interest, letters covering matters of news moment, etc., are invited for publication. Personal items dealing with men identified in an important way with the field are particularly desired. Address "The Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia. To insure publication in our regular Wednesday issue copy should be in not later than the Saturday preceding.

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architect, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.



Ballinger & Perrot, Architects
Philadelphia

CONSHOHOCKEN M. E. CHURCH, CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

THE COMING OF DUQUESNE

Acceptance of the French Master an Event of the Utmost Promise and Importance

The coming of Duquesne to the chair of architectural design at Harvard is regarded by architects as an event of the utmost promise and importance to the future of the art in this country; it was indeed in no small part owing to the urgings of some of the foremost American architects that the French master decided to cast in his lot with us. Because of his reputation as a teacher, and because of certain other dependent circumstances, Harvard's success in securing Duquesne is an event practically without a precedent in the history of American education. The chiefs of art and science in Europe have hitherto clung to their own world. That one of them, and especially in the field of art, should see in a teacher's position at Harvard a congenial place is a tribute of immense significance to the University itself, and equally to this country's recognition of the dignity of architecture as a fine art.

The recognition by Harvard of the primacy of a Beaux Arts man in the field of architectural design may somewhat surprise those who have considered the Harvard school of architecture (meaning by "school" the course of instruction, not the style of the buildings); fundamentally anti-Beaux Arts in its temper. It has always been admitted that the famous school of Paris gave its students a knoweldge of plan and a mastery of composition, such as were not easily to be obtained elsewhere. But on the other hand, the taste and artistic judgment of the Beaux Arts (some said the lack of these qualities) has provoked vigorous criticism Boston, of course, protested, and the school of Richardson and the Romanticists was a sort of architectural Protestantism. But the choice of Duquesne does not mean any change in the Harvard school's standard of good taste in architectural art. It does mean that in Duquesne Harvard believes she has found the supreme excellences of the Paris school joined to soundness of artistic taste and judgment.

Duquesne will come to Cambridge early in April, and at once take up his duties as a teacher for the remainder of the present academic year. In the fall he will return from his summer in Europe, bringing Madame Duquesne with him. He will teach, and he will practice as an architect for private clients. This latter fact has an important bearing on the reasons for his being sought by the university.—Benjamin Baker in the Boston Transcript.

THE COMING

Electrical Show

A great Electrical Show will be held in the 1st Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill Sts., from February 13th to 25th inclusive.

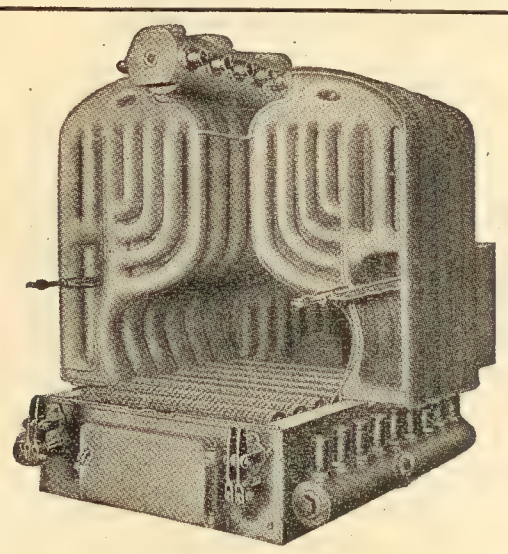
This exhibition is primarly educational. It will contain many interesting features, and it will be of great value to both users and non-users of Electricity. Don't fail to see it—take your family with you—tell others about it!

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** At the annual meeting of the Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Philadelphia, the following officers were elected: President, E. L. Seabrook; vice president, Anthony Bohem; secretary, W. H. Doering, and treasurer, Louis Wahl.

** The United States Metals Product Company has been incorporated to take over the business of John W. Rapp & Co., 1 Madison avenue, and J. F. Blanchard & Co., Fuller Building, New York City. Metal sash, metal doors and kalsomine work will be turned out by the new company with greatly enlarged facilities and on an extensive scale.

** The annual convention of the National Lumber Dealers' Association will be held March 1 and 2, at the Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C.

** Camden Sheet Metal Contractors, Camden, N. J., have chosen the following officers: President, George N. McFerren; vice president, H. C. Lounsberry; secretary, C. E. Kille; treasurer, P. K. Jobes, and trustees, G. S. Spaeth, Thomas Moore and Howard Moore.

** A recent change in the New York Press Brick Company separates the manufacturing and selling departments of this concern. New York State, Western New England and Canada will be covered by the new selling organization, which will handle the terra cotta products of one of the larger factories and the Pennsylvania Fireproofing Company's fire-clay hollow tile. The headquarters of the company is in Rochester, N. Y.

** Charles Atherton, widely known in the lumber trade by reason of years of association with W. M. McCormick and Robert G. Kay, of Philadelphia, has engaged in the wholesale trade on his own account with offices at 71 Franklin street, New York City. Mr. Atherton will handle spruce, hemlock, yellow pine and North Carolina pine and expects to establish a Philadelphia office in the near future.

** Frank W. Woolworth, the famous 5 and 10-cent store man, is preparing to erect on Broadway, New York City, a building, which when completed will be the tallest in the world. It is to be fifty-eight stories in height, fifty feet taller than the top of the Metropolitan Tower and 140 feet higher in the air than the tower of the Singer Building. From the curb to the top cupolas it will measure 750 feet. It is to be known as the Woolworth Building.

** In the projected tearing down of the Heidelberg Building in New York City there will disappear the final traces of a novel experiment. This building, erected at a cost of about $400,000, had as one of its features an advertising tower counted upon by its promoters to yield a handsome return on the investment. Since the completion of the tower early last summer but one advertiser has placed a sign upon it. As a result Betts & Betts, advertising agents, who leased the tower at $60,000 a year, have failed. numerous liens have been placed on the building and there is now every probability that it will be torn down to make room for an office structure more in keeping with the locality—Forty-second and Broadway.

** The Palmer & Semans' Lumber Company, of Pittsburg, has opened a Philadelphia office in the Crozer Building in charge of F. E. Smith. The company handles an excellent line of poplar, oak, chestnut and other hard woods, along with white pine, yellow pine, spruce and hemlock.

** The Sash and Door Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia and vicinity held a recent meeting in the Lumbermen's Exchange headquarters, 1420 Chestnut street. Prior to the business session a luncheon was given by the association at Kugler's Cafe. Trade topics of interest were discussed in a most informal way. This association is one of the youngest in the trade, having been formed less than three months ago. The officers are: I. Zell Tucker, president; Daniel Adams, vice president; John Robinson, treasurer, and John H. Lank, secretary. The meeting time is the third Tuesday of each month.

** I. C. Johnson, Mayfield House, Gravesend, England, the first manufacturer of Portland cement, celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary January 28, this year. German, English and American associations of Portland cement manufacturers made proper recognition. President Edward M. Hagar, of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, sent greetings in a cablegram as follows:

"The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers and the entire cement industry of the United States offer heartiest congratulations and sincerest best wishes to the first manufacturer of Portland cement upon the occasion of his one hundredth birthday."

** The membership of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association now stands at fifty, sixteen new members having been elected during 1910: Brown-Bates Company, John W. Coles, Coulbourn Bros., Daniel B. Curll, Floyd-Olmstead Company, W. R. Grady, Halfpenny & Hamilton, Harding-Finley Lumber Company, Jackson-Wyatt Lumber Company, George A. Latta & Co., Mingus & Rutter, Provident Lumber Company, R. B. Rayner & Co., William F.

Robinson, J. W. Turnbull Lumber Company, F. W. Whiteman.

The annual meeting in January at the Union League was highly successful

** Can nothing be done to check this hogging of conventions by the Windy City? The Chicago Cement Show is billed to show there February 16 to 23; the National Builders' Supply Association, February 21-22, and the Interstate Cement Tile Manufacturers' Association, February 21-23. Isn't it about time for somebody in the structural field to say something about Philadelphia as a convention city?

** A. Thompson, the veteran West Virginia spruce man, whose offices are in the Betz Building, and Emil Guenther, another well-known lumber man, are among Philadelphia visitors to sunny Florida.

** At a recent dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Thomas B. Hammer, of Philadelphia, had as his guests Frank C. Gillingham, George F. Craig, Edmund Pennell, Louis Luckenbach and F. M. Gillingham, all widely-known factors in the wholesale lumber trade.

** The Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., of Boston, is sending a card to the trade announcing that it is in position to make immediate shipment of any size boiler, either hot water or steam, also tank heaters.

** The National Radiator Co., of Johnstown, Pa., has purchased the plant of the Oliphant Steel & Iron Co.

Plans are now in preparation for the enlargement of the factory, and when the extensions have been made there will be employment for about 400 hands. The new owners will manufacture radiators and their equipment exclusively.

The Oliphant plant is located in Hamilton township, a little beyond the city line. It is along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thereby affording excellent shipping facilities.

The Oliphant company comprises the eight Oliphant brothers, who will continue the ownership and management of the Malleable Iron Company and the Bellmark pottery.

** The Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, wholesalers of Springfield, Mass., announce the appointment of G. W. Wright, of Philadelphia, to represent them in the Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey territory. Mr. Wright has had several years' experience in the Philadelphia market and has many friends in this territory. His address will be 1637 North Redfield street, West Philadelphia.

That Collapse in Cleveland.

"Concrete as a structural material got another black eye at Cleveland, Ohio, . . . when a four-story reinforced building, just completed, came toppling down like a house of cards, killing four people and injuring eight others."—The Clay-Worker.

This paragraph, quoted from the Clay-Worker, belongs to that interesting collection of information which newspapermen label, "Important—if true." The trouble in the present instance seems to be that the writer has committed the trifling indiscretion of drawing upon his imagination for his facts. Concrete as a structural material possesses to-day every one of the admirable properties attributable to it prior to the Cleveland disaster. The "black eye," in this as in every preceding collapse of the kind, regardless of the material employed, falls to the reckless or careless contractor who disregards the precautions and safeguards essential to sound construction. Brick, as a building medium, gains little from the publication of petty, malicious and mendacious little shafts such as that quoted. Every building medium has its own peculiar merits and demerits, its advantages and its drawbacks. We may be felicitated, as a people, upon the fact that none of these is unsafe or unsound in itself. When accidents happen, as they do and will without reference to materials, the fault lies not with the medium, but with the methods in use. Asserting the contrary is not merely false and intentionally misleading. It is worse. It is foolish, fatuous and downright silly.

CITY PLANNING EXHIBIT TO BE HELD HERE IN MAY

Designed to Show Latest Improvements in Municipal Expansion During the National Conference Sessions

More than one hundred delegates from all parts of the country will attend the National Conference on City Planning, to be held in Mayor Reyburn's office on May 15, 16 and 17 next.

The site for a convention hall and other matters pertaining to a comprehensive plan for this city are expected to be discussed by the delegates, most of whom are authorities on matters of congestion, housing and other questions connected with municipal improvements.

It is also designed to have a town planning exhibition in City Hall during or after the conference. No definite date for this exhibition has yet been set, but Mayor Reyburn, A. E. Buckholz, chief of the Bureau of Tenement House Inspection, and other city officials are arranging for it.

In this connection the exhibition board of the forthcoming seventeenth annual architectural exhibition has agreed to work with the city authorities in the preparations for the exhibition.

In addition to the work of the Comprehensive Plans Committee which it is anticipated will be made public at this time, plans are expected of the improvements contemplated and in some case under way in the cities of Chicago, Boston, New York and Washington. Much interest will attach to the plans which are also expected to be shown of American improvements in the City of Manila and Baguino. The Mayor's office is now in correspondence with some of the South American Republics and it is anticipated that it will be an educational lesson to learn what schemes for civic development are being operated in Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. Arrangements are also under way which warrant the hope that the exhibition will include plans by Professor Geddea for Edinburgh and plans for a number of European cities including Berlin and Paris, both of which are undertaking work of civic improvements on a vast scale.

This is the first attempt ever made in America to have a broad, exclusively City Planning Exhibition. In other countries such exhibitions have been held in recent years.

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THE GUIDE reaches every week in the year and is read by architects, builders, contractors, building owners, city engineers, material and supply men all over the country this side of the Mississippi River. It is carefully read, because, first, its construction news is accurate, authoritative and valuable, and its articles and trade news items fresh and well-informed. Its advertising columns and reference directory are consulted by men in these lines when they are buying or specifying material. Is your advertisement in these columns? Don't you think, looking at the subject dispassionately and purely from the angle of a good business proposition, that it should be?



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HARDWOOD SALES MANAGERS

An Important Conference Called for Chicago, February 23

Steps have been taken to call a meeting of Hardwood lumber sales managers to convene at the Auditorium Hotel, on February 23, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of discussing matters of interest and advantage to lumber sales managers and to possibly perfect a temporary or permanent association.

Second—To adopt a logical set of rules covering trade ethics under which buying and selling transactions may be conducted on a uniform basis.

Third—To agree on terms of sale.

Fourth—To get at a systematic way of handling the work of traveling salesmen.

Fifth—Discussion of methods of exploitation and advertising.

Sixth—to make plans for exchange of credit information.

Seventh—To work out a uniform plan covering lumber weights; uniform forms for making claims; analyzing loading rules and classifications; forms for the tracing of shipments and other matters pertaining to shipments.

Eighth—And all other matters pertaining to the marketing of Hardwoods that shall appeal to anyone as pertinent and valuable to the trade.

It is understood that this conference is to be executive in character, and that no portion of the proceedings will be released for publication save as authorized by the convention through its secretary.

The call has been issued by the following prominent houses:

R. A. Chambers, Enochs-Chambers Lumber Company, Jackson, Miss.
Chapin L. Barr, Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. McCracken, Kentucky Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O.
E. W. Bartholomew, J. B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
W. W. Dings, Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.
L. Frank, Southern Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.
T. R. Le Sueuer, W. J. Cude Land and Lumber Company, Nashville, Tenn.
W. H. Greble, Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.
C. L. Harrison, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
C. E. Ingalls, C. L. Willey, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Mayhew, W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O.
F. J. Roys, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind.
H. S. Hayden, Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.
J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. G. Fritchey, Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss.
C. M. Clark, Swann-Day Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O.
W. B. Earle, Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, Hermansville, Mich.
W. D. Young, W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich.
L. W. Crow, Mears-Slayton Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.
E. A. Lang, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.
F. M. Mowbray, Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, O.
F. B. Robertson, Anderson-Tully Company, Memphis, Tenn.
George D. Burgess, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
Van B. Perrine, Perrine-Armstrong Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Thomas W. Fry, Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.
A. P. Steele, Carrier Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Sardis, Miss.
J. J. Linehan, Linehan Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
T. S. Estabrook, Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Taylor, The Domestic Lumber Company, Columbus, O.
Charles E. Dickinson, E. Sondheimer Company, Memphis, Tenn.
I. F. Balsley, Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
M. F. Greene, Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company, Nashville, Tenn.
W. J. Mingus, Mingus & Rutter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Birmingham & Seaman, 1208 Tribune Building, Chicago, manufacturers of "Burmite" roofing, are sending out a book on roofing which contains a mass of valuable information on the subject of protecting concrete structures.

The Queen City Brick Machine Company, Traverse City, Mich., is issuing a handbook on concrete brick and block making and a handsome catalog covering their product.

A neat little folder from the Ricketson Mineral Paint Works, Milwaukee, Wis., gives extracts from letters written by pleased users of the mortar colors, manufactured by this concern.

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We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 11, 1911:

Number of transfers	485
Amount of transfers	$809,020.27
Cash consideration	$268,061.87
Ground rent consideration	$1,633.00
Which on a 6 per cent. basis, amounts to	$27,216.67
Mortgage consideration	$540,958.40

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Of Interest to Architects and Builders

The extensive use of the telephone at the present time in hotels, apartment houses and office buildings renders it essential that some provision be made in buildings of these types to carry the large number of wires necessary for furnishing telephone service. When it is realized that in a number of buildings there are as many as a thousand telephones in service; and that it is necessary to carry two wires from each telephone to some central point in the building, the importance for making adequate provision for telephone wiring is apparent. If some arrangement is not included in the original building plans, it may be necessary to make extensive and costly alterations after the completion of the building in order to conceal the wires running through halls and rooms.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 8. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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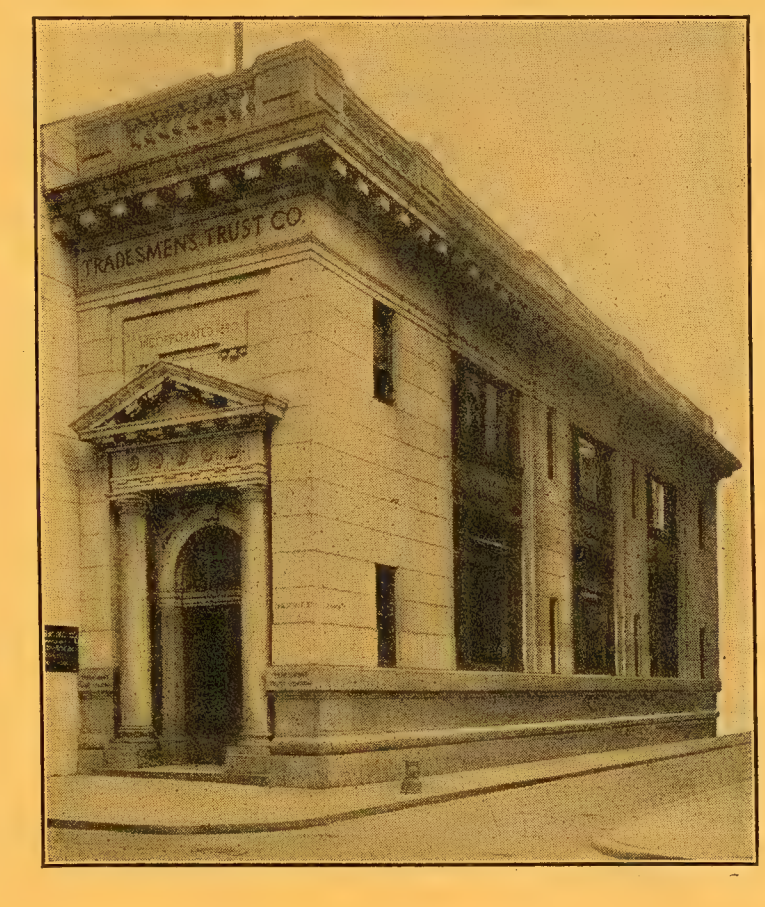
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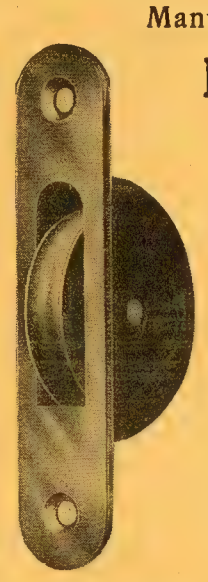
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Vol. XXVI. No. 8. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Factory (add.), Allegheny avenue and Janney street). Engineer, Albert C. Wood, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Harvey Fibre Carpet Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 109 by 52 feet. Engineer taking bids due February 27. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street; George Flury, 1138 South Twenty-second street; B. O. Boorse, 1625 Thompson street; James Hand, 8029 Frankford avenue; J. Paul Emrey, Wynnefield & Parkside avenue; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street.

Dormitory (add.), Thirty-first and Spruce streets, $80,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania. Brick and stone and terra cotta, four stories, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Steelton, Pa., $8000. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners name withheld. Brick, three stories, 23 by 100 feet. Architect is taking bids.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street, $100,000. Architects, John D. Allen Co., Betz Building. Owner, William Freihofer, Twenty-third and Master streets. Brick and steel, fireproof, three stories. Plans in progress.

Loft Building, southwest corner Twelfth and Wood streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Isaac H. Goodman, 1238 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, eight stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architects, De Armend & Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Peter Well, 169 Berks street. Brick and rough case, 2½ stories, 30 by 50 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Residence and Stable, Wayne, Pa., $15,000. Architects, Wilson Eyre and J. G. McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Louis De Branges, care Girard Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut streets. Stone, 2½ stories, 30 by 70 feet. Stable, 45 by 24 feet, slate roof, hot water heat. Architect taking revised bids due February 24th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; George & Boorst, 277 South Eleventh street; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.

High School, Pittsburg, Pa. Architect, F. J. Osterling, Pittsburg, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick, stone steel, fireproof, three stories, 110 by 253 feet. Owners taking bids due February 26th. James G. Doak & Co., are figuring.

Stores and Apartments (alts.), Fifty-second and Market streets, $6000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, M. S. Delaney, care architects. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, H. Morton Coale, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids due February 27th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; George & Boorst, 277 South Eleventh street; William J. Cowell, 943 East Chelten avenue; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; George L. Croll, Strafford, Pa.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, Frederick Lucking, 2220 Diamond street. Stone, 2½ stories, 50 by 37 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids due February 27. William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence (26), Fifty-eighth and Hatfield streets. Architect, R. C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, E. R. Hutton, Franklin Bank Bldg. Brick, three stories, 16 x 54 feet. Owner taking sub-bids.

Telephone exchange (3), Ardmore, Pittston and Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Eleventh and Arch streets. Red tapestry brick, three stories, 28 x 53 feet each; slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets. Pomeroy Const. Co., 1600 Ranstead street; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Bldg.; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

School, Woodbury Heights, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Woodbury Heights. Stone, one story, 85 x 40 feet. Architect taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; Joseph L. Akin, Vintage, N. J.; S. H. Goff, Haddon Heights, N. J.; Richman & Venell, Moorestown, N. J.; W. S. Laurence, Westville, N. J.

Residence, 4914 Aspen street. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, William B. Allen, Bulletin Bldg. Brick and stone, two stories, 39 x 43 feet. Revised plans in progress.

School, Westville, N. J., $20,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Westville. Brick, two stories, 90 x 40 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 1. The followings are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. S. Rogers, Stanwick, N. J.; W. S. Lawrence, Westville, N. J.; W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; Joseph L. Akin, Vintage, N. J. Richman & Venell, Moorestown, N. J.

Passenger Station, Newark, N. J., $100,000. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad St. Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Brick, stone and steel and fireproof, two stories. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1420 Point Breeze avenue, $15,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Colonial Amusement Co., 4140 Aspen street. Brick, one story, 54 x 101 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Owners are taking sub-bids.

Residence (3), Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, George M. Randle, Drexel Bldg. Stone and rough cast, two and a half stories; slate roof, 24 x 55 feet; 24 x 402 feet and 33 x 38 feet. Owners taking sub-bids.

Factory, Norristown, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, E. T. Schlichter & Co., 10 South Eighteenth street. Brick, one story, 40 x 200 feet. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in a few days.

Residences (20), Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owner, John R. K. Scott, 1403 Filbert street. Stone, frame and plaster, two and a half stories; hot-water heat. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Infirmary, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Philadelphia Sanitarium for Consumptive Children. Frame, one story, 32 x 93 feet. Revised plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Warehouse, Erie, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Criswell Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. Brick and concrete, 5 stories, 97 x 102 feet. Plans completed. Owners are ready for bids.

Distillery, Tasker and Swanson streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Berg Distilling Co., care architects. Brick, three stories, 35 x 75 feet. Architects taking additional bids. J. Richard Jackson, Perry Bldg., is figuring.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), Twenty-fourth and Wood streets. Architects, Sauers & Hahn, 1218 Chestnut street. Owner, Ford & Kendig Co., 1428 Callowhill street. Brick, two stories, 60 x 200 feet. Architects tak-

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N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets

ing bids due February 25. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; W. T. Miller, 627 Filbert street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Apartment house, Atlantic City, N. J., $35,000. Architect, Bertram Ireland, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Brick, stone and steel, 5 stories, 25 x 100 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due February 27.

Apartment house, Atlantic City, N. J., $20,000. Architect, Bertram Ireland, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Brick, stone and steel, three stories, 40 x 100 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week or 10 days.

Store and factory, Third and Arch streets, Camden, N. J., $6500. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Frost Bldg., Camden. Owners, F. Hartman & Sons, 21 North Third street, Camden. Brick, two stories, 60 x 40 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Flat house, Second and Penn streets, Camden, N. J., $100,000. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Federal street. Owners, Greater Camden Realty Co., brick and concrete and steel, nine stories, 116 x 66 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Entrance gates, Bryn Mawr, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner, Selden Twitchell, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and ornamental iron. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. J. Graham, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. W. Claypoole, Gladwyne, Pa.; Richmond & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.; Frederick Lange, Audubon, N. J.

Barn (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa., $2000. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner, Selden Twitchell, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and frame, one and a half stories. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. J. Graham, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. W. Claypoole, Gladwyne, Pa.; Richmond & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.; Frederick Lange, Audubon, N. J.

Residence (14), Second and Pike and Comly streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William L. Gaulbert, Betz Bldg. Brick, three stories, 16 x 53 feet each. Owner taking sub-bids.

Office building, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Lloyd Titus. Owner, N. Z. Graves, 22 South Third street. Brick, four stories, 21 x 53 feet. Owners taking additional bids due February 21. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Cafe building, Willow Grove, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Eighth and Dauphin streets. Brick and concrete, one story, 24 x 55 and 36 x 164 feet. Owners taking bids due February 23. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Graham & Campion, Heed Bldg.; E. E. Hollen[illegible]ck, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; H. E. Havens, 1314 Arch street; F. T. Maguire, Wayne, Pa.; Harry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Church and school, Frackville, Pa. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Frackville, Pa. Brick, three stories, 50 x 75 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church, 507 North Fifth street, $20,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owner, Russian Orthodox Congregation. Brick and stone, one story, 36 x 100 feet; slate roof, steam heat. Preliminary plans in progress.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Dr. D. C. Guthrie, 722 North Fortieth street. Frame, two and a half stories. Architect taking revised bids due February 22. The following are figuring: J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; S. Smith, James Steelman and Hannum Bros., all of Atlantic City, N. J.

Dairy building and power house, Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Bldg. Owner, H. Dolfinger, 1528 South Sixteenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories. Architects have received revised bids.

Warehouse and coal storage yard, Eleventh and Washington avenue. Engineers, Frank C. Roberts & Co., Real Estate Trust Bldg. Owners, Curtis Publishing Co., 421 Arch street. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 114 x 173 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Engineers taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; George A. Fuller Co., Morris Bldg.; Thompson-Starrett Co., 49 Wall street; New York City; Wells Bros. Co., 366 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Factory (alt. and add.), 305-07 North Eighth street. Architect, Thomas F. Bennett, Betz Bldg. Owner, J. G. Donoghue, Betz Bldg. Brick, five stories; slag roof. Architect has received bids.

Cottage and Dormitory, Cheyney, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erkskine, Crozer Bldg. Owner, Institute for Colored Youth, care George Vaux, Jr., Franklin Bank Bldg. Frame, two stories, 37 x 33 feet. Architect taking bids due February 24. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; D. S. Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owner, David Goodbread, 635 Walnut street. Stone, two and a half stories, 43 x 51 feet; hot-air heat. Architect taking bids due February 21. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street.

Office building, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Lloyd Titus. Owner, N. Z. Graves, 22 South Third street. Brick, four stories, 21 x 53 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Owners taking additional bids due February 21. Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. W. K. duPont, Wilmington, Del. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, 50 x 60 feet. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange: William D. Haddock & Co., Wilmington, Del.; A. S. Reed & Bro. Co., Wilmington, Del.

Store and factory, 633-35-37 Arch street. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Charles H. Morris, 623 Market street. Brick, concrete and steel, seven stories, 47 x 122 feet. Architect has received revised bids.

Store and Residence, Germantown avenue and Tioga streets. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owner, Mrs. John H. Claus, 1119 Roy street, Tioga, Philadelphia. Brick, three stories, 98 x 20 feet; slag roof, hot-water heat. Owners taking bids: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 134 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Store and Residence, 826 Race street. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Abraham Goldberg, 815 Race street. Brick, four stories, slag roof. Owner is taking bids. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street, and J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street, are figuring.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Walter Pincus, Betz Bldg. Frame, two and a half stories; steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church and parsonage (alt. and add.), Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets. Architect Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Myers, on premises. Stone and brick, three stories, 18 x 35 feet; slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School, Pensauken township, N. J. Architect, Arnold H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, School Board of Pensauken township. Stone and brick, two stories, 60 x 60 feet; slate roof. Plans in progress.

Boiler house and ice plant, 2736 Cambridge street. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Commonwealth Brewing Co., 2733 Cambridge street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 40 x 80 feet. Plans in progress.

Hotel, Newark, N. J., $500,000. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Bldg. Owner, George Mauset, Hotel Broad, Newark, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, 15 stories. Preliminary plans in progress.

Home, Longport, N. J. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Bldg. Brick and frame; will consist of a group of buildings. Plans not yet started.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owner, John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Pattern shop, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $100,000. Architects, McCormick & French, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owner, The Vulcan Iron Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories. Architects taking bids, Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Bldg., are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Henry Drueding, Elkins Park, Pa. Stone, two and a half stories. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, taking subbids on all lines.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Mill (add.), Darby, Pa. Engineers, Griggs & Holbrook, 3 South Williams street, New York City. Owners, Griswold Worsted Co., Darby, Pa. Brick, three stories, 51 x 66 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa. Architect, Walter W. Weingartner, Perry Bldg. Owner, Horace B. Gibson, Germantown, Philadelphia. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, 33 x 40 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Bank Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J., $125,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut stret. Owners, Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Co. Granite and limestone, one story, 50 x 100 feet. Contract awarded to Henry E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Garage, Sixty-second and Locust streets, $50,000. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, three stories. 80 x 115 feet. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.

Post Office, Barre, Vt. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Dept. Stone and steel, two stories. Bids opened as follows: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg., $75,071; Amity Const. Co., N. Y. City, $76,300; Conners Bros. Co., Lowell, Mass., $76,400; Westchester Engineering Co., N. Y. City, $76,900; Plowman Const. Co., 1001 Chestnut street, $77,377; J. E. & A. I. Pennock, Land Title Bldg., $78,787; A. B. Stannard, N. Y. City, $79,000; Buckley Const. Co., N. Y. City, $79,800; King Lumber Co., Charlottesville, Va., $70,800; W. H. Fissell Co., N. Y. City, $81,743; Woodbury & Leighton, Boston, Mass., $82,900; Merrick Fireproofing Co., N. Y City, $84,800; Charles H. Peckworth, N. Y City, $85,480.

Garage, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Gustav Stoeffler, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and stone, one and two stories, 40 x 120 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Bank (alt. and add.), Germantown avenue and Pelham road. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Pelham Trust Co., on premises. Brick and stone, one story. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Public Comfort Station (add.), Atlantic City, N. J., $20,000. Architect, H. A. Stout, Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City. Owners, City of Atlantic City. Brick and concrete, one story, 42 x 80 feet. Contract awarded to E. L. Bader, Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

Garage, Marble Hall, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Harry Sacks. Brick and timber, one and a half stories, 28 x 25 feet. Contract awarded to Michael Stevens, Lawndale, Pa.

Rectory, Price and Sprague streets. Architects, Baldwin and Pennington, Baltimore, Md. Owners, R. C. Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Stone, three stories, 49 x 36 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

High School, Phillipsburg, N. J., $25,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Phillipsburg. Brick and stone, three stories. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenbeck, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Passenger station, Bristol, Pa., $17,000. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad St. Station. Owners, Penna. Railroad Co. Stone, one story, 35 x 75 feet. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Store Bldg., 1221 Arch street. Architect, George W. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue.

Garage, Southeast corner Twenty-fourth and Market streets. Architects, Stucker & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 20 by 106 feet. Contract awarded to Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Charles H. Gaskill, Sr. (O), 4513 Hedge street. Cost, $8400. (7) story brick dwellings, 14 x 40 feet, 1927-29-31-33-35-37-39 Ruan street.

Henry P. Schneider (O), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $9280. (4) two-story brick dwelling, 15 x 42 feet, Marshall and Venango streets.

Andrew Craig (O), 813 Rising Sun lane, Harry P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $4500. (1) two-story brick store and dwelling, 21 x 69 feet, 815 Rising Sun lane.

Frank T. Williams (O), 4631 North Broad street. Cost, $2700. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 50 feet, Sixteenth and Pike streets. Cost, $65,000. (26) two-story brick dwellings, 1550 North Sixteenth street, east of Butler street.

Joseph A. Blair (O), 1307 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, $20,800. (8) two-story dwellings, 16 x 46 feet, Eleventh and Rockland streets.

Benjamin Dentenfess (O), 421 Drexel Building. Joseph Lupourty (C), 502 Dickinson street. Cost, $117,200. (34) two-story brick and stone dwellings; (2), 49 x 55 store and dwelling; (32) dwellings, 16 x 60 feet, Kensington and Westmoreland streets.

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Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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Melvin S. Struse (O), 6615 Ridge avenue. E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $6000. (1) three-story store and dwelling, 43 x 38 feet, Ridge and Wigard avenues.

A. Summerfield (O), Thirty-ninth and Cecil streets. Cost, $9000. (2) two-story brick store and dwelling, Willow street.

Mary B. Hoffman (O), 3601 N. Fifth street. Sam Morrison (C), 3601 N. Fifth street. Cost, $4200. (1) one-story moving picture show, 40 x 101 feet, Fifth and Tioga streets.

David Blumberg (O), 3121 Wharton street. Cost, $3000. (1) three-story dwelling, brick, 15 x 56 feet, 1412 South Eighth street.

Calvin W. Rogers (O), Heed Building. Cost, $29,000. (2) apartment houses, brick, three story, 22 x 66 feet, and 42 x 67 feet, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets.

William E. Berry (O), 401 North Forty-first street. Cost, $4000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 66 feet, Spencer and Allison streets.

John Dear (O), 4544 Green street, Germantown. Cost, $5000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 44 feet, Sena street, north of Coulter street.

Frank Mauran (O), 239 Land Title Building. Cost, $16,000. Three-story dwelling, stone, 31 x 44, Vernon Railroad and Stenton avenue, Stenton, Pa.

Yacknitz (O), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, $8000. Two dwellings, three story, brick, 16 x 60 feet, 1915-17 Germantown avenue.

N. Raidman (O), 5325 Chestnut street. Cost, $47,000. Eight stores and dwellings, brick, three story, 18 x 60 feet, Sixtieth and Walnut streets.

George Blelopps (O), 3717 Filbert street. Cost, $4500. Mfg. addition, brick and cement, three story, 44 x 22 feet.

Louis Laib (O), 6638 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $4200. (3) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 34 feet, 6725-27-29 Glenlock street.

Andrew B. Carvens (O), 1129 Duncannon avenue. S. J. Cavens (C), 1129 Duncannon street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, brick, 1127 Duncannon street.

Loraine Motor Co. (O), Land Title Building. J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Building. Cost, $3000. Garage, brick, Thirty-seventh and Ludlow streets.

Conrad Urban (O), Argyle and Levich streets. Ernest Henderson (C), 6308 H street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, fire.

Union League (O), Broad and Sansom streets. Hale & Kilburn Co. (C), 1315 Walnut street. Cost, $19,000. Broad and Sansom streets.

A. K. Pedrick (O), 310 North Thirty-seventh street. Cost, $500. Barn, Red Lion road.

H. Jasomkin (O). Fourth and Congsuter streets. Charles Flunkelstein (C), 716 Frust street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 1624-30 North Fifth street.

J. G. Conner (O). Fifty-second and Regent streets. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, Twelfth and Sedgley streets.

Lewis Estate (O), 1027 Ridge avenue. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $2000. Mfg., 1027 Ridge avenue.

G. L. Blieden (O), 21 South Twelfth street. Sam Kaz (C), 708 Reed street. Cost, $500. Bakery, 2016 Germantown avenue.

Charles E. Johnson Co. (O), 509 South street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, Meason and Greenmount streets.

John Miller (O), 3923 North Sixth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling and store, Reese and Luzerne streets.

David Goldberg (O), 1036 Vine street. Max Mirbin (C), 1320 South Sixth street. Cost, $420. Laundry, 1936 Naudain street.

F. W. Tunnell & Co. (O), 15 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Storage, Wheat Sheaf lane and Richmond.

Charles Krengel (O), 443 South street. H. Blumenthal (C), 313 Spruce street. Cost, $400. Stable, 613 Reed street.

H. W. Shuman (O), 1629 South Ninth street. Cost, $1500. (1) two story, 16 x 45 feet, dwelling, brick, 1617 South Ninth street.

Frank M. Faulkner (O), 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $51,750. (23) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 42 feet, Ann and Armingo streets.

Joseph Johnson (O), 5106 Pine street. Ferguson & McDowell (C), 110 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $2500. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 42 feet, 5110 De Lancey street.

John Dear (O), 4544 Green street, Germantown. Cost, $18,000. (6) two-story brick dwelling, 15 x 42 feet, Coulter and Sena streets, Germantown.

Harry West (O), 3343 North Fifteenth street. Zeigerfus & Bros., 4032 North Seventh street. Cost, $8000. Store and dwelling. Brick, 1512-14 Susquehanna avenue.

John Hartman Estate (O), 227 Gowan road. George W. Whitmar (C), Penn street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling.

Bessie Moskovitz (O), 333 South street. Basch Co., 402 Cherry street. Cost, $650. Store, 329 South street.

H. J. Koch (O), 3163 Kensington avenue. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $1600. Store and dwelling, brick, 163-65 Kensington avenue.

Bahls & Co., 2009 North street. T. C. Trafford (C), 2335 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $2000. Mfg., brick.

Joseph Barbiere (O), 1310 Ellsworth street. Luccis & Badoline (C), 1645 Ellsworth street. Cost, $810. Store and dwelling, brick, 1240 Ellsworth street.

Alterations and Additions

Boyle & Sweeney (O), Keystone Hotel. A. Donaldson, Jr. (C), 2237 Oakford street. Cost, $500. 1536 Market street.

Jefferson Hospital (O), Tenth and Sansom streets. Parvin & Co. (C), Stephen Girard Building. Cost, $400. Fire escape, Eleventh and Clinton streets.

I. R. Clayton (O), 3218 Ridge avenue. Cost, $8000. Roller coaster, Woodside Park.

The Henry Hess Brewing Co. (O), Fourth and Poplar streets. The Vulcanite Paving Co. (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $3000. Brewery.

Chalfont Bros., Inc. (O), 1314 Belmont avenue. H. R. Heinicki, Inc., Drexel Building. Cost, $700. 1314 Belmont avenue.

William Frizlen (O), 147 North Seventh street. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $500. Store, 147 North Seventh street.

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Morris Schepps (O), 3939 North Fifth street. William J. James (C), 2947 North Fifth street. Cost, $1100. Dwelling, 417 Cayuga street.

Rosie Besuholy (O), 833 Bainbridge street. Tucker Bros., 308 Christian street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 835 Bainbridge street.

Girard Trust Co. (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. Morris Daniels (C), 252 S. Juniper street. Cost, $615. Commercial, 1520 South Ninth street.

A. C. Patterson (O), 1006 Lehigh avenue. Abe Frank (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, $325. Store and dwelling, 917 South street.

J. A. Healy & Bro. (O), Forty-eighth and Upland streets. Cost, $300. Lumber station, Forty-eighth and Reinhart streets.

Joseph Measch (O), Twenty-fourth and Somerset streets. Frank A. Stoll (C), 1432 Germantown avenue. Cost, $400. Saloon and dwelling.

Charles Elenger (O), 1150 Germantown avenue. Frank Stoll (C), 1432 Germantown avenue. Cost. $800. Ice house, 1150 North American street.

Pelham Trust Co. (O), Pelham road and Germantown avenue. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $6000. Bank.

I. L. Miller (O), 415 Land Title Building. F. C. Michaelsen (C), 945 Land Title Building. Cost, $1000. Store and storage building, 41 North Third street.

Grace Baptist Temple (O), Broad and Berks streets. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $915. Church.

Girard Estate (O), Stephen Girard Building. Charles J. H. Platt, 1015 Race street. Cost, $600. Frame house, Penrose and P. R. R.

F. Cherkas (O), 739 Jackson street. Cost, $750. Store and dwelling, 1340 North Fifty-second street.

C Collamacina (O), 5841 Bayton street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, brick.

Estate Thomas N. Wright (O), 22 Harvey street. William C. Wright (C), 22 Harvey street. Cost, $450. Carpenter shop.

Mrs. S. J. Richer (O), 2225 North Twenty-ninth street. E. Ricken (C), 2632 North Cumberland street. Cost, $2650. Store and dwelling, brick, 2204 North Twenty-ninth street.

N. Raidman (O), 5325 Chestnut street. Cost, $500. Garage, brick, Sixtieth and Walnut streets, rear.

Joseph Ball (O), Frankford avenue, below Sellers. William Keas (C), 4624 Penn street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, brick, Harrison and Penn streets.

Michael Weinstein (O), 5947 Market street. Philip Savar (C), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost, $1550. Store and dwelling, 5943 Market street.

J. W. DeLong (O), Chelten avenue and Morris streets. Chris Hoppmann (C), 346 South Forty-second street. Cost, $400. Apartment house

F. F. Caston (O), 8204 Frankford avenue. Cost, $300. Office.

William H. Doyle (O), 1610 Spruce street. Cost, $600. Apartments.

Fels & Co. (O), Seventy-third and Woodland avenue. Cost, $1000. Conveyor.

Estate of Justus Jones (O), Wayne and Chelten avenues. H. L. Righter (C), 5424 Germantown avenue.

Consumers' Brewing Co. (O), Catharine and Fitzwater streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, $800. Bar, bottling room.

Mrs. Mary R. Read (O), 3102 North Broad street. J. W. Lord (C), 5909 Park avenue. Cost, $1050. Dwelling.

Charles Rudalph (O), 416 North Front street. A. H. Spenard (C), 830 Wood street. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling, 414 North Front street.

M. Listoken (O), 836-38 South street. R. Feirman (C), 515 South Sixth street. Store and dwelling.

Robert Givens (O), 3341 North Front street. Jacob Gaertria (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 3341 North Front street.

An Ancient Specimen of Concrete.

The Bayonne (N. J.) *Times* says that the oldest piece of cement in the world, so far as known, was shown by Alfred Hopkins, the New York architect, at the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Association of Cement Users in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hopkins is a good bit of an antiquarian. He spent last summer in prowling about the ancient Greek and Roman ruins in Sicily, where many of the great works of the ancients remain in a wonderful state of preservation. Among the places he visited was Salunto, one of the oldest Roman strongholds on the island in the pre-Christian era. There he found huge blocks of stone still bound together by a cement which has defied the wind and weather of more than two thousand years. In construction he found the cement on analysis to be wonderfully like that of to-day. A natural binding material has been used, but instead of the trap rock of to-day he found that the ancients had used a black rock known as Travertine, a popular building rock of the time and a white rock known to-day as Selcite. In other sections of the cement broken tiles and marble had been utilized. The ruins in which he found this example of building materials used by the old Romans dates from at least 200 B. C., and may be even older. The cement made to-day is far stronger than the crude stuff of two thousand years ago, and is practically indestructible.

Publications Received.

"Garages and Motor Boat Houses" is the title of a timely and attractive work covering this general subject, the text and illustrations of which have been compiled by William Phillips Comstock, editor of the Architects' and Builders' Magazine. The book is divided into five sub-divisions: Part I, "Private Country and Suburban Garages;" Part II, "Private City Garages;" Part III, "Suburban and City Public Garages;" Part IV, "Motor Boat Garages," and Part V, "Garage Equipments and Accessories." There are 136 excellently made illustrations and a mass of carefully gathered and readably presented data covering this comparatively recent order of building. The book is neatly printed and agreeably bound and is issued by the William I. Comstock Co., 23 Warren street, New York City.

Glass Houses a Possibility.

Glass bricks are coming into use in France because they are hygienic and of easy make. The glass brick does not crumble or receive the noxious ambient dust found in the worn earth brick of ordinary manufacture, and it can be made of refuse glass, old window panes, broken bottles and the like.

In the best method, according to a local glass manufacturer who has just returned from France, the molten glass is run into molds capable of resisting the different heating and cooling degrees. The finished brick presents a smooth impervious surface. This new brick is used in walls, pavements, the side walls and flooring of bathrooms and hospitals, the waiting rooms of railway stations and places of similar character in France.

For use in laboratories it offers the advantage of being immune from the influence of chemical products. In Grenbole, France, and in Germany (Hamburg and Berlin) houses are being built entirely of glass bricks. In Dresden and in other cities of Saxony they are coming into use in theatres. museums and other public buildings.

In Hamburg they are used in meat markets where they convey an impression of dazzling purity. In Milan the hospitals have adopted their use, and the schools use them because rooms walled with glass bricks receive more light.

Let us have your "proposals." "The Guide" never fails to "make good."

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Architectural Photography:

It frequently happens that the photographing of a completed building of some architectural importance is entrusted to a snap-shotting photographic amateur, and the prints thus obtained made the basis for newspaper reproductions intended to convey to the public an idea of the general beauty of the structure. The result being, as a rule, a wretchedly-lighted and poorly-executed print, a hopelessly unsuccessful cut and a popular impression of the building and of the architect's part in it quite the opposite of that intended. The firm of Schreiber & Sons, architectural photographers, 1015 Arch street, is composed of men who have made the art of successful photography a life study. No element of "guess" or chance enters into the work of this house, every picture being the result of years of practical experience united to an artistic skill as rare as it is inimitable. The prints turned out by this firm are not mere prints; they are, in their way, works of art, bringing out with the most amazing clearness and sharpness of detail all of the beauty of design and harmony of line of the original. With such prints the crudest newspaper engraving plant cannot fail to produce creditable reproductions. Architects who take an honest pride in good work zealously performed, and who are sufficiently fastidious to wish to see its good points emphasized in printed reproductions, will find it an economy to entrust the photographic details to men who "know how." In this category, among commercial photographers, the old established house of Schreiber & Sons is without a peer.

Rapp's Steel Products:

The United Metal Products Company, Metropolitan Building, New York, manufactures doors, window casings, partitions, mouldings, wainscoting and all necessary trim in metal in standard sizes as well as to order. This steel trim has all the beauty of hue of the finest hard-wood product; is not unduly expensive, considering its remarkable durability and capacity to resist fire, and may be finished as attractively as wood. The company issues a catalogue, fully illustrated, L-103, which may be had for the asking.

Rustless Metal Casements:

The Crittall Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of London and Braintree, England, manufactures the rustless metal casements in such general demand for suburban residences and smart country homes. Samuel Bettle, Jr., Land Title Building, Philadelphia, is the agent of the concern for the United States. Some of the finest residences built during 1910 were fitted with these casements. A line to Mr. Bettle will bring descriptive literature and prices.

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Here is a glass possessing all of the daylight reflecting qualities of the prismatic article along with an ornamental and attractive finish. On one side it is ground and polished like the finest plate; on the other side a beautiful design is pressed. It may be had in cut sizes up to 54 x 72 or 72 x 54, and is in extensive use for the better class of office buildings and apartment houses. Imperial Prism Plate is manufactured by the Pressed Prism Plate Glass Co., 44 East Twenty-third street, New York, and is sold by jobbers everywhere.

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Architects and decorators who want floor coverings imbued with a touch out of the ordinary will save endless time and trouble by taking their rug troubles to the house of Woodman, 1504 Walnut street. Here, gathered beneath one roof, is the finest collection of rare, delicate and exclusive rugs, Persian, Turkish and Filipino, to be found anywhere in the United States. Mr. Woodman, whose many years of experience as a collector and importer, fits him to advise the neophyte in rug-buying, will be glad to lend his assistance to purchasers intent upon following color schemes in decorative effect. From the comparatively inexpensive to the rarest and best the Woodman stock will be found equal to every demand.

An Everlasting Flexible Steel Mat:

In the average large office building, hotel, cafe or apartment house the question of mats is a serious one. The life of the ordinary cocoa article is brief under hard usage The rubber mat is difficult to clean, unwieldly and insanitary. The ordinary iron mat is—impossible. The Cary Manufacturing Company, 19 and 21 Roosevelt street, New York, has evolved a flexible steel mat that is by long odds the best thing of its kind ever devised. Here is a mat that has a scraping surface in every direction; that is reversible and rust-proof; that is self-cleaning and sanitary, easy to handle and of attractive appearance and reinforced on the edges by a double thickness of metal. These mats last a lifetime. They are in use in the new Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal in New York, have been adopted in Government buildings all over the country and are in general use in office and apartment buildings. Write the company for prices, etc., mentioning "The Guide."

Architectural Terra Cotta:

The Federal Terra Cotta Company, 111 Broadway, New York, owns the largest individual terra cotta factory in the country, is furnished with the very highest type of equipment, and is, therefore, producing the finest grades of architectural terra cotta in standard colors, polychrome effects, semi-glaze, matt and full glaze surfaces. Hundreds of the finest buildings erected in the United States in the year just closed were supplied with the terra cotta manufactured by this concern. Among builders and architects the Federal Terra Company is justly regarded as a leader in its field, turning out the finest terra cotta, tile and ornament, to be had in the United States.

Dome Construction:

The R. Guastavino Company, of New York and Boston, are specialists in the difficult and little understood art of dome construction. This firm did the work on the beautiful dome of the Girard Trust Company Building in this city, and on most every other domed structure of any consequence in the United States. They will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties interested.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING

Importance of the Gathering of Expert in Municipal Development to be Held in This City in May

The recent discussions regarding a site for the Convention Hall and other matters pertaining to a "Comprehensive Plan" for the City of Philadelphia, lend particular interest to the announcement recently made that the National Conference on City Planning has selected Philadelphia for the next Convention, which is to be held in Mayor Reyburn's executive office on May 15th, 16th and 17th next. About one hundred delegates from all parts of the country will attend this convention, and most of them will be authorities on matters of congestion, housing, city planning and the many other details connected with the improvement of cities and the living conditions of the people.

The citizens of Philadelphia will be interested to know that during the time when the conference will be held in this city, either beginning with or ending with it, there will be an exhibition held in City Hall to be known as the Town Planning Exhibition. No definite dates have as yet been set, but Mayor Reyburn and A. R. Buchholz, Chief of the Division of Tenement House Inspection, and other city officials, as well as many other interested parties, are enthusiastically working out the details for this exhibition. In this connection the Exhibition Board of the forthcoming or Seventeenth Annual Architectural Exhibition have agreed to work with the city authorities in the preparations for the Town Planning Exhibition. Much work has already been done, but a great deal yet remains to be accomplished in order to make this Town Planning Exhibition as nearly representative as possible.

In addition to the work of much heralded Comprehensive Plans Committee, which, it is anticipated, will be made public at this time, plans are expected of the improvements contemplated, and, in some cases, underway in the cities of Chicago, Boston, New York and Washington. Some of these have never been shown before in Philadelphia, and the exhibition of the Washington improvements will include important models. Much interest will attach to the plans which are also expected to be shown of American improvements in the city of Manila and Baguio. The Mayor's office is now in correspondence with some of the South American Republics, and it will be an educational object lesson to the people on this continent to learn what wonderful schemes for civic development are not only contemplated, but actually being consummated in Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janiero and Montevidio. Arrangements are also underway which warrant the hope that the exhibition will include plans by Professor Geddes for Edinburgh and plans for a number of European cities, including Berlin and Paris, both of which, especially the former, are undertaking work of civic improvements on such a vast scale that anything now contemplated in this country, certainly in Philadelphia, pales into insignificance.

The city of Paris has only recently made an appropriation of eighty millions of dollars for the further improvement of the city. To some Americans this will seem incomprehensible, in view of the fact that Paris is already considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. This serves to show, however, that Paris is realizing the possibilities of the future as well as caring for the demands of the present.

In addition to the places above mentioned, plans are now in preparation for the improvement of the cities of Rochester, Baltimore, Hartford, New Haven, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., and St. Paul. These improvements will be discussed at the conference, and it is hoped to have some of the preliminary drawings to show at the Town Planning Exhibition.

Of particular interest to residents of this section will also be the plans of Messrs. Carrer and Hastings for the improvements of Atlantic City and Ventnor and for improvements contemplated at Reading, Pa., and Harrisburg, Pa.

It is hoped that Kansas City, which has made such wonderful strides in the past few years under a comprehensive system of park and town planning, will be well represented, and Greenville and Columbia, S. C., will not be overlooked.

This is the first attempt ever made in America to have a broad, exclusively City Planning Exhibition. In other countries such exhibitions have been held in recent years, namely, in Berlin and London last year, and one is to be held this year in Dresden. All these should lead to a regular annual fixture, so that in the end a National Commission on City Planning might be the outcome; such a body as might be at all times kept acquainted with the improvements being undertaken in all parts of the United States. Thus each year America could be made alive to its own needs and kept in touch with all developments toward that end. Such a commission could undoubtedly render great assistance to any city contemplating arranging for a rational and comprehensive development by placing before it the hopes and aims and the results of similar work on the part of other cities throughout the country.

Those who are at the present moment actively engaged in the work of preparing for this Town Planning Exhibition are Mayor Reyburn, Arthur E. Buchholz, Chief of the Division of Tenement House Inspection; Andrew Wright Crawford, George W. B. Hicks and the Exhibition Board of the Seventeenth Annual Exhibition, which is to be held during April at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. This Board consists of representatives of the Philadelphia Chapter of the A. I. A. and of the T.-Square Club, as follows: John Molitor, chairman; M. B. Medary, Jr., C. L. Borie, Jr., C. A. Ziegler, J. H. Rankin, J. P. B. Sinkler, Herbert C. Wise and Collier Stevenson, Assistant Secretary.

While the work above outlined is naturally taking a great deal of the time of the latter committee, it has not deterred them from active preparation for the Architectural Exhibition which this year will cover



INTERIOR OF TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILA.

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Louis H. Rush, Adin B. Lacey
Philadelphia

Builder
Henry E. Baton
Philadelphia

all general architectural subjects and will not be devoted, as was the case last year, to an Exhibition of residence work only. The material already on hand and promised for the coming Exhibition warrants the statement that it will be one of the best of the Architectural Exhibitions for which Phiiadelphia has long been noted.

The local Committee on Entertainment of the National Conference on City Planning has been appointed.

Mayor Reyburn has appointed the following city officials as members of the Entertainment Committee: George R. Stearns, Director of Public Works; Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of Public Health and Charities; Henry Clay, Director of Public Safety; Joseph H. Klemmer, Director of Supplies; James Alcorn, City Solicitor; George S. Webster, Chief of Bureau of Surveys; James F. McLaughlin, Chief of Electrical Bureau; Fred C. Dunlap, Chief of Bureau of Water; William R. Benson, Chief of Bureau of Highway; Alfred S. Eisenhower, Chief of Bureau of City Property; Arthur E. Buchholz, Esq., Chief of Division of Tenement House Inspection; George W. B. Hicks, Chief of the Bureau of Contracts and Statistics; Benjamin A. Haldeman, Assistant Engineer in Charge of City Planning; Jesse T. Vodges, Superintendent of Fairmount Park.

The Mayor has also invited the folowing gentlemen to act as members of the committee: Charles J. Cohn, Harrison S. Morris,, John L. D. Trask, Clarence Clark Manhanger, Paul P. Cret, Horace Trumbauer, Frank Miles Day, John T. Morris and Wilson Eyre.

Among the associations which will act as hosts for visitors are:

The Master Builders Exchange, the Franklin Institute, the T-Square Club, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Art Club, Fairmount Park Commission, Board of Public Education, Board of City Trusts, Public Playgrounds Committee, the City Parks Association, the Playgrounds Association, the Fairmount Park Art Association, University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, the Octavia Hill Association, the College settlement, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the City Club, the Drexel Institute, the Maritime Exchange, the Manufacturers' Club, the Engineers' Club and the Academy of the Fine Arts.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1911

Score another, gentlemen, for that most beautiful of mediums—tapestry brick! In the awards of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, just announced, the medal, for houses of six stories and under, goes to the building at 144 East Fortieth street, constructed of clinker Tapestry Brick, laid with broad gray joints in the Flemish bond, with pattern cornice and base. A peculiar feature of this award is that the medal goes not to the architect, but to the owner, the idea being to encourage artistic building. The winning owner is J. F. A. Clark; the architects, Walker & Gillette, of New York City.

The Signature Question.

New York architects are discussing informally the question of the wisdom of engraving upon buildings of a notable sort the name of the architect. It is pointed out by the advocates of the signature idea that the architect is the only laborer in the artistic field whose work goes out to the world unsigned. Occasions commonly arise in real estate transfers in which the name of the architect is regarded as desirable. In cases of buildings designed by men of more than ordinary note in the profession it is easily conceivable that the signature of the designer might be of some value in the way of commending a property to prospective purchasers. In any event, this signature could work no great harm and might exert a tendency to produce a more artistic type of buildings. The subject is down for consideration at an early meeting of the New York chapter.

Automobiles and the Macadam Road.

An interesting phase of the development of automobiling is to be found in the statement of engineering experts that it sounds the knell of the macadam highway. Years ago the macadam road was regarded as one of the most effective types of paving possible to human ingenuity. It was hailed, in fact, as the final word in sound, modern and well-nigh, indestructible road-making. Now comes the inevitable backward swing of the pendulum. Engineering experts have discovered that under automobile traffic the macadam type of roads rapidly disintegrates and loses its permanency. The rubber tire, instead of packing down and hardening the macadam as was expected of it, sucks out dust, stone particles and other binding material to an extent utterly destructive of the surface. As a result of this discovery roads in which the binding material is of a nature sufficiently elastic to hold its surface material intact, are now advocated. All of the bituminous forms of paving possess this desirable property. So, too, does that newest of road-making mediums—wood block. The roadway invented by John Macadam has survived many changes in vehicular transportation. It has remained for the apparently inoffensive rubber tire to hand it its passports.

That Convention Hall Site.

In the more or less amusing—not to say, absurd, ado over the question of selecting a site for the proposed Convention Hall for Philadelphia, one rather important circumstance seems to have been completely overlooked, e. g., the relation of this improvement to the "comprehensive plan" laid down for the city's artistic development by men whose equipment is such as to fit them to deal intelligently with a problem of this kind. The Public Ledger observes, in this connection:

It is to be assumed that when Mayor Reyburn announced to a delegation which visited him in reference to the Parkway plans that the proposed Municipal Convention Hall, stadium and recreation centre would be placed in Fairmount Park, he did so with a knowledge not possessed by his hearers or by the public at large of the details of the comprehensive plans for the development of the city in process of completion. Without the same intimate knowledge of what is contemplated by the Mayor and his advisers, the "Public Ledger" is not in a position to pass upon the merits of the site at Thirty-third and Columbia avenue, but it has sufficient confidence in the seriousness of the work that is under way, and in the character of some of the professional experts who are known to have been called into council upon the subject, to reserve its own judgment and to advise the public against hasty conclusions for or against.

If nothing more than a convention hall were in contemplation the question of present accessibility would have great weight, but a great public recreation centre would soon develop its own means of communication, and if in addition the plan called for a vast monumental structure or group of structures for exhibition and other purposes, as seems to be implied by the Mayor's recent utterances, there would be found no difficulty in reaching it.

At all events the public can afford to await the development and announcement of the plans on this subject, and the business men's associations that have already declared their preferences for this or that site would do well to remember that the undertaking is something more than local. If rightly conceived and boldly executed it will be for the honor of the entire city, and will be such a project as should command the united and enthusiastic support of the entire community regardless of all purely local and selfish considerations. If the spirit which is actuating those who are engaged in the comprehensive planning is of the requisite breadth, and if their recommendations are well within the limits of the practicable, there is not much doubt that they will gain the cordial support of the people. Dreams some of the plans may be, but if they tend to inspire ambitions for a more beautiful city they should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Builders' Guide most heartily indorses the stand of the Ledger in this particular controversy. While we, in common with other well-meaning folk, have cherished our own views of the logical site for a Convention Hall we stand ready to recognize the wisdom of the Ledger's contention that, in the absence of a "fuller knowledge" of the complete details of the "comprehensive plan" under consideration, insistence upon a particular site or upon any site other than that named by the Mayor, must savor of folly. A little patience upon the part of the needlessly over-agitated organizations of business men concerned with this subject will serve to disclose just what the plans of the Mayor and his experts are. When these plans are known there will be time enough for intelligent criticism. Until they are made known such criticism is as likely to be foolish and ill-advised as it is untimely.

To Regulate Competitions.

A Code of Ethics Designed to Protect the Architect From Broadcast Competition.

The American Institute of Architects has formulated a code of ethics covering competitions held for the purpose of selecting architects. The features of the present competitive systems which it is designed that this code shall prevent are the custom which now obtains on the part of builders of sending out broadcast requests for competitive designs, and the custom among architects of recklessly entering into such competitions without any prospect of remuneration for the time and energy expended in the work of preparation and designing. Under the code as it is formulated by the American Institute of Architects, architects who participate in a competition shall receive a stated remuneration for their time and energy, and architects in the future will only



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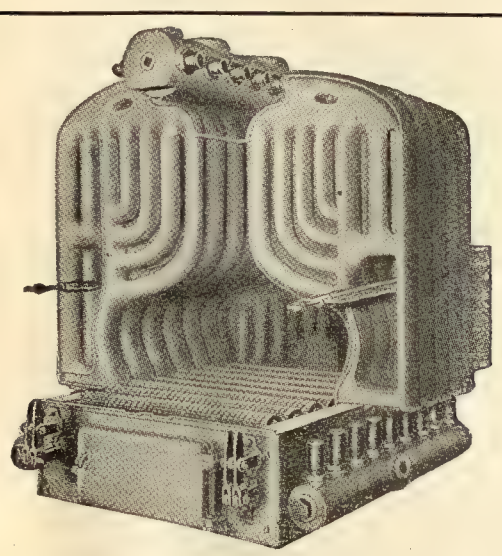
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participate in competitions by invitation. Builders will thus exercise care in the selection of the architects whom they invite to participate in the competitions, and the competing architects will be properly remunerated for their time and services.

This attitude on the part of the American Institute of Architects is only just, since in no other profession is a group of persons called upon to perform a certain amount of preliminary work before being engaged. The Institute very pithily draws the parallel of a person who, being ill, calls in a number of doctors and requires them to diagnose and prescribe for him, and then pays the one individual of their number whose prescription is so fortunate as to please. We are certain that an adoption of this new code will work to the mutual benefit of both builders and architects.—Architects' and Builders' Magazine.



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PHILADELPHIA GAINS 21 PER CENT.

A Comparison of the Building Statistics for January 1911, with those of January 1910, Indicates Prosperous Local Conditions

City.	Jan., 1911. Cost.	Jan., 1910. Cost.	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Atlanta	$ 430,017	$ 406,377	6	..
Baltimore	460,166	976,300	..	52
Birmingham	270,000	189,848	42	..
Bridgeport	87,420	79,385	10	..
Buffalo	274,000	418,000	..	34
Chattanooga	56,452	57,045	..	1
Chicago	3,133,200	6,054,000	..	48
Cincinnati	545,350	309,975	75	..
Cleveland	564,122	281,659	100	..
Columbus	123,189	67,265	83	..
Dallas	178,289	380,565	..	53
Denver	267,225	449,300	..	45
Des Moines	16,875	61,334	..	72
Detroit	1,249,800	717,555	74	..
Duluth	63,082	97,225	..	35
Grand Rapids	72,375	68,876	6	..
Hartford	192,255	100,155	91	..
Indianapolis	186,265	273,585	..	31
Kansas City	373,010	543,876	..	31
Knoxville	40,975	24,566	66	..
Little Rock	76,717	86,880	..	11
Los Angeles	2,104,875	1,766,431	19	..
Louisville	138,817	271,956	..	48
Manchester	22,727	7,965	185	..
Milwaukee	255,775	180,195	41	..
Memphis	846,725	1,294,182	..	34
Minneapolis	286,280	602,395	..	52
Nashville	64,082	92,591	..	30
Newark	938,691	482,877	94	..
New Haven	1,012,325	104,015	873	..
New Orleans	114,035	317,508	..	32
Manhattan	13,670,777	7,291,470	87	..
Brooklyn	1,136,765	1,913,400	..	40
Bronx	609,600	2,686,450	..	77
New York	15,417,142	11,891,320	29	..
Oakland	388,669	297,082	30	..
Okla. City	303,280	538,178	..	41
Omaha	322,700	287,630	..	12
Paterson	72,893	147,037	..	54
PHILADELPHIA	2,597,460	2,131,775	21	..
Pittsburg	594,065	576,925	3	..
Portland, Ore.	990,616	624,110	58	..
Rochester	268,085	320,646	..	16
St. Paul	443,954	354,592	25	..
St. Louis	1,355,655	1,461,000	..	7
*Salt Lake City.	66,400	897,400	..	92
San Antonio	152,390	199,151	..	23
Scranton	71,713	97,805	..	21
Seattle	506,000	1,274,975	60	..
Spokane	120,940	298,195	..	58
Syracuse	406,450	161,933	151	..
Tacoma	94,141	113,344	..	16
Toledo	105,306	84,760	24	..
Washington	1,278,952	1,041,774	22	..
Wilkes-Barre	95,003	70,324	35	..
Worcester	298,810	93,760	218	..
Totals	$40,395,740	$39,727,602	1 2-3	..

*Salt Lake City issued one permit of $800,000 January, 1910.

THE ART COMMISSION OF NEW YORK CITY

Some of the Problems and Achievements in the Work of Promoting the City Beautiful

[From a lecture delivered by Dr. John Quincy Adams before the Municipal Art Society of New York City, January 31.]

The present position of the Art Commission in its relation to city departments and to the public generally has not been achieved in a day. Its attainment has been due to the fact that the Commission has accepted its full responsibilities and conscientiously performed its functions. At the same time it has always kept in mind a clear conception of its jurisdiction and has rigidly kept within its own domain. Of recent years it may be said it has come to be more a question of co-operation of the Commission with the various departments than rigid decisions.

One of the conditions which makes its work difficult is the fact that its decision must often be rendered within a short time. Probably in every department of the city, demands for new structures expand more rapidly than the department's ability to cope with it. So that when the appropriation is made for a new building naturally the department is always in a great hurry to begin operations and the Commission is always anxious to help the department in this way, but at the same time, it can approve only those designs which seem satisfactory.

Another very difficult problem which is constantly demanding a solution is the location of public monuments. These difficulties are due chiefly to the fact that in most cases the monument is not designed for a specific site. When completed it is submitted for a definite spot which, in most instances, is selected not because it suits the character of the monument, but because it is conspicuous; as, for instance, at the junction of two or more important streets or in a prominent place in one of the chief squares or parks.

It is self-evident that the character of the monument should determine the nature of its setting. The all-important question in selecting a site is that it shall be of a character suited to the monument; but usually, in order to satisfy the desire for a conspicuous place, other considerations are ignored, and, as consequence, many monuments stand in unsuitable locations. The sites for monuments erected before the existence of the Art Commission

were not, as a rule, chosen hastily, but in nearly every case much time and effort were devoted to the selection, and in many instances it took several years to reach a decision. That so many monuments stand in unfortunate locations, is, therefore, due not to carelessness or lack of deliberation, but to failure to recognize the fact that a *well-placed* monument forms an integral part of its surroundings. Because of this failure to appreciate that there should be a distinct relationship between a monument and its immediate neighborhood, many monuments have no relation to the shape or size of the place where they stand nor to their surroundings. Some are in the midst of great whirlpools of traffic with skyscrapers towering above them and huge sign boards for a background. One can examine and enjoy them only at the risk of life and limb. Swallowed up and submerged in the turmoil and confusion of these prominent focal points of street traffic these monuments to distinguished men appear as forlorn bronze figures stranded on their granite pedestals. Such situations destroy the dignity and beauty of the monuments.

Many monuments consist of massive granite pedestals surmounted by huge bronze busts. Many of them stand on beautiful green lawns, conspicuous objects, but without logical relation to their surroundings. Surely it cannot reasonably be claimed that they are ornaments to the parks, or that the green lawns would not be more beautiful without them. It is easy to imagine that some giant striding through the park with a monument under his arm became tired and set it down and left it where it now stands, displacing grass and shrubs, and disfiguring the face of nature. It must not be understood that the Art Commission is opposed to monuments in parks, but the Commission is concerned that every monument should be so placed as to fit into its surroundings and, above all, to enhance the beauty of the park in which it is placed.

Those who look at public structures, the designs of which have been approved by the Commission, may feel that these structures are not very beautiful, but naturally the Commission does not expect or attempt to get masterpieces in every case. Its decisions are not based solely on artistic and ideal qualities, for with the city as well as the private citizen, many practical questions must be taken into account. Consequently, the achievements of the Commission are not to be found so much by comparing the structures it approves with an ideal standard, as by an examination of the records on file in its office. Only by comparing a "disapproved" design with its improved and "approved" successor can one form a just appreciation of how much the Commission has done for public art and architecture.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The International Tile and Mantle Dealers' Association held its annual convention at the Hotel Astor, New York City, last week. James W. Lantry, 29 East Seventeenth street, New York, is president.

** Persons interested in garden decoration will be pleased to learn that the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, 1170 Broadway, New York, has ready for distribution a ly effective and exceedingly artistic type of handsome new catalogue covering this high-pottery.

** Professor Warren P. Laird, head of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania, has announced that R. J. Kraus, a freshman, has won first honors in a competition for the design of a restaurant. Twenty-seven men entered. Four men received second mention, as follows: George F. Brumbaugh, A. B. Dick, J. W. Dunn, H. H. Riley. Edgar V. Seeler acted as judge, and was assisted by Professors Paul P. Cret and R. R. McGoodwin.

** The resignation of James A. Hustin, division contracting manager of the American Bridge Co. at Pittsburg, has been followed by the transfer of R. W. Bailey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and of W. B. Ogram from Buffalo to Philadelphia. C. W. Bryan, who has been chief engineer and contracting manager of the Eastern division for several years, relinquishes the contracting department to A. L. Davis, formerly assistant to the president, but remains chief engineer with headquarters at 30 Church street.

** Lee McCallum has been re-elected president; Fred W. Green, vice president, and John C. S. Upton, secretary and treasurer as a result of the recent annual meeting of the New York Metal Ceiling Company, held at its offices, 537 West Twenty-fourth street.

** The George A. Fuller Company has been awarded the contracts to construct the new Coplay Square Hotel in Boston, to cost $2,750,000, and the new Masonic Temple in New York City, estimated to cost considerably over a million.

** The annual meeting of the American Radiator Company has been called for Wednesday, March 1, at Newark, N. J. President Wooley is highly gratified with the volume of business handled by the company during 1910. The offices of the company are at 104 West Forty-second street, New York City.

** The plans for the new wharf and buildings to be erected for the new immigrant station at Gloucester, N. J., have not been drawn as yet, according to Commissioner Rodgers, but they will be as soon as Congress passes the extra appropriation of $105,000.

** At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange the following officers were elected: President, James Johnston; vice presidents, H. S. Andrus; John R. Wiggins and Joseph M. Steele; treasurer, Frank H. Reeves; secretary and general superintendent, Charles Elmer Smith.

** An officer of the Academy of Natural Sciences is authority for the statement that the $125,000 asked of the State in the bill introduced by Senator McNichol in the Legislature was to complete the remodeling of the building at Nineteenth and Race streets. This work was begun four years ago with the erection of an annex on the south side of the old building. The State at that time appropriated $60,000, and two years ago made an additional appropriation of $150,000.

The old building has since been reconstructed without and within to correspond to the new part. The principle object of the work was to safeguard the specimens in the museum, and the library, which contains the most valuable collection of books on natural history in this country, by making the building absolutely fire-proof.

** Senator Wetmore, from the Senate Committee on Library, has reported favorably the bill of Congressman J. Hampton Moore for the erection of a monument in Germantown, Philadelphia, to commemorate the first German settlement in America under Francis Daniel Pastorius.

The House Committee cut the appropriation from $100,000 to $25,000.

** Bills were introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate to put into effect part of the scheme outlined by Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, to aid the Philadelphia Hospital.

The bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator James P. McNichol and in the House by Representative Fahey. They appropriate $250,000 for the erection of buildings in Philadelphia for the care of feeble-minded and idiotic persons.

Mr. McNichol also introduced a bill to regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings used for moving pictures in first-class cities.



** The Glidden Varnish Company, of Cleveland, O., has established a South American office in Buenos Ayres to look after the growing trade of this enterprising concern in the Latin Republics. Mr. Tornero, a native South American, until recently identified with the New York office of the Glidden Company, at 636-38 West Thirty-fourth street, will have charge of the new branch.

** Philadelphia exhibitors at the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Architectural League in New York City include D. Knickerbocker Boyd, Cope & Stewardson, Watson & Huckle, Lawrence Visscher Boyd, Albert Kesley, Paul B. Cret, Oglesby Paul, J. M. Arellano, A. Di Nardo, F. W. Hauptle, D. M .Kirkpatrick, G. S. Koyl, C. H. North, G. M. Semon, John M. Bateman and the D'Ascenzo Studios.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

William C. Benkert, of this city, has been appointed a member of the committee to revise commission rates by the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges.

* * *

Professor Thomas Nolan, of the Department of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed one of the Board of Pennsylvania State Association of Architects.

* * *

Architects Gill & Mercer, 475 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, have dissolved partnership. S. H. B. Mercer will retain the former office. Arthur B. Gill has opened an office at 1709 Sansom street.

* * *

Allen J. Huke, formerly of the Rockland-Rockport Lime Co., is now identified with the Jamaica Paragon Plaster Co., of Prospect street, Jamaica, L. I.

M. D. Sloane has been elected secretary of the Eastern Steel Co., with headquarters at 71 Broadway, New York.

* * *

Charles T. Bowen, of the American Bridge Co., has returned from a European trip.

* * *

Robert E. Euhle, formerly with the Rockland-Rockport Lime Co., Fifth Avenue Building, is now with the Atlas Portland Cement Co., of 30 Broad street.

* * *

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WHEN PLASTERING WAS AN ART

In the Old Days when the Plasterer was a Craftsman Many Beautiful Architectural Ideas were Expressed in this Highly Plastic Medium

In discussing the art and craft of the plasterer, which in its earlier days was the joy of so many lovers of the beautiful, Lawrence A. Turner in a paper read before the A. A. Camera Sketch and Debate Club, of London, recently took occasion to declare that "nowadays the plasterer is an artificer, and nothing else: he only mechanically runs mouldings, etc., and reproduces the clay models made by the modeler. The plasterer is not a modeler, and the modeler is not a plasterer. The plasterer cannot model the simplest thing, which is a great pity. There is not one plasterer in a hundred who is capable of modeling in plaster sufficiently well even to make good an awkward corner or mitre of a piece of running ornament when he has fixed it in position. Almost all ornamented ceilings now are made of plaster of Paris, excepting in cases in which the ground has been run in lime plaster, to which ornament of plaster of Paris is applied or inserted into it. That is the way in which this ceiling (Regentsquare) was made. The bands of ornament were cast in fibrous plaster, and applied to the existing ceiling. Downes is another of the same type, and done in the same way. The use of plaster of Paris was revolutionized about fifty or sixty years ago by the invention of putting wood and canvas into the casts, making what is now termed "fibrous plaster." To make a ribbed ceiling of the Jacobean type, such as this, which was designed by Inigo Thomas, the ground is first modeled in clay, and a piece of the rib run separately in clay. From this a plaster mould is made, and from it clay mouldings are made by squeezing the clay into it. These clay ribs are then laid in position on the modeled ground, so that they then take the same undulations as the ground. The fingering and pressing necessary to place them in position give the work just a sufficient amount of modeling to take away the hard, uninteresting appearance it would have had had it been run in plaster on a dead-level ground. If the ceiling is curved, the mould from which the casts are taken, instead of being made of plaster is made of gelatine, as was the case in the ceiling at Fanhams Hall. The gelatine mould is laid on a drum, which has been made to the necessary curve, the reverse of that of the ceiling, and from it the casts are taken. Another method is instead of modeling the ornament in clay, to model it in Keene's cement and sand on the bench, and take moulds from it, as before. This is how this ceiling at Westbrook was done. Keene's cement and sand can also be used for modeling in situ on the ceiling; but, personally, I do not favor this method.

In designing ceilings, I think it is important to consider first whether or no it is desirable to emphasize certain portions of the room. A good deal may be done to increase the apparent length of a room by making the design emphasize the lines running down its length. You may have felt that I have shown you an unnecessary number of examples of Elizabethan and Jacobean work. That I have done so is because they are plasterwork in the truest sense. There is no difficulty in getting men who are skilled modelers, capable of producing all sorts of intricate and elaborate garlands, etc., which after they have been cast in plaster of Paris are often handed over to the carver to be worked on with wood-carver's tools. The chief point I hope to have impressed upon you is that there is much more to be got out of plaster work than mere ornament that can be produced by the carver. Plaster has a quality and texture all its own, and if the opportunity to make use of it is not seized when and where it is possible to do so, a sense of richness and interest in the work is lost. No amount of elaboration of design or ornament can possibly compensate for what is lost by its omission. There are instances where, no doubt, it would be but waste of time and trouble to bother about it. When the designer became a solitary person, divorced from craft, he lost sight of what is known as texture. Until he can make himself thoroughly familiar with the workman and his work, and learn what texture means, he will most probably not be getting from the true craftsman all that he ought in the attainment of beauty. Keenness and enthusiasm are essential in all we do, and these must be kept up to concert pitch in the craftsman by a sympathetic but firm administration on the part of the architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 18, 1911.

Number of transfers	650
Amount of transfers	$2,334,700
Cash consideration	$1,017,625
Ground rent consideration	$19,735.75
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	$328,929.18
Mortgage consideration	$1,317,075

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

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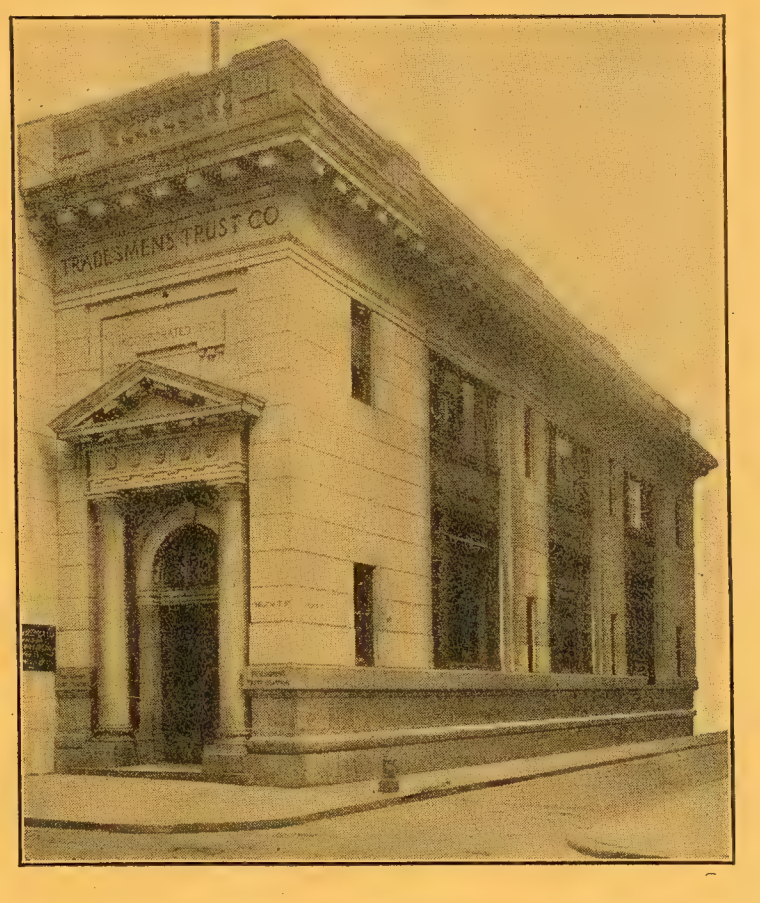
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Queen Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Charles L. Hyde. Brick and plaster, 24 by 45 feet. Architects taking bids. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Mr. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 920-22 Market street, $100,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Berg Bros., 922 Market street. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, seven stories. Contract awarded to John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Maple Glen, Pa. Architect, O. B. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert F. Whitmer, 4703 Kingsessing avenue. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Frank E. Heston, Churchville, Pa.

Bank (alt. and add.), Harrisburg, Pa., $75,000. Architects, Hoggson Bros., 7 East Forty-fourth street, New York City. Owners, Merchants' National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Brownstone & brick, one story, 40 by 90 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory, Duncannon, Pa., $7000. Architect, T. H. Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners, Duncannon Novelty Works, Duncannon, Pa. Brick two stories, 50 by 82 feet. Owners taking bids.

Machine Shop, Harrisburg, Pa., $80,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harrisburg Mfg. & Boiler Co. Brick, one story, 600 by 400 feet. Owners taking sub-bids.

Hall (alt.), Carlisle, Pa., $3000. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Brick and stone, two stories. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Baltimore, Md., $1,000,000. Architect, Joseph Evans Sperry, Baltimore, Md. Owner, The Baltimore Bargain House. Brick, steel and concrete, 12 stories. Architect taking revised bids. The following are figuring: Thompson-Starrett Co., Washington, D. C.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Washington, D. C.; Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.; Noel Construction Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Residence, Bryn Athn, Pa. Architect, Walter F. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Regina Iungerich, care of architect. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Architect taking bids due March 28. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. H. Walton, Moylan, Pa.; Frank E. Heston, Churchville, Pa.

School, Swarthmore, Pa., $60,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Swarthmore. Brick and stone, three stories, 73 by 138 feet. Slate roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids due March 9. The following are figuring: H. C. Rea Co., 711 N. 15th street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; W. O. Weaver & Son, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. C. Lewis, Lansdowne, Pa.; Geo. W. West, West Chester, Pa.; Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.

Garage, 1420 Vine street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Harry T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick, one story, 18 by 70 and 54 by 90 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress. Owner will soon take bids.

Residence and Garage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Dr. Melvin M. Franklin, 1427 North Broad street. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, slate roof, hot water heat. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Ventnor, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Chas. J. Mayer, president Electric Service Supplies Co., 1024 Filbert street. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 48 by 30 feet, slate roof. Architects have received bids.

Office Building, Germantown avenue and Maplewood avenue, $30,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, F. J. Boas, 14 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, 38 by 100 feet. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids in two weeks.

Loft Building, southeast corner Twelfth and Wood streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Isaac H. Goodman, 1238 Callowhill street. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories, 71 by 106 feet. Plans about to be started.

Residence (alt. and add.), Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, George F. Tyler, 133 South Fourth street. Brick, 2½ stories, 28 by 44 feet. Architect taking bids due March 6. he following are figuring: Geo. F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence, Woodstown, Pa. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Alphus Bilderback, Woodstown, N. J. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 38 by 53 feet. Architect taking bids due March 2. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring (only bidders).

Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, C. Willing Hare, 120 South Twenty-second street. Brick and plaster, one-story, 24 by 40 feet, hot water heat. Architects taking bids due March 3. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; R. H. Armstrong, Berwyn, Pa.; J. P. Hamborn, Berwyn, Pa.

Garage and Salesrooms, 1420 Vine street. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick, one-story, 54 x 96 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids. The following are figuring: Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; H. Voight, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Residence, Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, J. H. Kessler, 252 West Hortter street. Stone, three stories, slate roof, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Twenty-seventh and Girard avenue, $15,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners name withheld. Brick, two stories, 38 x 100 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Bakery, Albany, N. Y. Architect, Charles Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner, John H. Bullock, Cohoes, N. Y. Brick and concrete, two stories, 81 by 99 feet, slag roof. steam heat. Plans in progress.

Cottage, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Rheinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Bishop S. S. Ortynsky, 816 North Franklin street. Stone and frame, three stories, 36 x 53 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Norton, Foster & Puderbaugh, Chronicle Building, Ardmore, Pa. Owner, Wm. B. Heritage, Ardmore, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories. Architects taking revised bids due March 28. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

Church, Waterford, N. Y., $100,000. Architects, E. F. Durag & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Mary's R. C. Church, Waterford, N. Y. Stone, one-story, 135 by 60 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Stable, Juniper and Wharton streets. Architect, Arthur H. Haigh, 5613 Germantown avenue. Owner, T. F. & J. L. Cunningham, on premises. Brick, two stories, 47 by 39 feet. Architect ready for revised bids.

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $22,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George S. Robbins, Haverford, Pa. Stone and timber, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Haverford, Pa., $45,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, A. A. Hirst, 211 South Sixth street. Stone and stucco, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Factory, Twelfth and St. James streets, $100,000. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Francis X. Zinkilton, 112 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 47 x 120 feet. Plans in progress.

Laundry Building, Ogontz, Pa. Architect, Walter F. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner, Charles D. Barney, Ogontz, Pa. Stone, two stories, 24 by 33 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger 218 North Thirteenth street; Wm. Conard, Ogontz, Pa.; John H. Dagney, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; John J. Kauflie, Lansdale, Pa.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $12,000. Architect, V. B. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, J. D. Swoyer, Mariner & Merchants' Building. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 45 by 33 feet, slate roof. Architect and owner taking bids due March 3. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1426 Spruce street. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. E. E. Montgomery, 1703 Walnut street. Brick, four stories. Architects taking bids due March 3. The following are figuring: Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Jos. Ashby, Fox Chase, Philadelphia; Jas. H. Monaghan, 2009 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Ardmore, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Reuben Clark, et al. North American Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, hot water heat. Owner taking bids due March 9. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Residences (3), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Reuben Clark, et al., North American Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, hot water heat. Owner taking bids due March 9. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Store and Office Building (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Norton, Foster & Puderbaugh, Chronicle Building, Ardmore, Pa. Owner, John Williamson, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, two stories slag roof, steam heat. Architects taking bids due March 28. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; W. W. Wannup, Haverford, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; H. J. Roberts, Grassland, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, G. C. Kuemmerle, Fort Washington, Pa. Stone, brick and timber, 2½ stories, 72 x 33 feet, variegated slate roof, hot water heat. Architect taking preliminary bids due March 4. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

School, Newport, Pa., $30,000. Architects, Hauer & Mowers, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owners, School Board of Newport. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Boston and Edgemont streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, William-son Bros. & Co., Aramingo avenue and Cumberland street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 98 by 62 feet, slag roof. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1420 Point Breeze avenue, $15,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Colonial Amusement Co., 4140 Aspen street. Brick, one story, 54 by 101 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking sub-bids on all lines. Due March 6th.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, James V. Ellison, secretary and treasurer Commonwealth Trust Company, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Stone, 2½ stories, 47 by 51 feet, slate roof, hot water heat. Architect, taking bids, due March 2nd. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. E. Kearney, 327 N. Sixty-third street; Mower Bros., Merion, Pa.

Alterations for Apartments, Sixteenth and Diamond streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, John I. Harrison, 1543 Diamond street. Brick, three stories, 26 by 18 feet, hot water heat. Owners taking bids. Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street, is figuring.

Factory (add.), 3002-06 Spring Garden street. Architect, private plans. Owners, George W. Garrett & Son Co., 3908 Spring Garden street. Brick, three stories, 50 by 107 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, are figuring.

Moving Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Cayuga street. Architect, private plans. Owner, L. O'Loughlin, 4367 Germantown avenue. Brick, one story 43 by 100 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in about one week.

Bath House and Casino Building, Asbury Park, N. J. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Public Grounds Commission of Asbury Park. Brick and stone, one-story. Plans in progress.

Residence, Wakeling street and Frankford avenue. Architects, Lackman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Dr. J. P. Ball, 4445 Frankford avenue. Stone, three stories, 24 by 65 feet, slate roof, hot water heat. Architects taking bids due March 10. The following are figuring: J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; C. West, Harrison and Horrocks streets; Rimer & Byers, 4842 Hawthorne street.

Apartments (alts.), 718 North Nineteenth street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Miss Mary E. B. Caullet, 2225 Page street. Brick, four stories, slag roof. Architect taking bids due March 6. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; E. E. Wells Construction Co., 745 North Nineteenth street; Wm. T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street; E. T. Detweiler, 814 North Nineteenth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Parochial School, Williamstown, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 420 Walnut street. Owner, Sacred Heart School, Rev. J. F. Clarke, Williamstown, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 66 by 100 feet, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 11. The following are figuring: W. D. Steinbank & Son, Lewistown, Pa.; D. Snyder & Son, Tower City, Pa.; Chas. Baldorf, V. Dinger, George Bressler, Wm. Host, Williamstown, Pa.

Stable, Juniper and Wharton streets. Architect, Arthur H. Haigh, 5613 Germantown avenue. Owner, T. F. & J. L. Cunningham, on premises. Brick, two stories, 47 by 39 feet, slag roof, hot water heat. Architect taking revised bids due March 6. Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residences (2). Edgemont and Westmoreland streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Michael Rock, 3162 Kensington avenue. Brick, two stories, 16 x 45 feet. Plans in progress.

Arsenal (add.), Frankford, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, United States Government, Frankford Arsenal. Brick and frame, one-story; 65 by 112 feet. Owners taking bids due March 10. Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building, are figuring.

Club House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $80,000. Architects, McCormick & French, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owners, B. P. O. E., No. 109, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brick, stone and concrete, four stories, 60 by 126 feet. Architects taking bids due March 28. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building, Philadelphia, and the following of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: E. F. Long & Sons, I. M. Leech, John Dodson, Curtis & Co., Geo. P. Eckert, John A. Schmitt's Sons, Kehoe & Mowery, Wilson J. Smith, M. L. Roth, Herman & Mailander, Thomas & Kear.

Factory (add.), North East, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner's name withheld. Brick and concrete, three stories, 72 by 130 feet. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Residence, Queen Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Charles L. Hyde, 1332 Walnut street. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 25 by 45 feet. Architects taking bids due March 4. The following are figuring: M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Church (alt. and add.). Broad and Passyunk avenue. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert stret. Owners, Passyunk Baptist Church, Rev. William Martin, 2422 South Twentieth street. Brick, one-story. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Tamaqua, Pa. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, Tamaqua National Bank. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Hall and Lodge Building, Sixtieth and Spruce streets, $28,000. Architect, Harry E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, Tuckahoe Tribe, I. O. R. M., Sixty-first and Osage avenue. Brick, three stories, 40 by 95 feet. Contract awarded to John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Warehouse, Lancaster. Pa., $87,000. Architect, J. G. McClaymont, York, Pa. Owners, Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., 940 Market street. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 117 by 212 feet. Contract awarded to J. P. Brenneman, Lancaster, Pa.

Garage, Green and Johnson streets, $5000. Architect, Francis A. Cugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, David Halstead, on premises. Brick and stone, one story, 33 by 40 feet. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Freight Depot and Office Building, Atlanta, Ga. Architect, private plans. Owners, Southern Railway Company Washington, D. C. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 50 by 460 feet and five stories, 50 by 237 feet. Contract awarded to R. M. Walker, Atlantic, Ga.

Brewery (add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, Thirty-second and Master streets. Brick and concrete, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. & J. H. Morris, Trenton, N. J.

Post Office. Bowling Green, Ky., $115,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone and steel, fireproof, two stories. Contract awarded to Plowman Construction Company, 1001 Chestnut streets.

Post Office, Big Stone, Gap, Va. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone and steel, fireproof, two stories. Bids opened as follows: Plowman Construction Co., 1001 Chestnut street, $90,880; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, $95,400; Thos. H. Melton, Washington, D. C., $95,800; D. J. Phillips., Newport News, Va., $97,693; WestchesterEngineering Co., N. Y. City, $98,900; J. Seay & Co., Concord, N. C., $99,347; W. H. Fissell & Co., N. Y. City, $101,700; Geo. Becking, Chattanooga, Tenn., $103,609; Holaday & Crouse, Greensboro, N. C., $104,000.

Stable & Warehouse, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, Charles Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Christian Geisenhauser, Lancaster, Pa. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 47 by 80 feet, and 80 by 68 feet. Contract awarded to Herman Wohlsen, Lancaster, Pa.

City Hall, Cumberland, Md., $90,000. Architects, Holmbol & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va. Owner, City of Cumberland; Stone, brick and concrete, two stories, 96 by 85 feet. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

P. N. Meyers (O), Franklin and Poplar streets. J. Goreton (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $1600. Store and dwelling, 715 Green street.

M. Bernstein (O), 924 North Second street. H. Weintrob (C), 933 North Second street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

Bobb, Rodgers & Co. (O), 1213 Poplar street. Mitchell & Clements (C), 2 and 4 South Hicks. Cost, $750. Store.

H. Potowick (O), Fourth and Carpenter streets. Charles Finkestein (C), 716 Tree street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 558 Chestnut street.

Sol. Sheslack (O), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $3550. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 16 x 57 feet, 734 South Fourth street.

F. & L. Davis (O), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, $9800. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 43 feet, Park avenue, South Champlost street.

C. A. Shelzime (O), 2023 South Broad street. F. R. Williams (C), 1432 Wolf street. Cost, $7000. Brick, store and halls, two story, 65 x 29 feet. Cost, $100,2000. (35) two-story dwellings and stores, 16 x 40 feet, brick, Twenty-fourth and Moore streets.

Frank Mauran (O), 239 Land Title Building. Cost, $12,000. (4) two-story dwellings, stone, 39 x 28 feet; wing, 21 x 14 feet, each, Stenton, Pa.

William L. Huland (O), 424 Chew street. Cost, $7600. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 42 feet, Fourth and Olney streets.

Frederick N. Storch (O), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, $37,800. (29) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 36 feet, Twenty-third and Pierce streets.

E. G. Kolb (O), Fifteenth and Snyder avenue. F. A. Havens (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $15,000. (1) three-story dwelling, 50 x 33 feet, Stenton and Gowan avenues.

Karl Kundsen (O), 6030 Norwood street. E. F. Pagan (C), 5938 North Park avenue. Cost, $2000. (1) two-story, 16 x 39 feet, dwelling, Mervine and Champlost streets.

James Boyd (O), 3549 Ella street. Cost, $5000, for (5) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 28 feet, A and Tioga streets.

Howard N. Enoch (O), Holmesburg, Pa. Cost, $2200. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 40 feet, Welsh road and Gaspin street.

Walter S. Bauer (O), 246 East Walnut lane. Cost, $54,000. (19) two-story brick stores and dwellings, 15 x 54 feet, Seventeenth and Pulaski avenue.

Margaret E. McAllish (O), 6815 Greenway avenue. Philip Worbeck (C), 6806 Upland street. Cost, $2700. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 16 x 37 feet, 6813 Greenway avenue.

William H. Haines (O), 2214 Spring Garden street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $2000. Offices, 2214 Spring Garden street.

Waldorf Lunch Co. (O), 48 South Eighth street. Ed. Fay & Sons (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $1600. Store, 16-18 South Fifteenth street.

P. L. A. Bocetta (O), 717 South Eighth street. Nakolas Villecco (C), 810 Wilder street. Cost, $3500. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 18 x 44 feet. 825 South Eighth street.

David Halstead (O), Green and Johnson street. J. R. Wigigns (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $5000. Garage, one-story, 33 x 40 feet, Green and Johnson streets, Germantown.

James Doan Co. (O), 611 Cherry street. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $5000. Factory, two story, 48 x 53 feet, 1116-22 Olive street.

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Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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Alterations and Additions

Mrs. Anna Foster (O), 531 South Sixtieth street. H. M. Houspuper (C), 6047 Haverford avenue. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 531 South Sixtieth street.

Harry Moseback (O), 929 Market street. Werner & Pfleidever (C), Drexel Bldg. Cost, $2000. Restaurant.

M. Perpro (O), 1711 North Twenty-first street. N. Pozinsky (C). Cost, $350. Store and dwelling, 1910 South Tenth street.

J. L. Harmann (O), 4136 Lancaster avenue. James M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling. Brick, 4125 Lancaster avenue.

S. Gutterhart (O), 340 Catharine street. Fred Zwate (C), 1373 Snyder avenue. Cost, $375. Dwelling, 331 Kauffman street.

Mrs. V. Kleim (O), 1618 Jefferson street. J. Frank Grant (C), 1625 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $450. Dwelling, brick, 1618 Jefferson street.

Philadelphia Cricket Club (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. John Owens (C), 7215 Germantown avenue. Cost, $12,000.

J. E. McClure (O), 1532 Sansom street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $500. Picture Framing, 1532 Sansom street.

E. S. Cuthbertson (O), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, Main and Pennsdale streets.

Cunningham Piano Co. (O), 1101 Chestnut street. James Doyle Sons (C), 878 North Forty-sixth street. Cost, $900. Piano factory, Fiftieth and Parkside avenue.

E. G. Kolb (O), Fifteenth and Snyder avenue. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $700. Garage. Stenton and Gowen avenue.

William E. Robertson (O), 327 South Seventeenth street. F. Wurtz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling, 327 South Seventeenth street.

Kahn & Greenberg (O), 137 South Thirteenth street. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $5700. Office and store, 2330 Market street.

Richard L. Austin (O), Chestnut Hill. W. J. Patterson (C), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Cost, $1800. Dwelling, 430 West Chestnut avenue.

Frank C. Buhl (O), 4408 Lancaster avenue. William F. Munger (C), 4322 Lancaster avenue. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling.

M. Larken (O), 2511 South Eighth street. Harry Marcus (C), 219 Montrose street. Cost, $440. Dwelling and store, Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

James Alcone (O), 308 Harrison Building. James Anderson (C), 1321 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $950. Wagon shed, Rhawn and Caster road.

National Umbrella Fring Co. (O), Thirtieth and Thompson streets. George W. Whitmas (C), 403 East Penn street. Cost, $600. Storage, Penn and Pelfield street.

Mrs. Annie Barry (O), Atlantic City, N. J. W. B. Paishall (C), 1510 Cuthbert street. Cost, $600. Saloon, 1949 Ridge avenue.

Joseph McKinley (O), 3335 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Wagon shed, 3504 North Palethorp street.

Penn Charter School (O), 8 South Twelfth street. Scott Eng. and Const. Co. (C), 1716 Ludlow stret. Cost, $750. School.

John H. Smaltz (O), Eleventh and Race streets. Turner Forman Co. (C), 1314 Arch street. Cost, $110,000. Mfg., 128 Wood street. Cost, $30,000. Addition to factory, Twelfth and Wood streets. Cost, $30,000. Addition to factory, Twelfth and Wood streets.

William Silverman (O), 1010 South Second street. S. Schultz (C), 1010 Moyamensing avenue. Cost, $425. Store and dwelling, 2037 South Fifth street.

Fred W. Taylor (O), Chestnut Hill. Cost, $800. Stable, storage, St. Martin's.

Mrs. F. Arnold (O), 3017-15 North Twenty-second street. Paul Breese (C), 2060 Stella street. Cost, $300. Brick, stone, 3015-17 North Twenty-second street.

Jacob Malen (O), 6019 Market street. T. S. Applegate (C), 328 North Fifty-third street. Cost, $750. Store and dwelling, 147 South Sixtieth street.

Morris Levenson (O), 969 North Sixth street. W. W. Kline (C), 25 North Third street. Cost, $550. Office, 2808 North Twenty-second street.

J. S. Draper, Boston, Mass. White Fireproofing Co., New York. Cost, $4300. Stores and offices, 329-31 North Broad street.

Cudahy Packing Co. (O), Ninth and Girard avenue. Raymond Concrete Pile Co. (C). Land Title Building. Cost, $10,000. Freight siding, Ninth and Girard avenue.

Cudahy Packing Co. (O), Ninth and Girard avenue. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $1000. Wholesale market, Ninth and Girard avenue.

Alphonse Struhmiller (O), York and Trenton streets. Cunningham & Bartholow (C), 1614 Orthodox street. Cost, $1000. Stable, 3465 Phillip street.

David Strodes (O), 4715 Cedar avenue. R. W. Strids & Son (C), 6 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $700. Carpenter shop, 12 North Nineteenth street.

George F. Ott (O), 213 Buttonwood street. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 West Thompson street. Cost, $2000. Shops and offices, 209-13 Buttonwood street.

Mrs. C. B. Bartolett (O), 625 North Sixteenth street. O. J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $4000. Store, 922 Filbert street.

N. Snellenburg & Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, $65.00. Department store.

Geo. Blackman (O), 1510 Federal street P. Glasslofer (C), 470 N. Twenty-first street. Cost, $1480. Stable and dwelling.

George P. Newton & Co. (O), North American Building. Guarantee Construction Co. (C), 140 Cedar avenue, New York. Cost, $30,000. Coal pockets, Chestnut street and Schuylkill River.

Wm. Henry (O), Sixteenth and Moore streets. E. E. Winrich (C), 5018 Baltimore avenue. Store and dwelling, Sixteenth and Moore streets.

Max Katzman (O), 203 S. Fifth street. F. Guate (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $4600. Store and dwelling, 414 S. Fifth street.

J. E. & H. M. Eddishow (O), 311 E. York street. L. D. Stiles (C), 142 Harman street. Cost, $1800. Store, Pastorius and Bayton streets.

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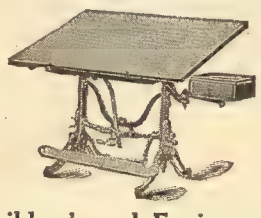
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Dr. R. H. Johnson (O), Eighteenth and Summit avenue. Frank W. Allison Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling.

C. J. Heppe & Son (O), Sixth and Thompson streets. G. Fassel (C), 128 E. Chelten avenue. Cost, $2000. Storage, 1304 N. Sixth street.

Wm. N. Hornor (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa., E. J. Shuttleworsh (C) 3054 Kensington avenue. Cost, $1000. Stores and dwelling, 3149-51 Kensington avenue.

M. Laurin (O). 6314 Vine street. Cost, $780. Store and dwelling.

Harry L. Canton (O), 2943 Frankford avenue. Pomeroy Construction Co., (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling 2941 Frankford avenue.

Charles L. Brown & Co. (O), S. Broad st. Hanrison C. Rea Co. (C), 711 N. Fifteenth street. Cost, $7000. Apartment House, 536 N. Nineteenth street.

John Wyeth & Bro. (O), Eleventh and Washington avenue. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $400. Storage.

John F. Turner (O), 1518 Susquehanna avenue. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling, 5211 Woodland avenue.

Gattbele Stemle (O), 3445 Sunnyside avenue. Cost, $900. Two stories. Workshops, 16 by 40 feet.

J. J. Brogan (O), 6135 Westminster avenue. Carvan Construction Company (C), 5144 Locust street. Cost, $300. One story, brick, 12 by 13 feet. Office, Girard and Lancaster avenue.

John H. Gordan (O), 2314 Lehigh avenue. Cost, $3000. (2) two story, brick dwellings, 16 by 32 feet. Cost, $3352. Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.

Wm. Halton (O), 4651 Westminster avenue. Cost, $1700. Two stories, 16 by 39 feet, brick dwelling. Cost, $3700. (2) two story, brick dwellings and store, 15 by 50 feet. Forty-ninth and Westminster avenue.

Adam Miller (O), 1322 Bristol street. Cost $4400 (2) two-story, brick dwellings, 16 by 53 feet. Wyoming street, west of Broad street.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BUILDERS.

The National Association of Builders' Exchanges to Convene Here March 13-14.

Prominent builders from all parts of the country, comprising the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and the Pennsylvania Association of Builders' Exchanges, will be in this city on March 13 and 14, to attend the annual convention to be held in the Master Builders' Exchange, 18 to 24 South Seventh street, at which important business relating to the building trades will be transacted.

With a view of stimulating activity, a committee of the Philadelphia Operative Builders' Association has been appointed. The committee is composed of John L. Fry, Henry H. Heist, Daniel Crawford, Jr., William H. Schultz, Judson M. Zane and Harrison N. Diesel.

DISCUSSES CENTRAL REALTY

"Central Realty" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered at the rooms of the Philadelphia Real Estate Brokers' Association, 1114 Girard street, Thursday night, by Edgar G. Gross. He said, in part:

"The character of Market street, from Delaware avenue to Juniper street, has been entirely changed in recent years. Today we have a thoroughfare made up of diversified trades people (not forgetting the moving picture halls), who are more or less dependent upon the great density of travel for their profits.

"From $5000 to $6000 per running foot at Thirteenth and Market streets, prices have increased to $15,000. For certain property $25,000 per running foot and more is asked. The high prices adjacent to City Hall necessarily pushed up values in the middle and eastern end of the street.

"We all have in mind the movement that took place several years since in lower Market street, between Front and Third streets. The proposed construction of the New Jersey tunnel under the Delaware River was the bait that was cast to the unwary purchaser. It cannot be gainsaid that this section will eventually reach the anticipated levels, but it will only come by a realization of the contemplated improvements and through the substantial steady development of this channel of trade.

"With the advance in prices on Market street the merchants who felt their business would not warrant paying such heavy first fixed charges naturally turned to Arch street for new buildings. Lower Arch street, east of Seventh stret, was not affected for years by this influx of new business houses, but as values became higher and higher near Broad street the eastern portion of the street was benefited. I predict that this street will in the near future be taken up by large business houses (not retail).

"The movement to Race street began all of fifteen years ago, and centred in the blocks between Tenth and Twelfth streets. Chestnut street, east of Eleventh street, has seen but few changes. Values have been practically stationary for the last decade, but during this period we have witnessed a wonderful growth in the vicinity of Broad street, Philadelphia's axis. The encroachment of business west of Eighteenth street has been slow, although the market has been active of late. There is an apparent demand that presages better prices.

"On Walnut street values have reached $5500 to $6000 per foot in the block west of Broad street. Twelve years ago buyers could not be induced to pay $2000 for the same. The development for business will soon reach Rittenhouse square, which may be the terminus for stores on this street for some time to come.

"Prices of North Broad street properties have advanced so much that automobile dealers are looking elsewhere for sites. The movement is apparently being diverted to West Market street, where a number of garages have already been built and others are under contemplation. This is a repetition of past experiences, and shows the shifting of trade centres."

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The Lord & Burnham Company, Irvington, N. Y., builders of greenhouses, have in view extensive additions to their plant at Des Plaines, Ill.

** At a meeting of the Municipal Art Society of New York City, held Monday evening, February 13, in the National Art Club Galleries, 119 East Nineteenth street, a number of notable addresses were delivered covering various phases of 'The Artistic Development of New York City." Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., discussed "Building Projections, Existing Ordinances and Changes"; John W. Paris, president of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, the "Influence of Real Estate Developments"; William G. Ford, consulting engineer, "The Jamaica Bay Improvement," and Grosvenor Atterbury, architect, "A Demonstration in Town Planning by the Russell Sage Foundation at Forrest Hills Gardens."

** At the annual banquet of the Philadelphia Real Estate Brokers' Association, at the Hotel Walton on Saturday evening, the speakers included Mayor Reyburn, Congressman J. Hampton Moore, W. Freeland Kendrick, Judge Norris S. Barratt and D. Stuart Robinson. The committee in charge of the banquet consisted of William C. Benkert, William F. Deakyne, Charles L. Brown, Frederick M. Kyle, John H. Sinberg and H. B. Worrell.

** Henry Widmer has been appointed agent for the sales of Garwood dynamos, etc., in Louisiana, the southern half of Mississippi and the city of Mobile, Ala. Milton S. Nettleton has been appointed agent for the company in New Haven, Conn. The office of the Garwood Electric Co. is in the Singer Building and its works at Garwood, N. J.

** E. B. Blandy has been appointed pig-iron manager for Pilling & Crane, Philadelphia, in the New York offices at 71 Broadway. Mr. Blandy formerly represented Matthew Addy & Co. for a number of years, and later became Eastern sales representative for the Tennesse Coal and Iron Co. Up to Fbruary 1 he was the Pittsburg sales manager of the United Steel Co., of Canton, O.

** Seward G. Dobbins, Winchester avenue, Atlantic City, and Miss F. Augusta Naylor, of Atlantic City, were married at Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. George L. Wolfe at his home on Wednesday. They left immediately for Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dobbins is an architect and formerly lived in Philadelphia.

** The American Institute of Electrical Engineers will have a reception and ball at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Feb. 28. This week the members of the society held a session on Tuesday at Schencetady and other sessions on Wednesday and Thursday at Pittsfield.

** A movement to secure a new public library near Forty-ninth street and Chester avenue, West Philadelphia, is progressing. Several plans for the proposed building have been submitted and a site is under consideration. The Chester avenue and Forty-ninth Street Business Men's Association are leading the movement.

Two sites have been suggested, one opposite the Forty-ninth street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and another on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club, should that plot be taken over by the city.

** The Wells Architectural Iron Co. has moved from Nos. 219-221 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street to River avenue and East One Hundred and Fifty-first street, New York City, where a large ground floor building, particularly well adapted for the economical execution of high-grade work, has been fitted.

** A meeting was held Tuesday, February 21, at the Electrical Exhibition in the First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill streets, to consider the question of future electrical exhibitions in this city and the advisability of holding such exhibitions annually or at longer intervals. Many of the large electrical manufacturing companies of the country were represented. W. C. L. Eglin, past president of the National Electric Light Association, was elected chairman.

The electrical exhibitions held in a few of the other large cities were discussed, and it was the consensus of opinion that the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition compared most favorably with any. The general outlook in Philadelphia, as far as electrical development was concerned, was discussed.

Resolutions were offiered appointing a committee to consider the basis on which any future exhibitions in this city should be held, and J. J. Gibson, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was appointed chairman of this committee.

** The Revere Fire Brick Co. has been incorporated at Orange, N. J., with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators are Harry C. Picking, Charles C. Goyer and Frank Ruggles, all of Orange, N. J.

** "A Revolution in Building Materials," is the name of a pamphlet that the Building Brick Association of America is sending to all who write for it. The address is Flatiron Building, New York City.

** It is declared that the contract for the steel to be used in erecting the Vine street pier, on the Delaware river, has been awarded to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Pa., instead of to the Pencoyd Iron Works, here, as had been expected.

It was understood, it is said, that the contract for building the superstructure of the pier had been awarded to W. S. P. Shields because of his asserted assurances that he would have the steel supplied by Pencoyd.

This, it was thought, was the Mayor's reason for giving the contract to Shields, although his bid was $25,000 above that of a Pottstown firm, which offered to do the work for $314,000.

The Mayor believed that if the contract went to the Pencoyd plant it would be of benefit to the city, as the iron works would thereby increase its working force.

** The Pittsburg Nail & Supply Co., Fuller Building, Broadway and Twenty-third street, Manhattan, has opened offices in the Oliver Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

** The Traitel Marble Co., of Webster avenue and East River, Long Island City, has moved its storage yard from 208 East Fifty-sixth street to the Long Island City plant, thus placing the entire establishment in one location. The company wishes to correct the rumor that it has retired from the building business. The company is in business on a larger scale to-day than it ever has been and has one of the best-equipped factories in the United States for handling all kinds of architectural marble work, encaustic and ceramic wall and floor tile, marble mosaic work, wood and marble mantels and fireplaces. The object in bringing all departments into close proximity is to have them under one responsible head and to provide for future development.

** Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2 at the New Willard, Washington, D. C., is the time and place set for the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Inquiry regarding rates and other information may be obtained from Mr. J. W. Shupner, 66 Broadway, New York.

** The offices of the Perry, Matthews-Buskirk Stone Co., 225 Fifth avenue, New York City, are now the headquarters of representatives of the Bedford Quarries Co., which were formerly at No. 1 Madison avenue. Both companies are now known as the Indiana Quarries Co., of which George K. Beddoe, formerly New York manager of the Perry-Matthews-Buskirk Stone Co. will be manager of the Metropolitan district, and F. S. Dickinson, manager of the Bedford Quarries Co., will take care of business outside of the district. The Boston office may be closed, leaving that territory to the New York office, the manager of that office coming to this city.

** Architects using building or structural steel may now procure stock list No. 6 issued by the Carnegie Steel Co. of its Waverly, N. J., warehouse. The list shows sizes of angles, bars and plates and other materials carried in the warehouse and the tonnage of each on hand. This includes triangle wire mesh concrete reinforcement. Edwin A. Amaden is general superintendent

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and Lewis S. Sitts is sales agent of the Waverly warehouse. A telegraph and telephone code is given which will facilitate placing of orders. A table is also printed showing the standard classification of extras on steel bars and shapes as adopted on September 1, 1910.

** The New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co. has recently moved into its new factory building at 356 Garfield avenue, Jersey City. The new plant is one block east of the old building.

** C. W. Whitney, for years San Francisco representative for the Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., of 1133 Broadway, has resigned that position and after March 1 will have the general purchasing agency in New York for the Hammon properties, consisting of the Yuba Construction Co., Natomis Consolidated of California; Boston Machine Shop Co., and the Hammon Engineering Co., which have their main offices in the Alaska Commercial Building in San Francisco.

ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURE

There are architects and architects; there is architecture and architecture. But architecture, in a greater degree than any other among the professions and the arts, is partly a profession and partly an art. The contrast between Inigo Jones and the designer of the speculative builder's row of cottages is something like that between Mendelssohn and the cornet player on an excursion steamer. The one loved his art and lived for it above all else; the other cares principally about getting his meals regularly from day to day. The one aimed high, the other has no ambition; the one was an artist, the other is not.

Unfortunately, in architecture there are many things which tend to dull the artistic sensibilities. Most of us at the outset of our career have imagined ourselves geniuses, or, at any rate, artists to the finger-tips; and we have thought that it is possible to put all else aside and devote ourselves to our art and nothing else, forgetful that a time must come when a living has to be earned, and when the business side must be cultivated. Now, the realization of high ideals in architecture, writes J. H. Graham, in Architecture, can only be accomplished by the aid of clients, except in the rare instances of these later days, when a genius has proclaimed himself by winning competition after competition. Otherwise there is no other way of obtaining work than by seeking it, just as any other professional man has to do. In this respect an architect is, as an artist, handicapped in comparison with his brother artists, the painters and sculptors, who produce and exhibit their works for all to see before they expect commissions to come to them. They are first judged by their works; the architect has to be judged before he can produce his works; unless, indeed, he possesses the means and the courage to build from his own designs in his earlier days. This is so costly a procedure that it is adopted by few. The young architect who has aspired at the outset to write architecture large, who has studied with every intention of being a leading artist in his generation, finds, in the majority of cases, that he has to place architecture in the background and obtaining commissions in the front; and then it may very well follow that the "jobs" by which he makes his daily bread consist of surveys for dilapidations, technical evidence giving, and the thousand-and-one supplements to architectural practice which are very far indeed from being architecture itself. In a little time the architect within him is liable to be crushed. Yet if the vital spark is really there, there is no doubt at all but that it will manifest itself. The trained man, who is truly an architect, cannot help producing buildings which are themselves truly architectural. But in his daily life, such a one has to compete with the purely business man, who, though calling himself an architect, has no architectural capacity whatever, and little sense of the beautiful. Yet a man like this will talk more about architecture than the other, and his works will even appeal more forcibly to the public for which he caters. We could all name "architects" of our own day whose theatres, restaurants and public houses are well appreciated, but who could not, under any circumstances, design a building in good taste. These men make money. We could all equally well point to some friend, highly sensitive, artistic to his finger tips, a designer of beautiful things, who has occasionally carried out a building for a man of taste, and been rewarded therefor by the applause of his brother artists, but the general public neglect to employ him because his work is not showy enough, because he does not boast or push himself, and, above all, because his buildings cost a good deal of money to erect as compared with their showiness. Such a man probably may, if he is fortunate, look forward to ending his days as a draughtsman in a Government office, if he escapes the indignity of the workhouse.

It is generally admitted that art is greater than the artist, and just as generally that the artist in a man is greater than the man himself. When architecture has been at its highest, this has been most true. Though great works have been accomplished by architects who have left names behind them, larger in the public imagination than the buildings which they have created, yet the reverse is generally the case, and the most beautiful buildings of the world, if not the most sumptuous, have been designed by architects whose names have been entirely forgotten. Perhaps Wren is the greatest example of an architect whose name is one to conjure with, yet probably, to any beside Englishmen, St. Paul's Cathedral is more significant than Wren. To them it is only otherwise because Wren's name symbolizes a type of architecture which he was strong enough to introduce, not only in the greatest Church of the Metropolis, but also in the minor churches, of which he built so many; while they also know that he was a man of forcible character, as was also Bramante, the great Italian who preceded him as a pioneer. In both these instances we feel that the man was great, and that the greatness of the man had something to do with the power of his architecture; yet the artist in the end predominated over the man, and we admire the buildings now at this present day more than the character of the man who made them, placing his artistic capabilities above his character. Thus the building comes first, the artist second, and the man third, when viewed from the perspective of a later generation,



Architects
Brockie & Hastings
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RESIDENCE OF W. T. WRIGHT, ST. DAVIDS, PA.

ARCHITECTURE OF WEST POINT

The architectural heritage of West Point was Gothic, and, for the forties and fifties of the nineteenth century, from which it is dated, rather especially good Gothic. It would be hard to name another piece of collegiate Gothic of 1841 so good as the Library of West Point, so sensitively and skillfully designed and so lucky in the choice and combination of its material. Its architect of record was Colonel Delafield, of the engineers, superintendent of the Academy in those years. One cannot help suspecting that he had the assistance of Alexander J. Davis, the most conspicuous of the Gothic architects of the time, who in those years was doing much work in his favorite manner along the Hudson. Nor is this conjecture invalidated by remarking how much better is the West Point Library than his acknowledged works in collegiate Gothic, that of the old Library of Yale, for instance, which is a year later in date, the cadet barracks (1851) are of the same excellent materials as the Library, and in an agreeable and deferential conformity to it in design, though to any higher praise than decency and conformity they do not aspire. The Mess Hall, on the other hand, is a painful example of non-conformity, being a mono-chromatic erection in what was then known as "Norman," and bearing in its design no evidence of any artistic sensibility, which no architect of such sensibility can ever have passed, during the sixty years of its existence, without a vehement yearning to "do something"

[Continued on page 144.]

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DELONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 1, 1911

That Comprehensive Plan.

"The Guide" is pained to observe in certain of its daily contemporaries a disposition to treat with an uncalled-for and wholly unbecoming levity the projects of the Mayor's Comprehensive Plans Committee for the new Philadelphia. Why the dailies should consider it good policy to throw cold water on the artistic development of Philadelphia at a time when all of the principal cities of the United States are engaged in working out projects of a like order The Guide is unable to understand. During all the years of its history, up to the present moment, Philadelphia's development has been haphazard and without system other than that supplied by the natural good taste of its residents; the far-reaching artistic impulse of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and the unremitting efforts of aesthetically-inclined unofficial bodies. The result is that with natural advantages greater than those possessed by any other Eastern city, we have neglected our opportunities to an extent involving the most serious reflection, not only upon our good taste, but in the light of modern municipal conditions upon our good sense as well. In the work of the Comprehensive Plans Committee, with whom are associated many of our foremost architects, a group of public-spirited business men and representatives of the leading artistic and aesthetic guilds of the city, we have the first definite, organized, practical and systematic attempt to co-ordinate, assimilate and harmonize the best thought of the finest minds dealing with this much-discussed and little understood subject. Cities beautiful may not be made piecemeal. They may not be left to the accidents of chance, private benevolence or natural development. They come when they come at all in the shape of carefully matured, well-considered, far-reaching and, in the widest sense, "comprehensive" general plans. The plans now being submitted to the public are, as a matter of course, to some extent, tentative; to a considerable degree dependent upon conditions not perhaps hopefully immediate, and are subject, logically, to such revision, change, modification and adaptation as may seem necessary to those charged in the future with their execution.

They constitute, however, a long, a praiseworthy and, in every sense, a notable step in the right direction. And, as such, they merit and they should receive in place of the thoughtless and ill-considered ridicule of the more volatile element of the community, the fullest and most enthusiastic support of every real, rational, right-thinking Philadelphian.

The day of the "pull-back" and the "fogy" in this good old Quaker city is a thing of the past. There should be located somewhere an equally convenient limbo into which to shunt the scoffer and the professional decryer of everything savoring of an approach to real progress. The wave of sentiment behind the City Beautiful idea is world-wide. It represents the highest aspirations of growing popular intelligence.

The Question of Light and Environment.

A phase of present-day building that is interesting as showing the growing demand for better lighting and a more pleasing environment is the comparatively new idea of buying up adjoining property solely to conserve these conditions. It is common nowadays to see the owners of large office and apartment buildings buy three or four times as many lots as are immediately necessary to the building in view so as to insure proper lighting and ventilation and in isolated instances to bring neighboring structures into something approximating reasonable architectural harmony with the improvement projected.

It was this same keen sense of the importance of effective lighting and pleasing surroundings that impelled Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis in selecting a site for the new building for his publications to choose the historic corner at Sixth and Walnut streets. Here, Mr. Curtis has secured, with a reasonable guarantee of permanency, a degree of light, ventilation and agreeable prospect such as may be had at no other point convenient to the heart of the city. With Independence Square on the East and Washington Square on the South, the new Curtis Building has an outlook admirable from every angle. By the way this Washington Square district is rapidly becoming the publishing centre of Philadelphia. Besides the new Curtis building which, when completed, will occupy the centre block on the Walnut street side from Sixth to Seventh, there is the J. B. Lippincott building on the East, David McKay on the South and W. B. Saunders, the well-known medical and legal publisher, on the West.

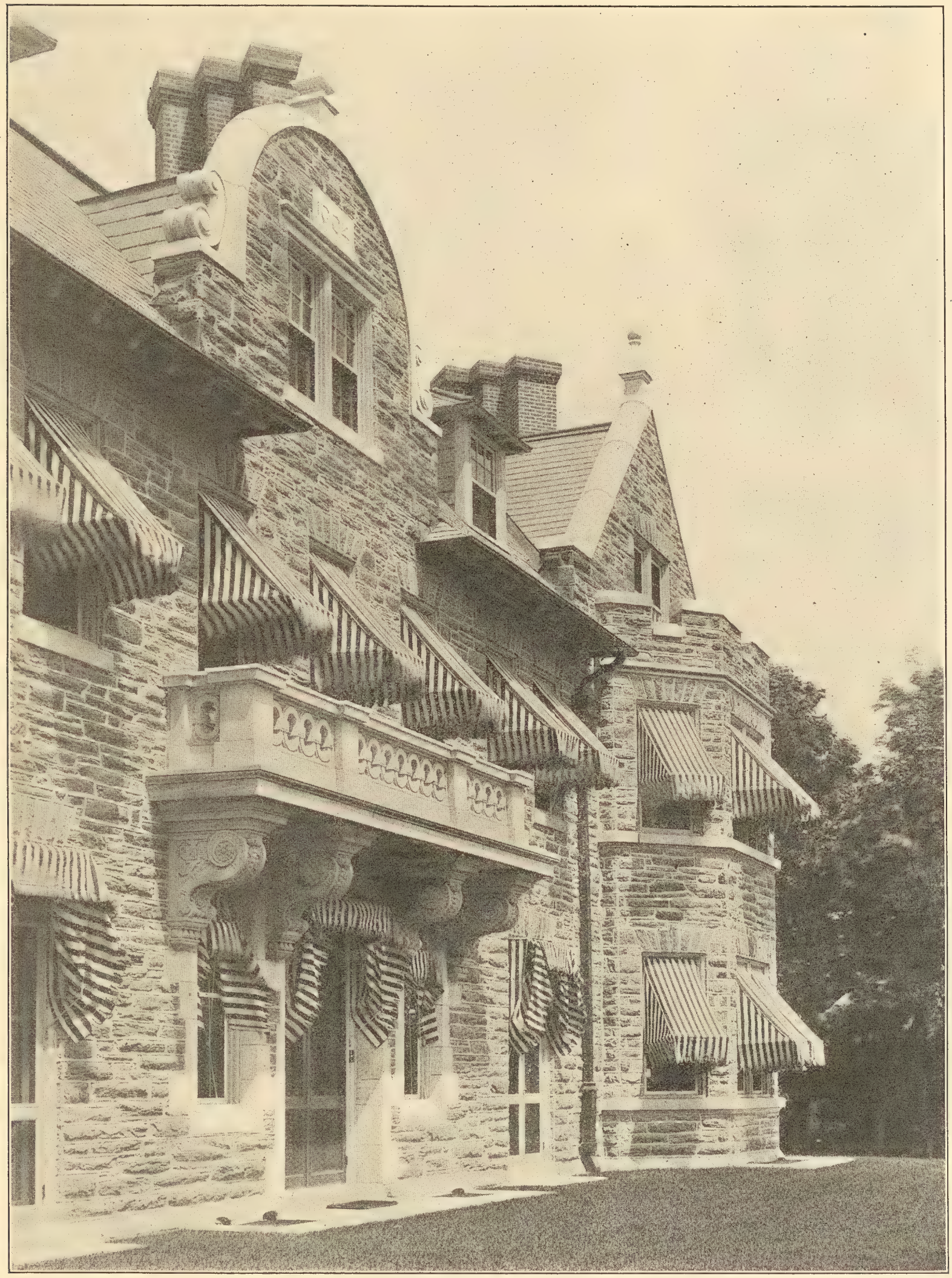
ARCHITECTURE OF WEST POINT

[Continued from page 143.]

to it. The academic building, of which Richard Morris Hunt was the nominal architect, though one perceives in it hardly any marks of the aggressive individuality of his work in any style which admitted of any, shows a general conformity in design with the more creditable of the earlier erections in design, but not in material, being a monochrome of a cold bluish gray. But these three buildings—the Library, the Cadet Barracks and the Academic building—were the data, so to speak, of the architecture of the new West Point. Since they were not to be demolished, the architects of any extension were clearly "instructed" by the facts of the case to a conformity with them in point of style; to do "likewise" and as much better as they could.

The result, as one sees it on the ground, even as one gets glimpses of it from the opposite shore, must be acclaimed as an inspiring success. The white mass and engaged colonnade of the classic Memorial Hall were also, unhappily for the complete unity of the work, a datum of design, as well as the gray Gothic of the academic buildings, and this was, in the view from across the river, the most conspicuous of all the buildings, being anomalous in its site, as well as in its material and treatment, and very questionably so perched upon the outer edge of the plateau as to obstruct the outward view. Such general conformity as the case admitted has been maintained by the treatment of the long outward flank of the riding hall, which comes nearest to Memorial Hall as a mere retaining wall, without any architectural decoration or architectural features, only vertically scored with the plain piers of the buttresses of the long, straight flank of the riding hall, pierced with plain unmodeled openings, so that, like the ramparts of Mount St. Michel, it seems a part and outgrowth of the natural cliff, a work of nature as much as of art. There is no other so impressive a cisatlantic instance of this particular effect.—Montgomery Schuyler in the Architectural Record.

** Announcement is made by Secretary W. W. Macon that the headquarters of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers are now located in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, the 13-story building devoted wholly to housing engineering societies.



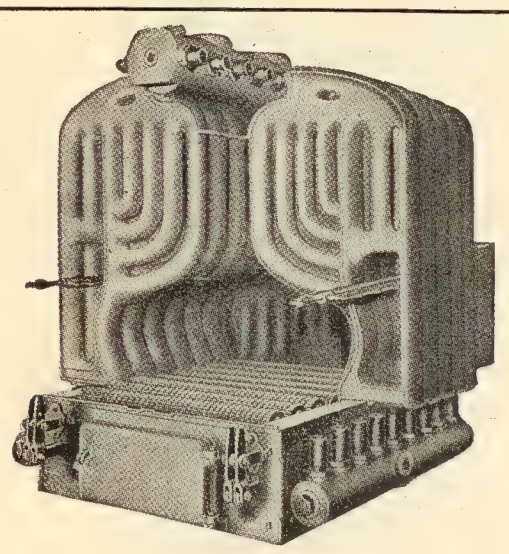
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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE OF W. T. WRIGHT, ST. DAVIDS, PA.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

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** W. A. Birdsall & Co., 74 Mechanic street, Newark, N. J.; have organized to conduct a jobbing business in boilers, radiators, vacuum cleaners and heating specialties. Mr. Birdsall was formerly with the Model Heating Co., which was recently absorbed by the McCrum-Howell Co.



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A COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN ARCHITECTS

[From the London Builder.]

It has been said that one of the reasons why American builders can accomplish work at a pace which seems incredible when compared with our usual progress, is the completeness and excellence of the details furnished by the architects and the high standard of knowledge among American architects' assistants of the methods of manufacturers and practical workers in the building trades. Americans familiar with the work of drawings of English architects are apt to chaff at our details, and say that they are mere sketches, alleging also that, except in rare instances, they have to be remade by draughtsmen in the manufacturers' shops before they can be regarded as intelligible to the average workman.

One is forever reading or hearing of the "rush" in which everything is supposed to be done "on the other side," and a certain amount of credence must be atached to such persistent reports; but there must be quiet places where, free from the distracting influence of pressure and hurry, men study calmly the plans and details for the remarkable enterprises for which the United States is so well known.

That architecture in America, notwithstanding the vast shoal of cheap, speculative building amongst which it finds itself, averages very high as compared with standards of European countries, goes without the saying. In monumental work, especially public work, the Americans, as represented by McKim, White, Burnham, Cass Gilbert, Carrere, Hornbostel, Swartwout—to mention a few of the names we all know—may be considered the peers of the French; in the architecture of commercial buildings, what architects of any other country can be compared with their men Sullivan, McKim and Burnham? In the field of ecclesiastical work there are Maskueray, Cram, Hastings and Maginnis, who are the equals of our own best designers, and whose opportunities have been greater. As to domestic architecture, in which we have, during some years, been credited with the leading position, is not that also to be fairly challenged by such artists as Charles Platt, Wilson Eyre, Frank Wright, Elmer Grey, Albro and Lindenberg, Bragdon, Stratton and Baldwin, and a whole host of others? And in every branch of their work, whether the smallest cottage or the greatest public structures, there is evidence of the most careful, painstaking and often brilliant study of details; and no one with the least knowledge of how work is done in our American contemporaries' studios can doubt that this is due to the enthusiasm they put into it. But aside from the enthusiasm and active leadership which an architect must himself take in his work, he must have the support and assistance of better-trained and better sophisticated draughtsmen than it is our present lot to be able to obtain in England.

THE NEW CITY BEAUTIFUL

Mayor's Comprehensive Plans to Transform City Illustrated at Meeting in His Office.

Interest in the projects for a new Philadelphia as put in shape by the Mayor's Comprehensive Plans Committee, is not by any means confined to city officials and members of the Committee.

Among the nearly two hundred men who assembled at the meeting of the Plans Committee on Friday, were the following: Ralph Blum, chairman of the Comprehensive Plans Committee; Samuel Rea, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; John Burt, of the Board of Education; William R. Tucker, former Port Warden; Theodore C. Search, George D. Widener, City Controller John M. Walton, Jacob J. Seeds, W. S. P. Shields, city contractor; City Treasurer Murrell Dobbins; C. W. Summerfield, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; George Elliott, Joseph F. Hasskarl, director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries; Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of the Department of Health and Charities; John H. Fow, John T. Windrim, architect; Oscar Thompson, Henry Clay, Director of the Department of Public Safety; James F. McLaughlin, chief of the Electrical Bureau; William S. Vare, Recorder of Deeds; J. Henry Williams, Benjamin B. Opdyke and State Representative Eugene J. McAleer.

The plans, nearly all of which are drawn on a large scale, completely cover the walls of the reception room, and groups of spectators stood rooted before the more ambitious of the projects as if fascinated.

All along the Parkway, from City Hall plaza to Snyder's Woods, where it is proposed to construct a vast convention hall and stadium, rise up splendid buildings calculated to make the ancient Greeks and Romans look well to their laurels. A magnificent structure, intended to house the Courts of Justice, rivets the eye at the eastern end of the splendid boulevard show.

Fronting on either side of the Parkway rise other impressive designs in marble of

impeccable purity, adorned with columns and presenting facades of ravishing beauty. Mr. Hicks declared that these are to be the future homes of the Franklin Institute, the American Philosophical Society, the Municipal Library and some other institutions in which Philadelphians take a pardonable pride.

Possibly the most impressive view of the Comprehensive Plans in so far as they effect the Parkway, is had from Sixteenth street, looking toward City Hall. The sweep embraces the southwest corner of Broad and Arch streets.

The vista from Sixteenth street to Fairmount Park is hardly less inviting. Along this section of the great show avenue to be Chief Hicks conducted his entranced listeners, swinging his Aladdin lamp and explaining how the plans of the city beautiful had grown, building by building, until the detached plans were all rolled into one. and reduced to paper.

Mr. Hicks continued his tour along the Parkway until he and his party ran into a municipal art gallery, which he said would occupy the site of the Spring Garden reservoir.

"This great art gallery," declared Mr. Hicks, "will be a fitting object for the thousands of visitors who will flock to Philadelphia to focus their gaze upon. It will be a fitting companion piece, so to speak, to the City Hall at the other end of the boulevard."

Taking up a position before the great convention hall Mr. Hicks explained to his hearers that the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Reading Railway pass before the door of the hall.

Mr. Hicks explained that the great convention hall and the stadium occupy a "natural valley," making excavation unnecessary.

The reports of the various sub-committees were at this meeting presented to the committee as a whole and formally approved.

THE BEST USE OF BRICK WORK

The Commoner Methods of Bonding Brick Walls and Their Respective Values Both in Appearances and Stability—The Passing of the "Pressed Brick Front."

If "pigs is pigs," doubtless, by the same token, "bricks is bricks" and also "mortar is mortar." Notwithstanding the profoundity of this truism, it is just as well to remember that there are bricks and bricks and that there is mortar and mortar too, and that both, when brought together in a wall, mutually interact and are susceptible to large diversity of treatment. This very possibility of different combination affords the architect a field for the exercise of not a little ingenuity. To call the attention of the layman—especially the layman who has a house to build—to the possibilities presented is the purpose of this paper. Most people consider one brick wall much the same as another, and consequently there has been no stimulus to strive for artistic effect in brick texture. One way in which that desired end may be hastened is by becoming fully cognizant of the resources within our grasp, says H. D. Eberlein, in "House and Garden." It is high time for us to realize the possibilities of our structural stuffs in this era of extensive building, when on every hand there is the will, backed by abundant means, to secure the best results that can be achieved by the union of the architect's and builder's arts.

Until quite recently in America far too little use has been made of the capabilities of brick as a means of architectural expression, and the thrall of pressed brick and running bond as the dominant type of brick masonry is by no means shaken off yet, though there are unmistakable indications of education in taste. We are too much accustomed to look upon an exterior wall surface as an inevitable necessity, rather than as an opportunity for seemly decoration, or for insuring harmony with the surroundings. Surfaces of brick, stone, plaster and even wood, lend themselves to artistic and varied treatment, though none in that respect are superior to brick in the wide range of variety attainable. Lacking perhaps some of the virile strength and rigidity, perhaps too, some of the stern dignity of stone, it furnishes a medium more readily adaptable to the many-sided expression of creative activity to be found in an advanced stage of culture. In point of color and texture, the brick wall has but few limitations to impose on the architect. The style of architecture for a building once determined, the owner and the architect have a great assortment of possible wall textures and colors to pick from. Although one texture of wall surface may be just as appropriate as another for the particular style of architecture to be employed, still the man who is to live in the house may have his strong preferences to which it were advisable to give particular attention.

In speaking of the texture of a wall we must take into consideration the kind of bricks used, their shape and size, their color, their bond, that is to say, the way in which they are laid to give a distinctive pattern to the wall face, the mortar joints and finally, the kind of mortar used. As to the kind of brick available, it is gratifying to note that we are happily passing from the depressing reign of pressed brick and coming more and more to the use of brick of rough texture and varied color. It need scarcely be said that the results are infinitely more artistic and satisfactory in every way. During much of the nineteenth century, after the rought brick of Colonial and Post-colonial times had been supplanted by pressed brick, nearly all brickwork was from an aesthetic point of view, as one writer has put it, "the antithisis of everything good." "The brick-maker's ideal," he continues, "seems to have been a single shape and size, a surface like cut cheese and a color like a firecracker." With such dull and unpromising material, whose "'faultily faultless' surface finish and absolute uniformity of color" were fatal to inspiration, not much could be expected of the brick architecture of the period. It was not until bricks of different shapes and sizes and varied colors began to reassert their claims that the trammels of deadly monotony were thrown off and it became possible to impart some individuality of expression to a building through its material fabric.

Many of the rough-textured bricks, instead of being pressed out in a mould with unerring mathematical precision and provoking evenness, are vertically cut into shape by wire, so that a roughened and apparently coarsely porous face is given the sides to be exposed in building, and in this condition they are burned intensely hard. This surface, especially when wide, gravelly, mortar joints are used, weathers admirably, and under the influence of atmospheric condition soon puts on a mellowness of tone that could never be hoped for on a smooth brick surface.

In color, the rough bricks range from deep shades of purplish brown, bluish red, copper, green and russet to lighter and more brilliant hues including reds and buffs. The perfectly natural blending of two or more colors in one brick, without offensively glaring contrasts, prevents all garishness of effect or any appearance or studied artificiality. Though in some instances coloring matter is added to the clay before burning, in the majority of rough-textured bricks the color is entirely due to the natural qualities of the clay used and to the firing. The soft and rich appearances of a wall of such material invariably harmonizes with the surroundings and, with its welcome variations in color, produces an impression of fitness to the situation that could never be reached by the unsympathetic surface and rigidity of uniform "firecracker" color presented by an expanse of pressed brick.

The way in which bricks are laid or the bond, is an important consideration. The most



common bond, in fact almost the only one employed during a great part of the nineteenth century, is the running bond, in which all the courses are composed of "stretchers," that is to say, bricks laid lengthwise, the only "headers" or endwise bricks visible being at frequent intervals where their use is made obligatory by the local building laws to tie the face-wall to the backing. Each course breaks joints vertically with the courses immediately above and below. Running bond is perhaps the simplest and certainly the least interesting and artistic way of laying brick and has little to commend it except consideration of economy when a misguided desire for smug precision outwardly prompts the use of a pressed brick facing. Of course, running bond gets the greatest superficial display out of a given number of expensive facing bricks. An example of this method is interesting, apart from the attractive simplicity of the house, as showing a rational and tasteful use of second-hand brick. It is interesting also to note the simple and effective method of ornamentation adopted in countersinking a course above the windows of the first floor. The slightly projecting foundation capped by a drip course is worth attention, too.

The Flemish bond, in which every course consists of alternate headers and stretchers is, after the running bond, the one we most commonly meet with, having been generally used in our brick building of Colonial date, in which theb lack header and red stretcher effect is so often noticeable. Flemish bond is constructionally honest, artistic and satisfying, and its almost universal employment in modern building of Colonial style, cannot be too strongly commended. The wall of the "Gloria Dei" or Old Swedes' Church, of Philadelphia, shows an excellent example of Flemish bond where the headers are brought into rather unusual prominence by the bluish-black glaze with which most of them are encrusted. This vitreous glaze, it has been suggested by some experts, was in a measure accidental and due to immediate exposure to a too fierce firing that melted the sand particles in which this particular sort of brick abounds.

The double-stretcher Flemish bond which, as its name denotes, consists of two stretchers together, followed by a single header in all courses, the headers being laid above the joints between the two stretchers in the course next below. It is coming more and more into vogue in America and has been used in some of our largest buildings with signal success. For the vertical joints between the contiguous stretchers, mortar colored to exactly match the bricks is often used, thus making a blind joint and giving the effect of one double-length stretcher. The use of double-stretcher Flemish bond sets a big, broad scale and can be employed to advantage in large wall surfaces, particularly where it is desired to take off somewhat from the appearance of height as the strongly marked horizontal lines have that effect. This feature can be further emphasized by slightly increasing the thickness of the horizontal mortar joints.

English bond and Dutch cross bond, like both the single-stretcher and double-stretcher Flemish bond, are replete with artistic feeling and deserve to be far more widely known and used than they now are in America. Not only are they essentially artistic, but they are strong and honest in structure. Both English bond and Dutch cross bond have alternate courses, the one wholly of stretchers and the next wholly of headers, but in the English bond the stretchers of all the courses come directly above each other, while, in the Dutch cross bond, the stretchers of the first and fifth courses break joints with the stretchers of the third and seventh courses respectively, and thus throughout, giving a half-invisible, diagonally diapered appearance if the mortar joints and the hue of the bricks be judiciously arranged. If one choose to put it so, running bond might be termed a degenerate form of Dutch cross bond with all the headers left out. Take out the alternate courses of headers and bring the courses of stretchers together and you have running bond. One is tempted to remark that this is only an example of its being but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The bonds hitherto mentioned are the most usual kinds, although there are others and one also meets with special adaptations of recognized types, but it is quite sufficient for general purposes to remember the five enumerated. In fact, many people, who are supposed to have some knowledge of such matters, have difficulty in keeping the differences clear. Before leaving the subject, attention should be directed to two examples of walls built entirely of headers. In the Bryce house in Annapolis the vertical joints are broken and the effect is somewhat similar to the grains in an ear of Country Gentleman corn; in the Colony Club in New York, the vertical joints are unbroken and the effect is rather startling. One eminent architectural critic branded it as "immoral brickwork." Of course, it would be impossible for it to hold together were it not for the Portland cement in our modern mortar.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Mr. George W. Barr, widely and well-known to the heating trade and for many years associated with the Isaac Shepard Company as manager of the Heating Department, entered upon his duties as manager of the Philadelphia branch of the United States Radiator Corporation on February 1. This company manufactures the splendid line of heating appliances so favorably known to the trade, including "Furman," "Capitol" and "Sunray" boilers, "Triton" "Puritan," "Florentine" and "Sunray" radiators and other high-grade heating specialties. A new office and showroom has been opened at 122 North Thirteenth street, where samples are on display and where inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention. Mr. Barr's experience in the heating field, his conspicuous success as a sales agent, and his wide acquaintance among builders, architects and the heating trade, assure him a successful career in his new field.

* * *

J. Schlesinger, specialist in cabinet-work, store fronts and store equipment, has moved his office from 10 West Thirty-fourth street to his factory building at 222-4 East Thirty-seventh street, New York City.

* * *

John M. Carrere, the New York achitect, member of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, still lies in a semi-conscious condition at the Presbyterian Hospital, in that city. Mr. Carrere was injured in a collision between his cab and a trolley car. At first it was feared that he would not survive, but since the surgeons found that he had not sustained a fracture of the skull, the chances of his recovery have improved.

* * *

W. B. Kilpatrick, formerly of the National Paint Works, has been placed in charge of the newly-opened office of the Detroit Graphite Co., at Detroit, 405 Colorado building.

* * *

Henry W. Vogel has been elected president of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, and Frederick Noble secretary.

** The Reading Heater & Supply Co., Reading, Pa., has organized to conduct a heating and plumbing supply business. Among the principals is Alvin W. Varney, formerly with the United States Radiator Co.

** The United State Radiator Corporation, at its first meeting in 1911, selected Detroit as the permanent headquarters of the corporation. The removal from the temporary headquarters in Dunkirk, N. Y., will be made within two or three months. A semi-annual dividend was declared of 3½% on the preferred stock for the half year ending December 31, 1910. The stock was put on a quarterly dividend-paying basis and a dividend declared for the quarter ending March 31.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 25, 1911	
Number of Transfers	533
Amount of Transfer	$1,270,850
Cash Consideration	$389,220
Ground Rent Consideration	$1,421.24
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	$389,220
Mortgage Consideration	$881,630

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F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

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John L. Gaumer Co., 22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

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Shellenberger & Smith, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

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Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st., Phila.

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Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

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Phila. Steam Heating Co., 1313-1319 Cherry st., Phila.

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Phila. Steam Heating Co., 1313-1319 Cherry st., Phila.

Printing and Publishing.
Lyon & Armor, 124 N. 7th st., Phila.

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Benj. B. Funston & Co., 146 N. 10th st., Phila.

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AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 10. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Garage and Cottage, Rydal, Pa. $18,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owner, Wm. F. Denegre, St. James' Hotel. Stone, 3 stories, 35 by 70 feet; wing, 30 by 30 feet. Architects taking bids due March 10th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; S. Fesmier, Glenside, Pa.; A. R. Smith, Oak Lane; M. B. Hauser, Glenside, Pa. E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. 15th street, and Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Norristown, Pa. $10,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Bldg., Owner, Charles A. Gehret, Norristown, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 48 by 36 feet, tile roof, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due March 10th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; M. Lawler, Norristown, Pa.; J. N. Cassell, Norristown, Pa.; W. H. Schoffner, Norristown, Pa.; Richard Kerns, Bridgeport, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Residence, St. Martins, Phila. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Bldg. Brick, 2½ stories, 52 by 28 feet, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due March 9th. F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street, is figuring.

School, Princeton, N. J., $68,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis. Owner, School Board of Princeton. Stone, 3 stories. Wm. R. Matthew, Princeton, N. J., submitted the lowest bid and will probably receive contract.

Stable, Merion, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Penna. Bldg. Owner, M. J. McMenamin, Arcade Bldg. Stone, 2 stories, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Seventeenth and Pearl streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Jos. Kane, 2128 Race street. Brick, 4 stories, 84 by 33 feet, slag roof. Plans about completed. Owner will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Strafford, Pa. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Bldg. Owners' name withheld. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 66 by 24 feet. Architect taking bids due March 11th. Stacey Reeves & Son, 1611 Filbert street, are figuring.

Parochial School, Manayunk, Phila., $75,000. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Holy Family, Rev. Jas. J. Hannigan, 242 Hermitage street. Stone and brick, 3 stories, 65 by 140 feet, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 11th. The following are figuring: Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane; Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg.; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 S. Twentieth street; E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue; W. J. McShane, 417 S. Thirteenth street.

Office and Factory, 721 Sansom street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt Drexel Bldg. Owners, David Atlas, Seventh and Sansom streets. Brick, 3 stories, 21 by 91 feet, slag roof steam heat. Owner taking bids. W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 N. Second street, are figuring.

Stockhouse, East Falls, Phila., $30,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Hohenadel Brewing Co. East Falls. Brick and steel, frame, concrete floors, 2 stories, 52 by 50 feet. Architects are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence (alt. and add.), 109 N. Fifth street, Camden, N. J., $3500. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street Camden, N. J. Owner, Dr. J. S. Owens on premises. Brick, 3 stories, 20 by 30 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, Charles I. Brocke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owner, F. L. Mead, Merchantville, N. J. Concrete and frame, 2½ stories, 35 by 45 feet. Owner is taking bids. C. R. Knapp & Co., Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, Francis A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, R. C. Ware, 1010 Arch street. Stone and plaster 2½ stories, 47 by 48 feet. Architect taking additional bids due March 9th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; W. Harry Roberts, Grassland, Pa., are figuring.

Nurses' Home, 1340 Lombard street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Visiting Nurses' Society, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Post Office, Connellsville, Pa. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. Owners U. S. Govt. Treasury Dept. Stone and steel, 2 stories. Owners taking bids due April 10th. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.; Plowman Const. Co., 1001 Chestnut street, are figuring.

Garage and Factory, Thirty-third street, near Market street, $120,000. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owners' name withheld. Brick, steel and concrete, 5 stories, 80 by 200 feet. Slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, West Phila., $30,000. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Bldg. Owners' name withheld. Brick, concrete floors, 2 stories, 32 by 85 feet and 178 by 72 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Rectory, S. Bethlehem, Pa. Architect, A. W. Leh, S. Bethlehem, Pa. Owner, Holy Infancy Parish, Rev. J. J. O'Connell, South Bethlehem, Pa. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 85 by 41 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 9th. Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Signal Tower, Perkiomen Junction, Pa. Engineer, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick, 2 stories, 14 by 39 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Church, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, First Baptist Church, Collingswood, N. J. Stone, 1 story, 65 by 80 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 13th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; Richman & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.; Wm. Congezer, Haddon Heights, N. J.; J. W. Draper, Camden, N. J.; W. C. Wrifford, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Oak Lane, Phila. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Charles R. Markley, care Architect. Stone, 2½ stories, 25 by 43 feet. Architect taking bids due March 7th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; Myers & Johnson, Oak Lane, Phila.

Coal Yard (Reconstruction), Somerset and Aramingo avenue. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick and concrete, 1 and 2 stories, slag roof, scale office 36 by 26 feet, stable 30 by 66 feet (2) offices, 27 by 18 feet and 25 by 18 feet. Owners taking bids due March 15th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Trainmaster's Office, Frankford and Lehigh avenues. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners. Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick, 2 stories, 52 by 31 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids due March 15th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Storage Building, Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road. Architect, private plans. Own-

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

er, Barrett Mfg. Co., Land Title Bldg. Brick and concrete, 1 story, 111 by 161 feet, slag roof. Builders Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Residence, Secane, Pa., $3000. Architect, Mahlon J. Bye, Secane, Pa. Owner, architect. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, furnace heat. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: George W. Grover, 1706 De Lancey street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Frank Shee, Clifton Heights, Pa.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Owners, name withheld. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 30 by 50 feet, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 729 Sansom street, $10,000. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Joseph B. Bechtel, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, 22 by 60 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Liquor Store (alt.), 703 Girard avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owner, F. Horle, 705 Girard avenue. Brick, 3 stories. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), Third and Locust streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owners, Seltzer Bros., 247 S. Third street. Brick, 1 story, 54 by 181 feet. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Fox Chase, Phila. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Memorial Presbyterian Church. Stone, 1 story. Plans in progress.

Laboratory Building (alt. and add.), Eighteenth street, above Cherry street, $75,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Penna. Building. Owners, Medico-Chi. Hospital. Brick and steel, 5 stories, 60 by 148 feet. Plans in progress.

Club House (add.), Bala, Pa., $5000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Penna. Building. Owners, Phila. Country Club. Consists of new dining-room. Plans in progress.

Foundry, 2314-16 Washington avenue. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Thomas McCaffrey, Third and Girard avenue. Brick, 2 stories, 40 by 144 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street, $100,000. Architect, John D. Allen Co., Betz Bldg. Owner, Company, William Freihofer, Pres., 23d and Master streets. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, 1 story, 105 by 205 feet. Architects will take bids due March 15th. The following are figuring: A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Ed. D. Fay & Son, 1524 Ranstead street; Philip Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; John H. H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Philadelphia Hospital, care Dr. Jos. S. Neff, Dept. of Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia. Four new boilers and two iron stairways. Owners taking bids due March 7th. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg.; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 S. Penn Square; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street.

Factory (add.) 113 West Rittenhouse street, Gtn. Architect, private plans. Owner F. J. Lodge on premises, Brick, 3 stories, 50 by 35 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids. The following are figuring: Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; George C. Fassel, 128 E. Chelten avenue; Wm. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street.

Factory (add.), 3902-06 Spring Garden street. Architect private plans. Owner, George W. Garrett & Son Co. 3908 Spring Garden street. Brick, 3 stories, 50 by 107 feet. Owners taking additional bids. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg. are figuring.

Residence, St. Martins, Phila. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Bldg. Brick, 2½ stories, 52 by 28 feet. Architect taking bids due March 9th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; Frederick Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; W. J. Patterson, 46 W. Southampton avenue, Chestnut Hill; John E. Walt, 204 E. Willow Grove avenue.

Residence and Garage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Harry Doorman, Penway Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Frame, 3 stories, 38 by 32 feet. Architect taking bids due March 6th. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Charles H. Eckman, 2126 N. Sixteenth street; Beach Haven Construction Co., Beach Haven, N. J.

Loft Building, N. E. cor. Broad and Race streets. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, The Abbott Estate. Brick, steel frame and concrete floors, 8 stories, 23 by 100 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due March 15th. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; H. C. Rea Co., 711 N. Fifteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Factory (add.), Reading, Pa. Architects, Muhlenberg Bros., Reading, Pa. Owners, Curtis, Jones & Co., Reading, Pa. Brick, 5 stories, 84 by 128 feet, slag or Carey's roof. Architects taking bids during March 7th. Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bala, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, John W. Logan, Bala, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 19 by 30 feet. Architects taking bids due March 9th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; Samuel Harting, 20 E. Johnson street; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Garage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hoaknson, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Elmer E. Garrett, Wyncote, Pa. Brick, 1 story, 20 by 23 feet. Architects taking bids due March 9th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; F. L Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Bungalow, Marple Heights, Pa. Architect, A. B. Gill, 1709 Sansom street; Owner, Arthur B. Rogers, care Architects. Stone, 2 stories, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due March 10th. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street; E. Lobb, Llanerch, Pa.; C. Dickinson, Newtown Square, Pa.

School, Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, 3 stories, 46 by 55 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken in about two weeks.

Club House (add.), Bala, Pa., $5000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Penna. Bldg. Owner, Phila. Country Club, Bala, Pa. Consists of new dining room. Architect taking bids due March 8th. The following are figuring: Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; A.

Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough; William D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street, $100,000. Architect, John D. Allen Co., Betz Bldg. Owner, Company, care Wm. Freihofer, Pres., Twenty-third and Master streets. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, 1 story, 105 by 205 feet. Architects taking bids due March 15th. The following are figuring: (revised list), A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; Philip Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Cafe Bldg. Willow Grove, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Phila. Rapid Transit Co., Eighth and Dauphin streets. Brick and concrete, 1 story, 24 by 55 feet and 36 by 164 feet. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residences (2), Rydal, Pa. Architect, F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, W. Spence Harvey, Stenton avenue, Chestnut Hill. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 46 by 31 feet and 44 by 28 feet. Contract awarded to Michael E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), Twenty-fourth and Wood streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Ford & Kendig Co., 1428 Callowhill street. Brick, 2 stories, 60 by 200 feet. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Store and Factory, 633-35-37 Arch street, $63,000. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Charles H. Morris, 623 Market street. Brick, concrete and steel, 4 stories, 47 by 122 feet. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Dairy Bldg. and Power House, Sixteenth and Tasket streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Bldg. Owner, H. Dolfinger, 1528 S. Sixteenth street. Brick and concrete, 3 stories. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owners, name withheld. Stone and steel, rough cast, 2½ stories, 30 by 50 feet, hot water heat. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 14 S. Broad street.

Residence, Wilmington, Del., $20,000. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. W. K. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 50 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Garage (alt. and add.), 633-35-37 N. Broad street. Architect, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Harry T. Saunders, 31 S. Eighteenth street. Brick, 1 story, 54 by 76 feet. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Stores and Offices (alterations and addition), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Roberts & Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Riddell & Bell, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Wilbert Beaumont, Atlantic City, N. J.

Warehouse and Stable, New Brunswick, N. J., $140,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Brick and steel, 3 stories. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Ed. A. Treacy (O), 1005 W. Lehigh avenue. Sam Cramer (C), 2317 N. Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $2300. Add. to Dwelling, 2010 Diamond street.

N. Nagle (O), N. W. cor. Twenty-second and McClellan streets. F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 S. Twentieth street. Cost, $450. Dwelling.

O. W. Crowly (O), 5927 Thompson street. Pratt & Gale (C), 6621 Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $980. Store and dwelling, 5921 Girard avenue.

Charles McFadden (C), 3923 Walnut street. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $500. Stable, Eighteenth and North streets.

Ed. J. Brady (O), 4049 North Reese street. Cost, $4000. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 50 feet, Fairhill street, north of Taber street.

Geo. Earl (O), 835 East Ontario street. Cost, $10,800. Six two-story, 14 by 50 feet, Jasper street, east side, north of Ontario street. Dwellings.

J. R. Wiggins (O), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $2000. Storehouse, two stories, 50 by 20 feet. Welknap and Thompson streets.

Johnson & Moore (O), 4039 Lancaster avenue. N. P. Johnson (C), 4039 Lancaster avenue. Cost, $49,300. Twenty-two two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 50 feet, Lansdowne avenue and Wanamaker street.

M. Penbridge (O), 5031 Willow avenue. S. R. Edge (C), 5014 Willow avenue. Cost, $3000. One two-story brick dwelling, 5027 Willow avenue.

Mrs. Kate McDonnell (O), 5424 Walnut street. Frank Thompson (C), Eighty-fourth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, $5400, for three two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 38 feet, Eighty-third and North Crotters avenue.

Samuel Harting (O), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, $10,000, two three-story store and dwellings, 16 by 60 feet, 46-48 East Johnson street.

Ida M. Basford (O), 5308 Haverford avenue. John F. Basford (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $53,000. Thirty two-story brick dwellings, 14 by 45 feet, Fifty-seventh and Vine street and Alden street.

Richard McDogull (O), Forty-fifth and Locust streets. Cost, $31,000. Nine two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 64 feet, Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.

First Primitive M. E. Church (O), 2607 Lehigh avenue. Allegheny Imp. Co. (C), 2611 North Twenty-sixth street. Cost, $5200. One three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 47 feet. 2609 Lehigh avenue.

Lehigh Realty Co. (O), 2735 Lehigh avenue. Allegheny Ins. Co. (C). Cost, $28,000. Eight two-story brick dwellings, 21 by 36 feet, 2807-2821 Somerset street.

James Brourley (O), Leiper street and Adams avenue. Geo. H. Thirsk (C), 4413 Frankford avenue. Cost, $7500. One manufactory, 3-story, brick and concrete, 51 by 51 feet.

W. J. Weidner (O), 629 West Dauphin street. Cost, $1000. Two three-story brick dwellings, 16 by 46 feet, Sixty-fifth and Park avenue.

Jacob M. Faust (O), 258 North Erie avenue. Cost, $20,000. Eight 2-story brick dwellings, 16 by 46 feet, Warnisk and South Lindley avenue.

John C. Fry (O), 1131 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $43,000. Fourteen two-story brick dwellings, 15 by 54 feet, 731 to 753 South Sixtieth street, and 729 and 755 South Sixtieth street.

John B. Stetson Co. (O), Fifth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, $100,000. One hat factory, 81 by 50 feet and 100 by 44 feet; eight-story, Germantown avenue south of Montgomery avenue.

Gattbele Stemle (O), 3445 Sunnyside avenue. Cost, $900. Two-story workshop, 16 by 40 feet.

J. J. Brogan (O), 6135 Westminster avenue. Carvan Const. Co. (C), 5144 Locust street. Cost, $300. One-story, brick, 12 by 13 feet. Office, Girard and Lancaster avenues.

John H. Gordan (O), 2314 Lehigh avenue. Cost, $3000. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 32 feet. Cost, $3352. Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.

Wm. Halton (O), 4651 Westminster avenue. Cost, $1700. Two-story, 16 by 39 feet, brick dwelling. Cost, $3700 two two-story brick dwellings and store, 15 by 50 feet, Forty-ninth and Westminster avenue.

Adam Miller (O), 1322 Bristol street. Cost, $4400. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 53 feet, Wyoming street, west of Broad street.

Alterations and Additions

Mary Jacobs (O), 2212 Tulip street. Jacob Galotner (C), 2214 N. Third street. Cost, $850. Dwelling.

Dr. W. W. Keen (O), 1729 Chestnut street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $1000. Store.

Herman Lamberger (O), Fox Chase, Philadelphia. A. P. Wagner (C), 1433 Rockland avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, Rockland and F street.

Apt & Co. (O), 721 Arch street. A. B. Boofield & Son (C), 313 Harmony street. Cost, $1300. Mfg.

K. B. Smith (O), 1913 Master street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 1220 N. Fifteenth street.

P. H. Stenberg (O), 307 Gowen avenue. Rush J. Whiteside (C), 2115 Wallace street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, 307 Gowen avenue.

Harry T. Saunders (O), 31 S. Eighteenth street. J. B. Flunder (C), 1329 Arch street. Cost, $5000. Auto Sales Room.

John Wyeth & Bro. (O), Eleventh and Washington avenue. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Bldg. Cost, $400. Storage.

John F. Turner (O), 1518 Susquehanna avenue. Cost, $300. Store and Dwelling, 5211 Woodland avenue.

George Blackman (O), 1510 Federal

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Liabilities	
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources	
Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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street. P. Glasslofer (C), 470 N. Twenty-first street. Cost, $1480. Stabe and dwelling.

George P. Newton & Co. (O), North American Bldg. Guarantee Const. Co. (C), 140 Cedar avenue, New York. Cost $30,000. Coal Pockets, Chestnut street and Schuylkill River.

William Henry (O), Sixteenth and Moore streets. E. E. Winrich (C), 5018 Baltimore avenue. Store and Dwelling, Sixteenth and Moore streets.

Max Katzman (O) 203 S. Fifth street. F. Guate (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $4600. Store and Dwelling, 414 S. Fifth street.

J. E. & H. M. Eddishow (O), 311 E. York street. L. D. Stiles (C), 142 Harman street. Cost, $1800. Store, Pastorius and Bayton streets.

Dr. R. H. Johnson (O), Eighteenth and Summit avenue. Frank W. Allison Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling.

C. J. Heppe & Son (O), Sixth and Thompson streets. G. Fassel (C), 128 E. Chelten avenue. Cost, $2000. Storage, 1304 N. Sixth street.

Wm. N. Hornor (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. E. J. Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kensington avenue. Cost $1000. Stores and Dwelling, 3149-51 Kensington avenue.

M. Laurin (O), 6314 Vine street. Cost, $780. Store and dwelling.

Harry L. Canton (O), 2943 Frankford avenue. Pomeroy Const. Co. (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, $3000. Store and Dwelling, 2941 Frankford avenue.

Charles L. Brown & Co. (O), S. Broad street. Hanrison C. Rea Co. (C), 711 N. Fifteenth street. Cost, $7000. Apt. House, 536 N. 19th street.

Mrs. L. T. Fleming (O), 115 N. Chestnut avenue. Alex. Caie (C), 48 E. Chestnut avenue. Cost, $350. Dwelling, Chestnut Hill.

Davis Cohen (O), 717 Dickinson street. B. Bannett (C), Eighty-seventh and Laycock avenue. Cost, $1000. Hall Bldg., 719-21 Dickinson street.

B. Ianson (O), 328 N. Sixth street. Cost, $800. Store and Dwelling.

Rev. J. M. Main (O), 1225 N. Sixtieth street. J. A. Fitzgerald (C), 1623 Snyder avenue. Cost, $325. Dwelling.

B. F. Miller (O). I. Woogman (C). 720 Morris street. Cost. $675. Store and Factory, Hancock and Poplar streets.

The New Force.

At the early part of the last century a scientist stated in effect that the material prosperity of America hung on two things:

First—Agriculture; and

Second—Manufacturing.

To-day we must add three other great forces, namely, Transportation, Marchandising and Advertising.

The merchant who contents himself with the science of buying and selling goods, and does not understand at least the primary principles of advertising, must naturally make way for the man of complete equipment.—Dealers' Record.

Recent Trade Literature.

—The Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co., Philadelphia, has issued a pocket price list of "Hajoca," soil pipe and fittings and cast-iron plumbing goods. The book is profusely illustrated and in addition contains a view of the company's iron foundry at Norristown, Pa.

—Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J., has lately issued an extremely handsome catalogue devoted to the "Webster" Air Washer. The book contains views of the main office and factory of the company, details of the air washer, and buildings throughout the country where the washer is installed. A feature of the book is a number of humidity charts, which will be of value to ventilating engineers.

—Sargent & Co., 142 Leonard street, New York city, issue what is known as "The Sargent Book of Designs," a catalog illustrating the range and variety of builders' hardware manufactured by this concern. In locks, knobs, door plates and knockers the Sargent Company shows a line of chaste and refined designs such as few concerns in the country would be able to duplicate in stock goods. This company's "Colonial" designs are particularly pleasing and effective.

Publications Received.

We are indebted to the courtesy of William T. Comstock, 23 Warren street, New York city, for a portfolio of detailed working drawings consisting of 17 plates and descriptive letter-press covering, "The Five Orders of Architecture," by James T. Ball. These charts offer vivid and comprehensive examples of the evolution of the orders from the Tuscan to the Composite periods. A school edition is issued, mounted on muslin or on heavy cardboard. It would be difficult to imagine a more striking and practical way of conveying to the student an intelligent grasp of the essential characteristics of the various orders. For the architect's drafting room, where a large scale is desired, the work should prove of immense value.

Are you aware, Mr. Business Man, that you can carry an "ad" in the Guide and get the benefit of the wide-awake, up-to-the-minute Daily Building News Service of the Building News Publishing Company, in combination, for less money than you are now paying for "reports" that you seldom use? It's a fact. Let us drop in and talk it over with you.

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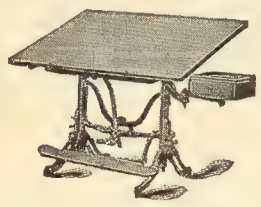
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Have They Gone Out of Business?

Please discontinue our advertisement. Business is so poor we feel we must cut down expenses wherever posible. Later on we may possibly resume our advertising.

The above is the substance of a letter received by the Architect and Engineer two months ago from a San Francisco house that represents half a dozen Eastern agencies of well known building materials. This firm, like some others, has hoodwinked itself into believing that it is so well known that to keep its name before the architects in dull times is but a waste of money. Listen here to the sequel:

The Architect and Engineer.

Gentlemen:—Will you kindly give me the name of a San Francisco firm that handles —— —— goods. I used to see their advertisement in your book. Have looked over my last copy from the first page to the last but can find no mention of their name. Have they gone out of business?

(Signed) ——, Architect.

—Architect and Engineer.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

ICELESS PRIVATE REFRIGERATION

A New Device whereby Edibles may be kept Iced Automatically and without the Aid of the Ice Trust

Many large apartments and hotels maintain private ice plants, or refrigerators, which amount to the same thing. A small motor circulates the brine and ammonia gas, and the temperature of the refrigerator is controlled automatically.

The new refrigerator is operated by electricity. In place of ice a "cooling liquid" is circulated by a small motor-driven pump. The scheme for keeping the refrigerator cool is the same as is used to make artificial ice. With the motor-driven pump ammonia gas is compressed to the point at which the gas liquefies (for pure ammonia is gas) and the heat generated by this compression is extracted with water jackets. This liquefied gas is conducted to the cooler through a pipe and allowed to expand in a coil. Of course as the gas expands it absorbs just as much heat from its surroundings as was generated in compressing it. This lowers the temperature of the interior nearly to the freezing point. From the expansion coil the gas is conducted back to the compressor ready for another cycle.

The beauty of the electric refrigerator is that it works absolutely automatically and with the perfection of economy. When the temperature in the "ice box" rises above a certain point a tiny electric device starts the electric motor which circulates the cooling liquid. As soon as the temperature drops to the desired point the same device, called a thermostat, stops the motor. The automatic devices control the apparatus indefinitely and there is no waste of electric power. So simple is the new refrigerator that it requires practically no attention except an occasional oiling of the electric motor and the compressor.

In many cases the amount formerly spent for ice would pay for the new refrigerator and the amount saved by keeping vegetables, meat, milk and other things in the ice box will more than compensate for the cost of keeping a private ice plant.

The iceless ice box has been successfully used for some time in hotels, meat markets, fruit stores, creameries and in wholesale and retail houses where perishable goods are handled. Now it is to be made in sizes suitable for the home.—Electric News Service.

Why the Germans Beat Us.

The Government of the Punjab required a portable sawmill for use in the hills, and a deal of correspondence ensued with both British and American firms, who, however, "were not ready" to build a machine answering the requirements of the Punjab authorities. On the other hand, a German firm was not only "ready," but promptly manufactured the machine, and actually sent it out to the Punjab on approval! And yet one often sees articles in the trade papers wondering how it is that Continental trade continues to expaid at the expense of other nations. Presumably enterprise has something to do with it.

—From The Allahabad Pioneer Mail.

Rebuilding San Francisco.

In view of the near approach of the fifth anniversary of the San Francisco conflagration, April 18, figures as to the extent of the rebuilding there will be of interest. The total number of buildings destroyed was 28,188, of which 24,671 were frame. Conservative contractors estimated that it would require ten years to replace the destroyed buildings, even if ample material and labor were available. The records show that up to the end of December, 16,951 frame buildings had been erected, or 68.7 per cent. of those destroyed, and 2086 buildings of slow-burning construction, or 59.3 per cent., making a total of 62.8 per cent. of the buildings destroyed. The use of steel reinforcement has made rapid reconstruction on such a gigantic sale possible.—Record and Guide.

Use of White Lead.

Pure white lead reaches the painter in the form of a thick paste. It has been thoroughly ground and the pigment is extremely fine. All that is necessary is to thin the white lead paste down with pure linseed oil and necessary thinners, and color to suit any particular purpose desired.

Pure white lead has a natural affinity for pure linseed oil. The linseed oil and white lead combine into one perfect product—paint—just as sugar and water combine into syrup. Because of this perfect combination of linseed oil and white lead the house painted with a pure white lead mixture is certain to be well protected; and a beautiful job results. When pure white lead is used there is an entire absence of cracking and scaling paint.

Pure white lead paint wears long and evenly, no burning or scraping of the old paint is required when a new coat of paint is applied over the old white lead coat. Pure white lead has been the standard of paint excellence for hundreds of years and will continue as the best paint material because of its ability to give the most exacting service and to maintain under the most violent elemental disturbances a fabric of undiminished depth and surface solidity.

Pure white lead wears defiantly against such enemies as unseasoned wood, prevailing gases, if any, and a great multitude of forces inimical to its appearance and durability. While it is not always successful in resisting the advances of these untoward and disturbing conditions, it invariably wages a good fight and surrenders without discredit.—Architect and Engineer.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Considerable annoyance has been caused to persons on the ground floors of buildings with rotundas in Chicago by the suicides who leap from the upper floors, with a deplorable indifference to the comfort and even the safety of persons upon whom they may fall. The police have notified the owners of sixteen downtown office buildings which afford exceptional opportunities for felo de se that they must stretch wire screens across the second floor openings of these rotundas in order to catch suicides. It is exceedingly unpleasant.

**Future New York skyscrapers will be held to a height of fourteen stories, or 174 feet, and other drastic restrictions will be placed upon building operations of recommendations contained in the report of the New York City Commission on Congestion of Population, are enacted into law.

Below One Hundred and Eighty-first street the commission would limit the heighth of all structures to fourteen stories, with factory buildings restricted to twelve stories and 132 feet. All tenements in this district should be held to a height not exceeding the width of the street upon which they front.

**John J. McDonough, Edward Moon, Charles Tucker and Robert Jamieson, who have been in the employ of the American Bridge plant in Trenton, N. J., for a period of 50 years each, will be retired on half pay. The men were in the employ of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company when it was merged by the American Bridge several years ago. They spent 50 years in the same shops and the new concern recognizes their faithful service.

**A meeting was held the other day in the Mayor's office by the committee that will take care of the delegates who will visit this city on the occasion of the National Conference on City Planning next May.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the national body, Frederick Law Olmsted, of Boston, was present. He was the guest of Andrew Wright Crawford, who is active in promoting this conference. Mr. Olmsted viewed the plans of the Comprehensive Plans Committee in the Mayor's office and later said: "Philadelphia is far in advance of any other city in the country because it controls the laying out of its own streets, thus opening the way for the systematic development of the city."

**Among those who attended the recent convention in Chicago of the National Builders' Supply Association we note the names of J. C. Adams, of the D. J. Kennedy Co., Pittsburg; J. W. Windsor, of Houston Bros. Co., Pittsburg; James N. Thayer, of C. C. Thayer & Son, Erie; E. F. Knight, of Bradford Pressed Brick Company, Bradford; S. B. Goucher, of the National Fireproofing Company, Pittsburg; Walter C. Schultz, of Charles S. Schultz & Son, Hoboken, N. J.; W. M. Hodges, of the Pearl Clay Product Co.; Kitanning Clay Product Co., and Tena Valley Pressed Brick Co., Bradford; W. A. Jordan, of the Charles Warner Co., Wilmington, Del.; Charles Warner, of the Charles Warner Company, Wilmington, Del.; Charles O. Byce, of the Charles Warner Co., Wilmington, Del.; R. H. Hughes, of the Crescent Portland Cement Company, Wampum, Pa.; S. M. Marquis, of Heppenstall & Marquis, of Pittsburg; J. Maxwell Carreve, of the Blanc Stainless Cement Company, of Allentown, and K. E. Lyman, of the Jamestown Paint & Varnish Co., Jamestown, Pa.

**At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, William C. McBride was re-elected president; Fisher Dalrymple, vice-president, and Charles P. Maule, secretary-treasurer. Amos Y. Lesher, Charles M. Chestnut, I. N. Troth, and Charles Maule were elected directors. The directors to serve terms of three years each.

**Negotiations have not been opened by the Building Committee of the Stock Exchange looking toward the purchase of the Colonnade Hotel building, as reported. Martin R. Greenhouse, owner of the building, declares that he has not been approached by the committee, and knows nothing of its intentions.

"The Colonnade property is not for sale," he said. "That is, I am not seeking a purchaser for it. That does not mean, however, that if a good price were offered I would not sell. I have not placed a price on it, as reported."

Members of the Building Committee declined to discuss the matter beyond saying they believed the Colonnade site would be a good location for the Exchange, but that they feared it would be too costly.

**The seventeenth architectural exhibition will be held by the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the T-Square Club, under the patronage and in galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, beginning April 16, and continuing till May 14.

The exhibition board consists of John Molitor, chairman; M. B. Medary, Jr., treasurer; C. A. Ziegler, secretary; J. H. Rankin, C. L. Borie, Jr., J. P. B. Sinkler and Herbert C. Wise.

**In an address before the members of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association at the Manufacturers' Club, James M. Dodge declared that no enterprise could prosper without perfect system in use in the office and the various departments. Mr. Dodge is credited with having perfected a system which enables the cost of labor and the output of every employe at his concern to be computed and indexed. His talk included outlines of his plan.

**Creditors filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court against the Harrison Engineering Company, which has offices in this city and a plant at Allentown, Pa. The corporation was organized under the laws of Illinois, and its liabilities, according to the creditors, amount to $70,000, with assets valued at $45,000. Ralph Wolf was appointed receiver under bond of $10,000.

**John Merven Carrere, the well-known architect, who was injured when a trolley car struck a taxicab in which he was riding two weeks ago, died of his injuries at the Presbyterian Hospital, aged 53. He was twice president of the American Chapter of the New York Institute of Architects and of the Beaux Arts Society of New York, of which he was a founder, and a member of many clubs. The New York public library and the new National Academy of Designs in this city are among his masterpieces.

**The Senate, in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was passed, included the amendment to extend the limit of cost for the Philadelphia immigrant station by $105,000. It also provides that the money may be expended for the erection of more than one building or pier. There was no objection to the increase, and it will undoubtedly be accepted by the House.

There is included in the bill as a Senate amendment a provision for the establishment of proper lights for a difficult turn at the junction of the two "horse shoe" ranges on the Delaware river.

**Representing the Lumbermen's Exchange at the conference of six associations held in Washington March 3, to go over the rules regulating the classification and inspection of yellow pine lumber, were George F. Craig, Edwin B. Malone, C. M. Chestnut, W. T. Betts, and E. F. Henson. The rules were adopted February 1, 1905, and since that time conditions have changed so that it is necessary to a certain extent to revise them.

**In honor of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the business of the Monument Pottery, Trenton, N. J., its officers gave a dinner last month, which was attended by all the men employed at the plant. There were also a few special guests, including Mayor Madden, former Mayor Katzenbach, Francis B. Lee, W. W. Slack, architect of the company's new buildings; Lewis Lawton, Sr., one of the original directors and the builder of the main factory, and William Tams, of the Greenwood Pottery Co. Covers were laid for two hundred.

George E. Hoffman, the company's office manager, was toastmaster. During the evening he presented to Charles Weelans, one of the founders of the business and now its general manager, a magnificent Masonic emblem, a gift from the employes. Mr. Weelans gracefully responded, and also

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read a highly interesting history of the pottery.

The Monument Pottery Company's present officers are: L. Wolff, president; John F. Wolff, John Clifford and Christopher J. Wolff, vice-presidents; L. W. Wolff, Jr., treasurer; H. M. Hoelscher, secretary; Fred H. Wolff, assistant secretary; Charles Weelans, general manager.

The original officers of the Monument Pottery Company were Lyman Nichols, president; Charles Weelans, vice-president and general manager, and Samuel K. Wilson, treasurer. Since the business changed hands, Mr. Nichols has been connected with the Sterilized Bronze Company, of New York.

The company is capitalized at $300,000, and its plant is worth probably $500,000. Its annual payroll reaches $200,000, and the average pay of the employes, laborers being included in the calculation, is about $18 a week. Its products are porcelain plumbing fixtures and vitreous lavatories.

More than ten acres of land are in the factory site, and in the various buildings there are six and one-half acres of floor space.

**Fire waste in Philadelphia was discussed by Franklin H. Wentworth, of Boston, last night in the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Credit Men's Association.

Mr. Wentworth is secretary of the National Fire Protective Association. The latter is not an insurance organization; its membership being composed entirely of business men, including nearly one hundred public and commercial bodies interested in checking fire waste. Among the interests active in the association are: American Institute of Architects, The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electric Railway Association, the American Warehousemen's Association, the American Water Works Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Credit Men, the National Association of Manufacturers.

**Statistics gathered by the United States Government Department of Commerce and Labor show an average annual per capita loss in six European countries of 33 cents, and that the average annual number of fires in European cities is eight for each 10,000 of population; while in this country the average annual per capita loss is over $3.00, and the annual number of fires for each 10,000 of population in American cities averages over 40.

** The most important of the projected improvements on Capital Hill, Harrisburg, Pa., is the enlargement of the State Library and Museum Building, which is too small for the purposes of the rapidly growing museum. One of the plans is to erect in addition on the south side to house some of the divisions, while the other, which is more generally favored, provides for the erection of an additional story on the building.

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE is the oldest paper representing the interests of the structural trades in Pennsylvania. It is the only organ of these important interests in Philadelphia. It has been published consecutively and without a break for 26 years, and is an admitted authority on subjects related to architectural and structural affairs.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation.

Ask any architect whether he reads The Builders' Guide. Ask him about its prestige as an organ of the structural trades. Question him concerning the accuracy of its construction news. Get your line on The Guide from men whose business it is to know.

Paint Formulas and Publicity.

Our esteemed contemporary, The American Paint and Oil Dealer, is up in arms against a bill now pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature, which would require every paint manufacturer to print upon each can of his product the formula thereof. The claim is made, with apparent justice, that it would be a grave wrong to the paint manufacturers, whose trade-marked goods have established wide reputations, thus to compel them to reveal to unscrupulous imitators the secrets of their business, especially as there is no question of public health involved.

We are inclined to agree in the main with this trade journal and those for whom it speaks. At the same time we believe that they overestimate the injurious effects of the proposed unjust legislation. We could name offhand a dozen paint and varnish makers whose advertising has made their products famous everywhere. They have established themselves in a position in the public confidence from which a thousand pirates duplicating their formulas and underselling them could not cut them out. The paint consumer, like all other consumers, builds his faith more upon the name behind a good product than upon the name of the ingredients of which it is composed. Forceful advertising in good mediums, steadily persisted in, is an insurance against the wiles of dishonest competition. The bill before our Legislature ought to be defeated; but the paint manufacturers who have entered into confidential relations with the public by advertising have little need to worry about it.—Philadelphia Record.

"The Builders' Guide"
visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less directly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

Out of employment? Send us a "situation wanted" ad. An inch of space for a dollar and a half. It has secured employment for others, why not you?

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY COMPETITION

The Tale of Brunelleschi's Domè for the Cathedral of Amolfo di Lapo at Florence in 1407

It is sometimes well if only for a momentary change, to look away from things as they are, and back to things as they used to be; to observe, for instance, what competitions were like when it was customary to select the competitors, and when the goddess of dullness had not yet learned to say, as she does in Pope's Dunciad:

Here strip, my children, here at once leap in,
And prove who best can dash through thick and thin.

It was in 1407, when the ideal of bigness was only just beginning to eclipse in the popular mind the ideal of beauty. Architects, and even engineers, still thought, with Wren, that "buildings ought to be eternal," and would not have accepted such a very limited eternity as iron and steel now offer them. It happened just then that there was at Florence a great church, with a dazzlingly clever plan, lying unfinished. Its architect, Arnolfo di Lapo, had died about a hundred years before, and had left no sufficient drawings or directions by which to complete it. That, perhaps, was not, in those days, a very unheard-of thing. Nobody then could be sure, especially in Italy, when a great church was begun, what sort of shape it might assume before it was finished, or how many different directors might successively have the control of it. So this one, after being at a standstill for a century, came to attract public attention again, if only as a problem and a puzzle. The main difficulty was that nobody was quite sure how to vault it, or how, in one way or another, to cover it with stone. So the most eminent architects and engineers were invited to Florence to give advice. In our times, of course, we should know better. A building committee would be appointed (with no particular knowledge of building), and this committee would advertise for "designs" in the architectural press, offering premiums of say, £300, £100 and £50 for the first, second and third in merit. The committee would be careful to exact from every competitor a few guineas for a copy of the "Instructions," and to insert a proviso that the premium would "merge" in the commission of the architect whose scheme was carried out; in other words, that the author of the best scheme would not receive any premium at all. Then the commimttee would promise to appoint a professional assessor; but, feeling that if they themselves were competitors, the first thing that would occur to each of them would be to offer this assessor the largest sum they dared venture on, to declare his design the best, and that if, on the other hand, he were the assessor, he would naturally accept the largest sum any competitor offered, and declare that special competitor the winner of the competition, the committee would decide to keep the assessor's name unknown till all was over. For an average committee this is perhaps enough, but a committee who valued themselves on a superfine conscience and on "the most uneasy virtue" might be trusted to go further, and to try and make bargains with competitors by tricks at which even a Yorkshire church member might blush.

This, however, was not at all what took place in Florence in 1407. What happened there was apparently more like the passing of a railway bill through a Parliamentary committee. Brunelleschi was an able competitor, and his idea was to dome the central octagon (136 feet across) of the cathedral, though the more prevalent idea, and probably the original one, was to vault it, but nobody quite knew how, and nobody was quite sure that so large a space ever had been, or ever could be, groined over. The church of St. Sophia, Constantinople, has a central span nearly as big, and this was finished with a dome, but in the barrel-vaults which abutted against it, the Constantinople dome had lateral supports, which did not exist at Florence, and after all, it had fallen, in spite of them, and had been rebuilt. The five domes of St. Marks at Venice, were much smaller in span, and neither they nor the elliptical dome of Pisa Cathedral afforded much real guidance in the work that was proposed. What, perhaps half-consciously to himself, was Brunelleschi's ambition was not to complete in perfection Arnolfo di Lapo's wonderfully planned cathedral, but, just like a nineteenth century engineer, to build a bigger dome than anyone else had ever ventured on, no matetr whether it spoiled the church or saved it. But he was far too worldly-wise to make this ambition public. He made up his mind as to what he intended to build, but "with great sagacity and self-restraint," his admirers say, he accorded to the judges only a part of his idea. He advised the authorities to go on with the substructure of the work, and when it was a little way advanced, and a second meeting of the architects was called to consider it, he suddenly quitted Florence and went off to Rome. He was deep enough to understand that if he put his whole scheme before this congress of "practical men," they would be all ready enough to pick it to pieces, and he considered that the less they knew of it the less mischief they could do him. "Scarcely had he departed for Rome," we are told, "when his absence from the meeting was severely felt." The judge sent to him and told him that the fate of the whole enterprise depended on him, and begged him to hasten his return. He did return, and found the time of the conference being wasted in vain discussions and timid proposals. He did not encourage the judges by minimizing the difficulties of the project. He pointed out that the space to be covered being an octagon, and not a circle, even the Pantheon at Rome did not afford an exact precedent for it. A circular dome and an octagon one were, he said, two very different pieces of construction, and he suggested that the most skilful architects should be assembled by further invitation from all parts of Europe, and that they should discuss the difficulties of the work, and suggest the most effectual ways of conquering them.

By the time this latter congress of architects was assembled, it was the year 1420. Brunelleschi was invited amongst the number, and though he kept his scheme much to himself, was apparently the only man in the congress who knew just what he wish to do and could do. The other experts seemed to have made sufficiently feeble suggestions. Some of them proposed to fill the octagon with a temporary mound of earth, to save scaffolding; mixing a quantity of small money with the earth, so that when the work was done people's natural cupidity would be enough to keep them at work carting away the rubbish. Certain advisers proposed a central pillar, like that in the middle of some of the old chapter-houses, by way of support, and others suggested huge wooden structures by way of scaffolding. Brunelleschi had prepared a model showing how the dome could be built with no scaffold at all. But he did not show anybody this model, which, if the judges had once seen, they would perhaps have thought themselves as wise as he was. He let them laugh when he proposed two domes—one inside the other, with a space between them; he let them call him a madman when he undertook to build these domes without a scaffold, but, attacking the judges one by one, he seems to have removed their doubts and conquered their fears mainly by argument. He was entrusted with the work, but the brother architects induced

[Csntinued on page 160.]

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDERS' GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

OFFICES, PERRY BUILDING (Suite 824-825)

Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DE LONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer

To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 8, 1911

That Town Planning Conference.

Now that Chief Statistician G. W. B. Hicks has concluded the "Comprehensive Plans" feature of the exhibit at City Hall preparations are under way to show, on the occasion of the forthcoming Town Planning Conference, what other cities here and abroad are doing in the important work of housing their masses and promoting aesthetic municipal ideals. Chief Arthur Bucholz, of Tenement House Inspection; Architect William Templeton Johnston; Secretary Andrew Wright Crawford, of the City Parks Association, and a host of other public-spirited enthusiasts are working unceasingly to make this feature of the coming conference instructive and notable beyond anything of the kind ever attempted under American auspices. Mr. Hicks deserves the most unstinted commendation for the success which has attended the Comprehensive Plans Exhibit—a project in the development of which he has had the active co-operation of his honor—the Mayor—as well as the expert advice and assistance of the finest architectural minds in the community. These same forces are, we understand, at work to make the coming Town Planning Conference at once important and memorable. Philadelphia is to be warmly congratulated upon the possession of the necessary initiative to conceive and the resource to carry through to successful issue within so brief a space two such exhibits. The influence of this example upon the "rest of the country" cannot fail to be in the highest degree hopeful and stimulating. So long as this interest in projects for the physical betterment of the city and for the more humane and intelligent housing of its poor remains a vital force in our affairs so long may we be regarded as maintaining the honorable traditions handed down to us as the City of Brotherly Love. The doctrine of noblesse oblige still holds. Philadelphia owes something of this kind to its position as the most American of American municipalities.

Architects to Exhibit.

The Seventeenth Architectural Exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club will take place at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, this city, beginning April 16, and continuing until May 14. This exhibition is expected to surpass all prevous efforts in the range and excellence of the work displayed and to be in the largest sense one of the most truly representative functions, architecturally speaking, of the year.

For some reason the Press Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter has seemed to neglect this very important exhibition. Happening at about the same time as the epoch-making Town-Planning Conference scheduled to take place here in Philadelphia in May, there is presented to the Architectural fraternity a fine chance to make of this exhibition a really notable and impressive display of architectural Philadelphia at its artistic best. Here's hoping that the Press Committees of the organizations interested may awake in time to advise Philadelphia that such an exhibition is to be held, and to circulate such advance information concerning it as will enable cultivated people to realize the importance of attending.

Advertising and Salesmanship.

In the old days before advertising became an art and selling goods a science, sales depended more or less absolutely upon the personal magnetism of the salesman. To-day the salesman is a mere agent for the taking of orders. The firm gets its inquiries as a result of intelligent advertising. The salesman following up these inquiries "brings home the bacon." The firm that "doesn't advertise and doesn't believe in it," like the once famed dodo is becoming extinct.

Salesmanship isn't the problem in personal equation it was thirty years ago, when the salesman had to be a professional entertainer, a student of physiognomy, a judge of human nature and a marvel of equable temperament all rolled into one. Things have changed. To-day the manufacturer is a heavy advertiser. He creates the demand for his goods. When the salesman reaches town he finds orders awaiting him. In place of facing the task assigned him in the old days of talking the reluctant dealer into buying something he doesn't want he does business to-day with a dealer who not only knows what he wants, but who is required to have it because of a popular demand built up by systematic campaigning. The task of the salesman is, as a result, immensely simplified. Are you doing business, Mr. Manufacturer, along the new line or the old?

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY COMPETITION

[Continued from page 159.]

the judges to saddle Brunelleschi with a colleague, on the ground that the work was too vast for any one man. Ghiberti, however, who was the colleague, soon showed, by his indecision and his errors, what sort of stuff he was made of, and the real architect finally got rid of him by feigning illness and leaving Ghiberti for a time to try and manage matters for himself. Thus the true designer of the works got himself, though by somewhat shifty methods, into his true position, not by drawings, not by models, but by persuasive talk and knowledge of human nature. He was a great constructor, if not an admirable architect, and though a less overwhelming structure than Brunelleschi's dome might have finished Florence Cathedral quite as strongly and far more artistically, it would not have brought so much fame to its author nor caused so many gaping mouths among those "Innocents Abroad" to whom greatness is not greatness unless they can report the size of it by a yard measure.

When Brunelleschi's place was once secure and his work no longer in danger of being taken away from him and given to some foolish favorite of the ruling powers, he devoted his whole energy to making it a success. He was always inventing machinery to assist the progress of the work or to save the workmen time and trouble. He established commodious shelters for the men in the vault of the church, and had them furnished with all the necessaries of life. He did, in short, what a clever modern engineer and contractor would do, and made his own reputation by practically destroying what in artistic hands would have been an ideal church—a piece of unapproachable perfection. Brunelleschi, in short, marks the end of the working-man's age of architecture—of masons, and guilds, and details invented by the men who wrought them—and the beginning of the engineer-contractors' period, with its ambition to do something bigger, not better, than people had done so far, and its reward to the engineer-contractor of becoming a millionaire if he succeeds in doing it. With such a reward in prospect, that great man, the successor of Brunelleschi—does not care what becomes of the minds or imaginations of his workingmen. They are not as they would have been in earlier ages—his fellow-laborers, his fellow-inventors, his fellow-artists, who put something human and lovable into every stone of the building they were erecting. They are simply his slaves, with no share in the work except a mechanical one, and with less kindly recognition and remembrances than was accorded by the twelfth century builders at Laon to the cattle which dragged the stones for

[Continued on page 162.]



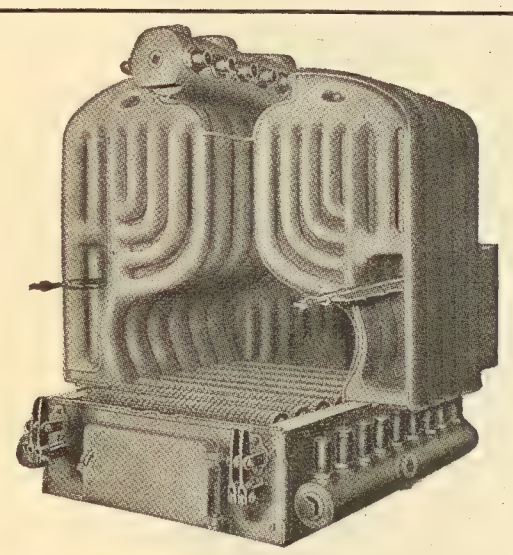
WHOLESALE STORE, SMITH KLINE & FRENCH COMPANY, FIFTH ST., NORTH OF ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

Ballinger & Perrot
Architects and Engineers
Philadelphia, Pa.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

We would like to be put in the way of acquainting your friends in the trade with the improvements made and making in THE GUIDE. If you will be good enough to send us the addresses of those who would be likely to subscribe we will gladly send sample copies.



The Mills
Water Tube Boiler

Represents True Boiler Economy

FIRST COST
MAINTENANCE
ECONOMY OF FUEL

THE H. B. SMITH COMPANY
1225 Arch Street
Address Dept. A Philadelphia, Pa.

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY COMPETITION

[Continued from page 160]

that cathedral up to the site, and whose images they carved, looking out endlessly from the towers to the valleys below. The completion of Florence Cathedral marked the coming of a time when there was no longer to be a man's life for men, when money was about to drive beauty out of the world, and so to bring in for each of us endless toil—

A life of nothings, nothing-worth,
From that first nothing ere his birth
To that last nothing under earth—

which might fitly be Brunelleschi's epitah on his magnificent monument in the great church he completed and destroyed in completing: the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence.—Engineering Journal, London.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

J. Parker B. Fiske, of the Fuller Building, New York city, was elected secretary and treasurer of the Building Brick Association of America at the national convention at Louisville. This is an auxiliary organization to the National Brick Manufacturers' Association.

* * *

William H. Cook, formerly advertising manager for the Thatcher Furnace Co., has embarked in the advertising agency field, at Room 208, 170 Broadway, New York. Mr. Cook is specializing in the editing and printing of catalogues, booklets, scientific papers and brochures containing descriptions of work done by architects, engineers and builders.

* * *

Walter S. Trimmis, consulting engineer, of No. 150 Nassau street, New York City, will move his engineering offices to the Marbridge Building, at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in that city, on May 1.

* * *

W. A. Crombie, of W. A. Crombie & Co., wholesale pine, 81 New street, New York, with H. M. McDewell, of Boston, sailed on February 25, for a cruise in the West Indies on one of the Hamburg-American boats.

J. S. Fletcher, formerly of the Fosburgh Lumber Co., of Norfolk, Va., is now with the Apalache Lumber Co., with offices in the Flatiron Building, New York City. He will deal in Southern pine and hardwood.

* * *

Percival Roberts, of this city, has been elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation, succeeding William Ellis Corey.

* * *

President George Baer, of the Reading Company, left to-day for a short visit to Old Point Comfort.

* * *

Percy C. Madeira, of Maderia, Hill & Co., who has been seriously ill, was able to visit his office the other day, for a short time.

* * *

H. T. Cole, Vice-President and Treasurer of the United States Radiator Corporation, has been spending a few weeks at Summerville, S. C.

* * *

William J. Devlin, vice-president of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company and the Philadelphia Hardware and Malleable Iron Works, left on the 28th for an extended Western trip.

** Arrangements are going forward for the third annual convention of the National District Heating Association, which will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., June 6, 7 and 8, 1911, with headquarters at the Fort Pitt Hotel. Special rates have been offered and the professional sessions will be held in the banquet hall. Provision will also be made for exhibits.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to you for the service. Address BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Bell 'phone, Spruce 6612; Keystone, Race 2799.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

** The firm of Scott & Co. has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of $100,000, to conduct a heating contracting business. Incorporators: David E. Rattan and Oliver E. Solomon, Philadelphia, and James Lord, Dover.

** The New York Blower Co., Bucyrus, O., announces the removal of its Eastern office from Philadelphia to St. Johnsville, N. Y., on the main line of the New York Central Railroad, about 64 miles west of Albany. The office will continue in charge of Emil A. Briner.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Artistic Lighting Fixtures:

Home builders and architects are often perplexed to find lighting fixtures the design of which will not sound a discordant note in the general harmony of interior decorative effect. For certain rooms the stock lighting fixture will, for example, be too ornate and over-elaborate, for other rooms again too plain and severe. Not a half dozen manufacturers in the United States carry a range of designs adaptable to every need of the modern decorator. Among these half dozen Edward Miller & Co., 15 Miller street, Meriden, Conn., stands high on the list. Here is a house that brings to the designing of lighting fixtures the finest artistic intelligence procurable with the result that it is able to produce and to offer to the trade a range of designs in perfect taste adaptable to every phase of interior effect. Most of these designs are original and exclusive, the materials used are the best, and the fixtures in a class apart from the ordinary lighting accessories. The firm issues a handsome catalog showing the range and variety of its stock which it will be glad to send to architects and others interested.

Ready Made Pergolas:

The Pergola Company, 923 Association Building, Chicago, Ill., specializes in the building of pergolas which it makes in all the newest and most exclusive designs and ships crated and marked all ready to be set up. The instructions are so plain and the parts so easily adjusted that any ordinary carpenter can assemble them with perfect success. The advantage of buying pergolas in this shape is that you get the correct thing better made and of more stately proportion than is the case when work of this kind is entrusted to the ordinary mechanic. The Pergola Company will forward a beautifully illustrated catalog on request to parties interested.

Garden Pottery:

It may not be generally nor perhaps as widely known as it should be that the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, whose structural terra cotta is admittedly without a peer, turns out garden pottery and ornaments of this beautiful material that are in the highest degree effective, decorative and artistic. A catalog, showing the beauty of the product and the admirable uses to which it may be put in garden decoration, will be sent to persons interested. Address, mentioning the Guide, the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, 1170 Broadway, New York City.

Tapestrolea Wall Covering:

Here is a new wall covering that merits the attention of decorators. It is much more beautiful than the finest burlap, has a finer finish, is more durable, may be painted in any tint desired and stripped and rehung when necessary, and is not unduly expensive. It is made by the Richter Manufacturing Company, 20 East Twenty-first street, New York City, who will be glad to supply samples and prices on request.

"Amatite" Roofing:

"Amatite" roofing is a cloth roofing manufactured by the Barrett Manufacturing Company of this city. It is water-proofed with coal tar pitch, has a real mineral surface, requires no painting, is fire, weather and acid proof and easy to lay. Special flat-headed nails and a special liquid cement are supplied with every roll of it, and the Barrett Company is making an attractive offer to dealers to handle and push it. Full information and prices on inquiry. Address The Barrett Manufacturing Company, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tidewater Hydrated Lime:

The Tidewater Portland Cement Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, guarantee tidewater hydrated lime to be a high calcium product 97 per cent, pure, making a mortar for brick and stone work as smooth as putty, yet much stronger than any lump lime. It claims that the addition of 20 per cent. of cement in concrete structures with two per cent. of hydrated lime not only makes the wall absolutely waterproof, but gives it the same load-carrying capacity. A booklet by the Tidewater Company on the subject of hydrated lime for building or agricultural purposes will be mailed to persons requesting same.

The Improved "Royal" Ventilator:

It is claimed for the new type of improved "Royal" ventilator that it exhausts more air per minute and offers less resistance to natural or forced draft than any single cone ventilator on the market. This improved ventilator is manufactured exclusively by the Royal Ventilator Company, 422 Locust street, this city, who will send catalog and prices to persons interested.

A Stationery Vacuum Cleaner:

Of interest to builders and property owners is a stationery vacuum cleaner, known as "The Purifier," for installation in the cellar of a building and as simple to operate as a gas range. It has no moving parts to get out of order; no dust screens or settling tank to be re-cleaned after using the apparatus; and, yet is so compact in form that it occupies a minimum of space.

For an ordinary dwelling this stationary cleaner forms a cylinder 11x22 inches in size; the house is piped with a three-quarter-inch single vacuum pipe, running from the upper floor to the machine in the cellar, with valves on each floor. The only thing about it to be carried is the hose and nozzle. The cost of operation is from 5 to 8 cents an hour. The size required for the ordinary dwelling costs $125, while the larger size, such as is intended for use in apartment houses and hotels, costs $300. They are made by the Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning & Power Co., of 207 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

An Improved Urinal Stall:

The right to manufacture and sell the Patented Hinsdale Solid Porcelain Urinal stall has been acquired by the Trenton Potteries Com., of Trenton, N. J. This is an improvement on the old style small china ones, as it is much more sanitary and gives a better appearance to the lavatory. It is practically indestructible and it saves janitor service. It is marketed under the plate No. 515. A two-part set comprises only five pieces as against 14 in many other styles of porcelain fixtures of this type. It is easily set up and is less liable to breakage in installing. It is also jointless and will not discolor with use. Inquiries for further information should be addressed to the Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N. J.

"The Builders' Guide" asks the cordial co-operation of its readers in the work of getting out every week a first-class, readable and newsy organ of the structural trades. Comments, suggestions, articles upon topics of trade interest, letters covering matters of news moment, etc., are invited for publication. Personal items dealing with men identified in an important way with the field are particularly desired. Address "The Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia. To insure publication in our regular Wednesday issue copy should be in not later than the Saturday preceding.



INTELLIGENT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

Necessity For Community of Interest Between Suburban Site Promoters and City Officials to Bring About Best Results.

[Address of John W. Paris, Delivered at the Third Stated Meeting of the Municipal Art Society, New York City, Held on February 13, 1911, in the Galleries of the National Arts Club.]

A great change has taken place in the practice of the real estate developers in the past one or two decades. Fifteen to twenty years ago a development was considered sufficient and ready for the market when a map had been drawn showing its subdivision into lots, regardless of the layout of the adjoining property, or of the ultimate layout of streets for this section, whereby the best interests of the entire section might be served, but only with a view of getting the greatest number of lots out of the acreage being subdivided. In many cases the only improvements thought necessary were the staking out of the streets and the designing of the lots by signboards, leaving the improvement of the streets, the time of laying of sidewalks, and other physical improvements to the lot buyer to be done in his own sweet way, and at such times as his interests would dictate. It was, at that time, considered the acme of progressiveness to level down your streets and lay a flag sidewalk.

Conditions have largely changed and practically all developers of suburban properties who have any pride in their achievements are laying out their properties as nearly as possible in accordance with the requirements of the Topographical Department of the city, and are at least installing a sufficient number of improvements such as sidewalks, shade trees and shrubbery, as to make the development appear uniform.

A number of development companies are today recognizing the business importance of developing a property in such a manner as to eliminate all pioneering experiences; i. e., they select their development adjacent to a well-built-up community, where churches, schools and trading facilities have already been provided. They lay out their property in accordance with the Topographical Bureau of the city and bring it to the required grade. They provide a complete system of sewerage, likewise beautiful cement sidewalks with curbs and gutters, and paved streets, and a liberal supply of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is developments of this nature that are today appealing most strongly to the population overflowing from the built-up sections as a result of the rising tide of the city's growth in population.

Some developers have sufficiently appreciated the love of beauty and art in mankind to the extent of providing beautiful parking spaces in the streets, which have been laid out with a substantial curb surrounding them, and planted with the rarest of flowering shrubs, the intervening space being covered with the finest park grass, making it, indeed, a joy to behold. This was done with the idea that when the streets, in which such parking spaces were provided, were ceded to the city, that the city would appreciate the land donated and the labor performed in providing these beauty spaces, and would turn same over to the Park Department, through which Department the space would ever be kept in condition and the shrubbery and lawns properly cared for. To our shame, however, this has not been done. The city has absolutely refused to accept these parking spaces as a free gift and place them under the care of the Park Department. As a result, in those sections where such spaces have been provided, they have either gone to ruin, as they will quickly do without care, or they have been cared for by the abutting property holders. This is a condition to be regretted.

The more progressive development companies of today fully appreciate what it means, from a commercial standpoint, to make artistic and complete the improvements in their developments. It but requires the co-operation of the city to insure most beneficial results from this desired disposition. From the standpoint of a developer, I would recommend to the careful consideration of the Municipal Art Society the solution of the problem of persuading the city officials to adopt a policy whereby any parks or parking spaces improved by private owners be accepted by the city and placed in charge of the Park Department for care. I would further recommend that such ordinances be passed as to make it incumbent upon the city authorities to provide funds to the Topographical Bureau of the city in sufficient quantities to enable the said bureau to push forward its work in the most effective and efficient manner, and provide a uniform and systematic plan of the city in the undeveloped sections at the earliest possible date. I would likewise recommend that such laws be passed as will prohibit the development of lands by development companies until such lands have been provided with street layouts and parking spaces by the Topographical Department. I would recommend that the Topographical Departments be urged and ordered to keep constantly in mind the importance of beauty and harmony in the layout of the city; that artistic ideas have equal weight with commercial ideas; that wherever possible triangular plots be preserved as parking places; that parking spaces be laid out in the streets at the time of the improvement of the propetry, said parking spaces to be improved and developed by the developer and turned over to the city for the benefit of the residents in the immediate vicinity, without cost, the city placing the same under the control of the Park Department.

It is, and will continue to be, a difficult and expensive matter to change the topographical layout of the already built-up sections of the city, and when it is recognized that thousands of acres each year are being occupied for the first time for the accommodation of the spreading population of the city, the importance of immediate action along this line may be, in a measure, appreciated.

Some of our development companies, as has already been intimated, are far in advance of the city's administration in their desire for artistic development. In order, however, for this development to be effective, the co-operation of the city officials is absolutely necessary. Your society can do much toward bringing about this co-operation by the city; all with no initial expense on the part of the city.

You get The Guide every Wednesday for a whole year for a five-dollar bill. If you can't dig a contract out of every four issues during the year your estimating force needs reorganizing.

Proposals

Bonds. Improvements. Equipment.

As the Home Office and Headquarters of the Most Important Financial Railroad, Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing and Equipment Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania offers a Particularly Rich and Productive Field for "Proposal" advertising. "The Builders' Guide" is the Only Medium in this Field.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of April, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the United States Post Office at CONNELSVILLE, PA., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site at Connelsville, Pa., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 18,155.

Summary for Week Ending March 4, 1911.

Real Estate Transfers.

Numbers of Transfers	701
Amount of Transfers	$2,104,050.00
Cash Consideration	$568,120.00
Ground Rent Consideration....	$1,513.01
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	$24,550.00
Mortgage Consideration	$1,535,930.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Bricks ,Face, Etc.).
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.

Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Calvin W. Rogers, Heed Bldg., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
27th and Diamond sts., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern,
1714 Sansom st., Phila.

Contract Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co.
North American Bldg., Phila.
Empire State Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Wm. T. Ritch, Inc.,
421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co.,
Betz Bldg., Phila.

Directory Boards.
U. S. Changeable Sign Co.,
3 W. 29th st., N. Y. City.

Elevators, Freight and Passenger.
Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.
Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Enamel Bricks.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Engraving, Photo and Line.
Chestnut Street Engraving Co.,
7th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).
Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.
Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.
United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Heating Boilers.
H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Phila. Steam Heating Co.,
1313-1319 Cherry st., Phila.

Insurance Companies (Fire).
Aetna Insurance Co.,
403 Walnut st., Phila.
Durban & Co., Local Reps.

Interior Woodwork.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S 24th st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.
Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

Mortar Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
Woodman, 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Piping (High Pressure).
Phila. Steam Heating Co.,
1313-1319 Cherry st., Phila.

Power Plants.
Phila. Steam Heating Co.,
1313-1319 Cherry st., Phila.

Printing and Publishing.
Lyon & Armor, 124 N. 7th st., Phila.

Radiators.
H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Tile.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Room Mouldings and Plate Rails.
Benj. B. Funston & Co.,
146 N. 10th st., Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.
Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.
L. P. Simpson & Son,
709 Walnut st., Phila.

Rugs.
Woodman's 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
27th and Diamond sts., Phila.

Sash Pulleys.
American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Tenant Houses, Pennlyn, Pa., $1800 each. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Frame, two stories. Architect desires bids from general contractors.

Parish House, Glen Loch, Pa. Architect, M. B. Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, P. E. Church, acc't S. Kates, Glen Loch, Pa. Store, two stories, slate roof. Owners are taking bids. Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg., are figuring.

(Alt. and add.) to Residence for Apartments, Radnor, Pa. Architects, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Main Line Const. Co., Tenth and Sansom streets. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Cottage for Groundkeeper, Marcus Hook, Philadelphia. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owner, J. Louchein, care of Architects. Frame, two stories, 25 by 35 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.) Third and Locust streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owners, Seltzer Bros., 247 S. Third street. Brick, one story, 54 by 181 feet. Architects ready for bids.

Garage, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owner, Max Apt., Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Stone, one and one-half stories, shingle roof, 21 by 23 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (remodeling), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zieghler, Bailey Bldg. Owners, A. H. Lippincott, 925 Filbert street. Stone, three stories. Architects taking revised bids due March 10th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; Frederick Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Hospital (add.), Broad and Wolf streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 79 by 18, and 60 by 18 feet. Tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 16th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg.; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street.

School, Pensauken Township, N. J. Architect, Arnold H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, School Board of Pensauken Township. Brick and slate roof, 2 stories, 62 x 90 feet; electric wiring and steam heat. Architects taking bids due March 17. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; J. S. Rogers, Moorestown, N. J.; Martin T. James, Moorestown, N. J.; Turner & Stewart, 829 Broadway, Camden, N. J.; D. H. Sharp, Camden, N. J.; Wm. Wrifford, 525 Market street, Camden, N. J.; Joseph Willshire, Merchantville, N. J.

Church and Sunday School, Norristown, Pa., $40,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, Reformed Church of the Ascension, Norristown, Pa. Stone, 1 story, 48 by 65 feet and 53 by 40 feet; steam heat, slate roof. Architect taking bids due March 21. The following are figuring; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove avenue; Fred Elvidge, 5225 Norris street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; F. R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Bungalow, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Elmer L. Mohn, Land Title Building. Stone, 2 stories, steam heat, electric lighting. Owner taking bids due March 16. The following are figuring: John H. Dagney, Seventh and Oak Lane; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Frederick Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Factory (adds.), Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick and concrete (steel truss roofs), 1 and 2 stories, 31 by 22 and 56 by 92 feet, concrete slab roofs. Architects taking bids due March 15. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, and Wm. Prevost, Jr., Chester, Pa.

Factory and Loft Building, 1427 to 1433 Race street, $150,000. Architect private plans. Owner, Louis A. Belmont, president Phila. Toilet & Laundry Co., 1029 Vine street. Brick and concrete, 8 stories, 72 by 125 feet; slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, taking sub-bids due March 17.

Officers' Quarters, Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va. Architect, private plans. Owner, U. S. Govt., Quartermaster's Dept., C. L. McCawley, Lt. Col., Washington, D. C. Brick and stone, 3 stories. Owners taking bids due April 10. Deposit of $10 required for plans.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Oakland, Md., $40,000. Architects, Holmbol & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va. Owners, Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Md. Stone and brick, 2 stories, steam heat. Architects taking bids due March 18. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residences (2), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, W. Howard West, Land Title Building. Frame, brick and plaster, 2½ stories. Architect taking revised bids due March 9. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, and M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa., are figuring.

Factory, Northwest corner Sixth and Spring Garden strets. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, M. A. Metz, 310 N. Orianna street. Brick and concrete, 5 stories, 66 by 42 feet; slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due March 14. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Show Rooms (4), Northwest corner Broad and North streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut streets. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, 31 North Tenth street. Kittanning brick and concrete, fireproof, 1 story, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 15. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Geo. Kessler, Drexel Building.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $10,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Percy E. Matthes, 143 South Third street. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids due March 15. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; Carvan Const. Co., 5144 Locust street; Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building.

Pumping Station and Power House, Spring Lake, N. J. Engineer, Joseph L. Sweigard Co., Betz Building. Owners, Borough of Spring Lake. Brick, 1 story, 62 by 94 feet; tile roof. Engineers taking bids due

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March 14. Ed. Fay & Sons, 1519 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Post Office (alts.), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Govt., Wm. McCoach, Custodian, Ninth and Chestnut streets. Consists of interior changes. Owners taking bids due March 20. Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Building, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Paoli, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, George J. Wilson, Paoli, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. Thirteenth street; Plummer Jeffries, West Chester, Pa.; Wm. Russel, Paoli, Pa.

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Superintendent's Cottage, Meadowbrook, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Seybert Institute, 1506 Arch street. Stone, three stories, 47 by 31 feet, slate roof, hot air heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 14th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; S. M. Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; W. John Stevens Ins., Wyncote, Pa.

Factory (add.), 103-111 N. Twenty-second street. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Bldg. Owner, Richard R. Lloyd, 105 N. Twenty-second street. Brick and steel, two stories. Architects taking bids due March 17th. The following are figuring: F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg.; F. A. Hawens, 845 N. Nineteenth street; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 N. Second street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 S. Penn Square; E. E. Wells Contracting Co., 745 N. Nineteenth street; William T. Fox, 2248 N. Eighteenth street.

Residence, Carpenter Street Station, Philadelphia. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, George C. Keim, Land Title Bldg. Brick, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30 by 56 feet, tile roof, hot water heat, electric lighting.

High School, Nineteenth and Wood streets, $500,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, R. C. High School for Girls, Rev. E. F. Prendergast, 1425 N. Eleventh street. Stone, five stories, 82 by 250 feet. Preliminary plans in progress.

Apartment House, Pelham, Philadelphia. Architects, John D. Allen Co., Betz Bldg. Owners, Realty Company of Pennsylvania. Brick and stone, four stories, 188 x 81, slag roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Architects will take sub-bids in about ten days.

Foundry, 2314-16 Washington avenue, $5000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Thomas McCaffrey, Third and Girard avenue. Brick, two stories, 40 by 144 feet. Owner will sub-let all contracts.

Apartment House, N. E. corner Fifteenth and Master streets. Architect, Private plans. Owner, F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg. Brick, terra cotta, four stories, 156 by 26 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Barge Office Building, New York City, $500,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick, steel and stone, fireproof. Owners taking bids due April 18th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Spring Mill, Pa. Architects, Wise & Custer, 34 S. Sixteenth street. Owner, A. A. Gartwaite, care of architects. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 48 by 36 feet. Plans in progress.

Garage, Radnor, Pa, Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, C. Willing Hare, 120 S. Twenty-second street. Brick and plaster, one story, 24 by 40 feet. Architects taking bids. J. P. Lamborn, Berwyn, Pa.; R. H. Armstrong, Berwyn, Pa., are figuring.

Factory, 1427-1433 Race street, $150,000. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., Engineers, 1600 Arch street; Supervising Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Louis A. Belmont, President Philadelphia Toilet and Laundry Co., 1029 Vine street. Brick and Concrete, eight stories, 72 by 125 feet. Supervising Architect taking bids due March 18th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg.; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; James G. Brown, Witherspoon Bldg.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Co., 1314 Arch street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 N. Fifteenth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom st.; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, E. E. Sterner, 174 E. Walnut Lane. Owner, Mrs. C. C. Saylor, care of Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 33 by 44 feet. Architect taking bids due March 15th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; William J. Gruhler, 219 E. Figh street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Glenside, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Terra cotta, tile and plaster, three stories, 50 by 28 feet, and 22 by 26 feet, hot water heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 21st. The following are figuring: John E. Walt, 204 E. Willow Grove avenue; Frederick Eldidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; John H. Dagney, Seventh and Oak Lane avenue; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; William J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; James Bartleson, Ambler, Pa.

Public Library, Hazelton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owner, city of Hazelton. Marble, one story, 66 by 41 feet. Architects taking bids due March 22d. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; B. Rush, Hazelton, Pa.; S. Y. Fredericks, Hazelton, Pa.

Factory, Sixteenth and Pearl streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Kane & Co., 2128 Race street. Brick, four stories, 33 x 83 feet. Owners taking bids. Smith, Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street, and J. R. Jackson, Perry Bldg, are figuring.

Moving Picture Theatre, Eighteenth and Ridge avenue and Poplar street, $20,000. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Brick (concrete floors), steel truss roof, one story. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Flemington, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street.

Owner, Mrs. M. W. Hauks, Flemington, N. J. Frame and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 30 by 25 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Horatio G. Lloyd, Haverford, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 114 by 32 feet, and 22 by 56 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due March 18th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; J. M. Rossiter, Wayne, Pa.

Nurses' Home, 1340 Lombard street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, The Visiting Nurses Society. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 36 by 98 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 17th. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Morris Daniels, 252 S. Juniper street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Robeson Lea Perot, 26 S. Seventeenth street. Owner, Ernest Dupont, Wilmington, Del. Brick, two and one-half stories, 18 by 74 feet, and 20 by 30 feet, electric lighting, slate roof. Architects taking bids due March 17th. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Laundry (add.) and Stable, Baring street, east of Thirty-second street. Architect, William Lowenthal, 2424 N. Park avenue. Owner, Pennsylvania Laundry Co., 313 N. Thirty-second street. Brick, two stories, 39 by 38 feet, and 24 by 75 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric work reserved. Architect taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozier Bldg., are figuring.

Feed Barn, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McFadden, Esq., Rosemont, Pa. Brick, rough cast and frame, 2 stories, shingle roof, 54 by 76 feet. Architects taking bids due March 15. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; F. R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Penbroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½-stories, hot water heat, shingle and slate roof. J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building, are taking sub-bids due March 15.

Alterations and Addition, Building, 1028 Chestnut street. Architects, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., Sixteenth and Arch streets. Owner's name withheld. Brick and concrete, 20 by 64 feet, 5 stories, slag roof. Wm. Steele & Sons Co. are taking sub-bids due March 15.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Stable and Lodge, Wissahickon avenue, near Carpenter street. Architect, H. C. Wise, 34 S. Sixteenth street. Owner, S. E. Fairchild, Jr., Franklin Bldg. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to George E. Roth & Sons, 230 E. Gravers Lane.

Factory and Offices (alt. and add.), Nicetown, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Private plans. Owners, The Link Belt Company, Nicetown, Phila. Brick, one and 2 stories. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street.

Factory (Add.), Germantown avenue and Cumberland street, $20,000. Architect, Private plans. Owners, William Ritter & Bro., on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue.

Parochial Residence, Eighteenth and Thompson streets, $150,000. Architect, Private plans. Owners, R. C. Church of the Gesu, Rev. C. W. Lyons, 1727 Stiles street. Brick, stone and concrete, fireproof, four stories. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street, 160 by 60 feet.

Telephone Exchange, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania. Red tapestry brick, three stories, 28 by 53 feet. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Stores and Office Building. (alt. and add), Ardmore, Pa., $14,000. Architects, Norton, Foster & Puderbaugh, Chronicle Bldg., Ardmore, Pa. Owner, John Williamson, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Factory (alt. and add), 305-07 N. Eighth street. Architect, Thomas F. Bennett, Betz Bldg. Owner, J. G. Donaghue, Betz Bldg. Brick, five stories. Contract awarded to P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 N. Twelfth street.

School (add.), Woodbury Heights, N. J., $6000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Woodbury Heights. Stone, one story, 85 by 40 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas L. Munyon, Mullica Hill, N. J.

School, Westville, N. J., $19,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Westville. Brick and stone, two stories. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add), 1426 Spruce street, $2000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Dr. E. E. Montgomery, 1703 Walnut street. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Philadelphia Hospital, acc't Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Department of Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia. New boilers and iron stairway. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott, Hale Bldg.

Liquor Store (alt.), 703 Girard avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 S. Fifth street. Owner, F. Horle, 705 Girard avenue. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Basch & Co., 402 Cherry street.

Cottage, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Bishop S. S. Ortynsky, 816 Franklin street. Stone and frame, three stories, 36 by 53 feet. Contract awarded to George W. Matz, Stone Harbor, N. J.

Stable, Juniper and Wharton streets. Architect, Arthur H. Haigh, 5613 Germantown avenue. Owners, T. F. & J. L. Cunningham. Brick, two stories, 47 by 39 feet. Contract awarded to D. T. McCarthy, 1937 N. Seventh street.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owner, James V. Ellison, Secretary and Treasurer Commonwealth Trust Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 47 by 51 feet. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney, 327 N. Sixty-third street.

Residence, Secane, Pa. Architect, Mahlon J. Bye, Secane, Pa. Owner, Architect. Frame, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to C. S. Gamble, Aldan, Pa.

Shop (alt. and add.), Frankford Arsenal. Architect, Private plans. Owner, U. S. Government, War Department. Brick, two stories. Bids opened as follows: M. P. Murphy, 263 S. Tenth street, $5100; McManua Construction Co., 414 Wood street, $5157; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. Thirteenth street. $5262; James Connor, 2848 Frankford avenue, $5600; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Bldg., $5679; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, $5875; E. J. Judge, 2972 Richmond street, $5875; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street, $5959; Sax & Abbott, Hale Bldg., $6380; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, $7000; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 W. Lehigh avenue, $9166.

Telephone Exchange, Lansdowne, Pa., $20,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, The Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania. Red tapestry brick, three stories, 28 by 53 feet. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owner, David Goodbread, 635 Walnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 43 by 51 feet. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 14 S. Broad street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Patrick Shervers (O), Twenty-third street above Tasker street. Franz Fritz (C), 3863 N. Seventh street. Cost, $500. Saloon and Dwelling, Twenty-third and Tasker streets.

Keystone Brick Co. (O), Crescentville, Pa. Cost, $3000. Machine House, Tabor Road and St. Van Kirk street.

G. H. Hammond Co., 218 N. Delaware avenue. Matthew Schmid (C), 1308 N. Sixth street. Cost, $500. Meat Provision House.

Antonio Jaevola (O), 225 E. Rittenhouse street. Domenick Meraldo (C), 352 E. Price street. Cost, $350. Dwelling.

Mr. Collins (O), Doyestown, Pa. J. J. Rufe & Sons (C), Doylestown, Pa. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 2008 Green street.

Elmer Marple (O), 34 S. Fifty-third street. Ed. B. McCall (C), Sixty-fifth street and Park avenue. Cost, $375. Dwelling.

Wm. E. Howes (O), Sixty-second and Arch streets. Cost, $74,300. Thirty-three two-story store and dwellings, 15 by 45 feet. Brick. Sixty-second and Race streets.

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Liabilities	
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources	
Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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Jacob W. Walton & Sons (O), 1613 Ruan street. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, $750. 2-story brick, 16 by 25 feet. Office, 1615 Ruan street.

Cart Bessler (O), 4623 Melrose street. L. Ahlem, Jr. (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, $3500. Two two-story brick dwellings, 14 by 42 feet. Melrose and Orthodox streets.

Ford & Kendig (O), Twenty-fourth and Wood streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $5000. 1-story brick and iron factory, 38 by 103 feet. Twenty-fourth and Vine streets.

Storage Battery Co. (O), Second and Ontario streets. Steward Bros. (C), 2528 N. Orkney street. Cost, $7300. One mfg. 2-story brick, 20 by 185 feet. N. E. corner C and Ontario streets.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), 845 Land Title Bldg. Cost, $42,000. Twenty 2-story brick dwellings, 16 by 46 feet. Rosehill and Louder streets.

M. Gekr (O), 1661 Bridge street. J. Folkongham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $4800. Three 2-story dwellings, 14 by 38 feet. Granite and Willow streets.

John W. Mortiner (O), 3024 E street. Cost, $5000. One post office, 2 stories. Kensington avenue N. of Allegheny avenue.

E. F. Pagan (O), 3958 N. Park avenue. Cost, $7500. Three 2-story brick dwellings, 16 by 45 feet. Camac and Champlost streets.

Wm. Showburn (O), 2855 E. Thompson street. James Reilly (C), 991 E. Thompson street. Cost, $3000. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 35 feet. 3036 Filter street.

Eyngo Armstone (O), Germantown avenue. P. J. Kelcullin (C), 730 Rising Sun lane. Cost, $6800. One moving picture parlor, 80 by 98 feet.

Gray's Ferry Abbatoir Co. (O), Thirty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road. H. Thurlow (C), Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road. Cost, $2500. Smoke house, 2 stories, 25 by 24 feet.

Michael Appott (O), Rising Sun lane. Benj. Walks (C), 3953 Germantown avenue. Cost, $250. Five two-story brick dwellings, 14 by 30 feet. 3530 to 38 N. Ninth street.

Berg Bros. (O), 1007 Market street. John N. Gill & Co., 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $34,000. One store, add. 7 stories, 18 by 75 feet. Concrete. 925 Market street.

G. W. Young (O), 2310 S. Broad street. Cost, $35,800. Fifty-four two-story brick dwellings, 14 by 34 feet. Second and Daly streets.

G. Robinson (O), 549 Dupont street. Cost, $8000. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 44 feet. Silverwood N. of Wright street.

W. F. Rafferty (O), 3200 H street. Cost, $2500. One stone two-story brick, 15 by 53 feet. Shayer and G streets. Cost, $19,800. Nine two-story dwellings, 15 by 49 feet.

Charles P. Donnelly (O), Chew and Sedgwick streets. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 N. Fifth street. Cost, $1200. One one-story store, 20 by 25 feet.

Domeric Cinc (O), 1535 S. Juniper street. Cost, $10,000. Four-story factory. Add. Brick, 30 by 70 feet and 30 by 40 feet. 1126-1132 S. Juniper street.

Model Bldg. Co. (O), Fifty-ninth and Christian streets. Cost, $152,400. Fifty houses, 2 stories. Brick, 15 by 52 feet. Fifty-ninth and Christian streets.

Joshua M. Holmes (O), 4444 N. Fifteenth street. Thirty-one 2-story dwellings. Cost, $63,000. Two-story dwellings, 16 by 30 feet. Judsen street, between Cambria street and Indiana avenue.

J. E. Sjostrom (O), Glenside, Pa. Cost, $20,000. Alterations and additions. Mfg. Third street. 154 by 108 feet. 1719 N. Tenth street.

Kahn & Greenberg (O), 137 S. Thirteenth street. H. Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $8600. 20 by 118 feet. Three stories, brick. 1223 Arch street.

Yaskin & Shefner (O), 7717 Brewster avenue. Cost, $14,400. Six two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 40 feet. Harley street, E. of Eightieth street.

B. Isenberg (O), 825 Wharton street. Cost, $12,000. Ten two-story brick dwellings, 14 by 33 feet. 1932-1950 Ruan street.

Mr. E. Zright (O), 4333 Germantown avenue. L. E. Heckler (C), 939 W. York street. Cost, $1100. Two-story brick shop. 4330 Gratz street.

Geo. G. Melloy (O), 1417 Spring Garden street. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $24,000. Mfg. five-story, 48 by 96 feet 2 inches. Concrete and brick. 1428 Brandywine street.

Louis Goodvage (O), Westmoreland and Edgemont streets. Mr. Rock, Jr. (C), 3162 Kensington avenue. Cost, $10,200. Six dwellings, two-story, 15 by 42 feet. Brick.

Mr. H. Davis (O), 5819 Drexel road. Milton W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $2400. Garage, two-story, 23 by 24 feet. Stone.

Alterations and Additions

Harry Horlacher (O), 364 E. Indiana avenue. E. J. Gilbert (C), 3206 Hawley street. Cost, $500. Milk House.

Lifter Ice Cream Co. (O), American and Gaskill streets. Cost, $1000. Stable, 524-26 S. American street.

E. Lentz (O), Seventeenth and Vine streets. B. F. Virden (C), 2917 Fletcher street. Cost, $1500. Storage, Venango and Edgemont streets.

B. E. Kirler (O), 61 Midea street, Germantown. Cost, $1400. Garage.

S. D. Lit, care of Felix Isman, S. Penn Square. A. Marker (C), Store House, Oregon avenue. Cost, $350. Dwelling.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), 816 Dauphin street. Cost, $450. Car Shop, Kensington avenue and Cumberland street.

Simon J. Waldman (O), 902 W. Dauphin street. E. R. Headman (C), 2539-41 Germantown avenue. Cost, $330. Store and Dwelling, 1442 N. Eleventh street.

Francis S. Brown (O), 5927 Drexel road. Milton W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Continental Hotel Co. (O), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Cost, $20,000. Roof Garden, Ninth and Chestnut streets.

John E. Base (O), Sixtieth and Ludlow streets. Frances D. Kramer (C), 1601 Spring Garden street. Cost, $2000. Saloon.

S. Radis (O), 2131 Ridge avenue. Michael J. Hazroff (C), South Sixth street. Cost, $1200. Store and Dwelling, 2205 Ridge avenue.

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The Bell Phone Co. (O), Seventeenth and Filbert streets. Chas. P. Biggins Co. (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, $500. Apartment House, 1346 Spruce street.

Mary Zieghler (O), New York. H. R. Rust (C), 828 Filbert street. Cost, $500. Business Purposes, 150 North Eighth street.

E. G. Henderson, Jr. (O), 501 Woodland avenue. J. V. Turnell (C), 1420 South Fifth street. Cost, $375. Store, 5113-15 Woodland avenue.

Chas. Reis (O), 1828 Ontario street. Chas. B. Sommer (C), 2429 N. Second street. Cost, $425. Barrel Shed.

A. D. Mountain (O), 908 N. Thirteenth street. T. L. Warfel (C), 916 N. Thirteenth street. Cost, $600. Carpenter Shop, 909 N. Thirteenth street.

Fred Hilcker (O), 2510 N. Eighth street. C. Rahn (C), 2239 N. Eighth street. Cost, $425. Stable, 2432 Cadwallader street.

W. Murphy (O), 2314 Harold street. J. H. Gordon (C), 2314 E. Lehigh avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Harry Laundas (O), 1421 Vine street. H. Voigt (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $5400. Addition to Dwelling. Garage, 1426 Vine street.

Mrs. Ed. Flood (O), Twentieth and Market streets. Daniel F. Wholey (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 2124 Appletree street.

Dr. E. E. Montgomery (O), 1426 Spruce street. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $1700. Dwelling.

Storage Battery Co., C. and Ontario streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 N. Orkney street. Cost, $500. Storage, Bordnot and Ontario streets.

Herman Schoortz (O), 626 N. Sixth street. Abe Frank (C), 1222 N. Sixth street. Cost, $900. Dwelling and Store, 626 N. Sixth street.

Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Co. (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. Cost, $500. Mfg., Ridge avenue and N. of Calumet street.

S. Bloch (O), Twelfth and Market streets. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $1800. Store, 1207-09 Market street.

Everett Realty Co. (O), 440 Drexel Bldg. A. Gottfried (C), 1751 Frankford avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 1436 Poplar street.

Harry Berninger (O), 2411 Ambler street. Wm. E. Stone & Son (C), 2069 E. Dauphin street. Cost, $1200. Addition to Dwelling.

Mr. C. Nattirea (O), Rising Sun lane. August Wurst (C), 3545 N. Seventh street. Cost $600. Dwelling.

I. Trayenfield (O), 5839 Market street. Louis Cohen (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, $2000. Store and Dwelling, 4839 Market street.

P. Schaifer (O), 5933 Cedar avenue. G. S. Applegate (C), 328 N. Fifty-third street. Cost, $400. Garage, 5933 Cedar avenue.

Harry J. Rife (O), 3604 Hamilton street. J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 S. Penn Square.

F. Horle (O), 705 Girard avenue. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. 920 Chestnut street.

K. Katz (O), 103 S. Second street. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $600. Store and Dwelling, 103 S. Second street.

Mrs. Sarah Hogles (O), 1640 Stiles street. J. H. Dowell (C), 1310 Reno street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

S. Konevsky (O), 1232 S. Fifth street. N. Lehrman (C), 920 Wolf street. Cost, $1650. Store and Dwelling.

Russian Church (O), 709 N. Fifth street. A. Johnson (C), 4126 Salmon street. Cost, $3500. Church.

B. Slaets (O), 335 N. Fifth street. A. Johnson (C), 4267 Salmon street. Cost, $600. Storage.

Lit Bros., Eighth and Market streets. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $4800. Freight Elevator, Eighth and Filbert streets.

J. Swoff (O), 318 N. Eighth street. Basch & Co., 402 Cherry street. Cost, $565. Retail Store, 310 N. Eighth street.

C. Kelsey (O), 14-16 S. Fifteenth street. Henry Lutz & Co., 210 N. Sixteenth street. Cost, $500. Light Lunch Cafe.

P. & R. R. Co. (O), Reading Terminal. Robert Patterson (C), Reading Terminal. Cost, $400. Offices in Building, Twenty-third and Cherry streets.

Apartment Realty Co. (O), Mutual Life Bldg. Mathew Farbunn (C), 245 Queen street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 2111 W. Norris street. Same, 2107 W. Norris street.

Alpsander Wiedzwiazski (O), 2655 Clearfield street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

Dr. Henry H. Babb (O), 2125 N. Eighteenth street. S. J. Reich (C), 1112 Louden street. Cost, $640. Dwelling.

Young & Son (O), 538 Porter street. Joseph Rubin (C), 1415 S. Beulah street. Cost, $325. Store and dwelling.

Apartment Realty Co. (O), Mutual Life Bldg. A. Knoler (C), 1751 Frankford avenue. Cost, $600. Dwelling, brick, 2038 W. Norris street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, Brick, 2103 W. Norris street.

Silberman & Egnal (O), 235 Mountain street. Cost, $400. Store and Dwelling, Brick, 1930 S. Tenth street.

Miss Emily Haines (O), 1332 Spruce street. J. W. Howard & Sons (C), 1714 Bainbridge street. Cost, $450. 241 S. Eighteenth street.

James W. Brady (O), Sixty-first and Logan streets. Cost, $385. Office, 232 N. Eighth street.

Henry S. Hansicker (O), Nippon and Bryon streets. S. Scramer (C), 2317 N. Ninth street. Cost, $1780. Garage.

Mr. M. O'Brien (O), 1323 S. Second street. F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 S. Twentieth street. Cost, $525. Store and Dwelling, 1325 S. Twenty-first street.

Benj. Cohen (O), 810 Pierce street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 810 Pierce street.

Patrick Hunt (O), 2444 S. Tenth street. Robert Lowther (C), 1128 S. Twenty-second street. Cost, $400. Store, 2442 S. Tenth street.

Cement Sidewalk Paving.

The Vulcanite Portland Cement Company has issued an illustrated book for free distribution, entitled "Cement Sidewalk Paving," by Albert Moyer, Asso. Am. Soc. C. E., which is a valuable addition to the literature of cement. The Vulcanite Portland Cement has a wide reputation in connection with the laying of sidewalks of this kind, and Mr. Moyer has written a great deal on the subject in the past

This book is a complete course of instruction on laying cement sidewalks and cement floors. It tells of the newest things that have been found out in practice For example, in the past it has been a very common practice to allow the base to set hard before laying the top coat. It is unnecessary at the present date to dwell on this subject; we all know that it is utterly wrong. But there are, says Mr. Moyer, other causes which prevent the top coat from adhering permanently to the base, the principal cause being carelessness in allowing men to walk over the base carrying with them dust and dirt, also failure to protect the base, allowing the surface of the base to be exposed to the rays of the sun and thus dry the surface prematurely, at the same time allowing dust and dirt to blow over the surface, coating the concrete so that the top when placed fails to adhere permanently.

It is also absolutely necessary that the top be cut directly over the cuts in the base; otherwise the top coat will crack along the line of the joint in the base. The principal cause of disintegration and chalky top surface are insufficient mixing, drying out before ultimate hardening of cement, and bad material used. Start right and good results naturally follow.

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the annual convention of the State Association of Builders' Exchange convened in the Master Builders' Exchange, 18 to 24 South Seventh street. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, W. H. Dennis, of Pottsville, Pa.; vice presidents, A. E. Wales, of Sharon, Pa., and B. Griffen, of Pittston, Pa.; secretary, A. I. Fowler, of Scranton, Pa., and treasurer, J. R. Morse, of Oil City, Pa.

** Union of the American Academy and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome has been effected within the last few days by the joint action of the governing boards of the two institutions. The School, which is an unincorporated association, will be consolidated with the Academy, which is chartered by special Act of Congress, and the scope of the Academy will be enlarged so as to include not only architecture, sculpture and painting, but also the archaeology, literature and history of the classical and later periods. There will thus be two schools within the Academy—a School of Fine Arts and a School of Classical Studies; and the Academy will represent America in Rome in all branches of artistic and classical culture.

** Counsel for Joseph M. Huston, the convicted State Capitol architect, have secured from Chief Justice Fell, of the Supreme Court, a rule to show cause why an appeal in the case should not be allowed from the decision of the Superior Court refusing a new trial. Huston was convicted in the Dauphin County Court on April 23rd of conspiracy to defraud the State of $25,000, and on October 15th he was sentenced by Judge Kunkle to an indeterminate imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than two years.

** Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, Miss Laura Bell will give an illustrated lecture this evening at 8.30 o'clock in the auditorium of the school. Miss Bell has recently returned from a visit to Portugal, where she was able to secure photographs of unusual subjects. The subject to be illustrated will be "Portuguese People and Architecture."

**The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held a joint meeting one Friday evening at the Engineering Socities' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. Subjects of purely professional interest were discussed at this meeting.

**R. W. Bigelow is in charge as local manager of a recently opened New York office representing the Caloric Company of Jamesville, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the "Caloric" cook store. The new office is at 91 Chambers street.

**Announcement is made of the removal of the offices of the Richard D. Kimball Company, of New York and Boston, from 437 Fifth avenue, to more commodious quarters, at 15 West Thirty-eighth street. Mr. R. D. Kimball, of this firm, is chairman of the special Committee appointed by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, to agitate certain changes in the laws governing factory ventilation in New York State.

**The Seventeenth Architectural Exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club will be given under the patronage and in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, April 16th to May 14th, inclusive. Entry slips must be received by Saturday, March 4th. Exhibits must be received in Philadelphia by Monday, March 13th, and in New York by Wednesday, March 8th. Public exhibition, Sunday, April 16th to Sunday, May 14th, inclusive. The co-operation of architects, mural painters and sculptors is cordially invited. The Exhibition Board consists of: John Molitor, Chairman, 1309 Walnut street, Philadelphia; M. B. Medary, Jr., treasurer; C. A. Ziegler, secretary; J. H. Rankin, C. L. Borie, Jr., J. P. B. Sinkler, Herbert C. Wise. Send all communications to Collier Stevenson, assistant secretary, care of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

** The contract for the New York City Post-Office was awarded, on Friday last, to the Fuller Construction Company, of New York, at its bid of $2,515,267. The building must be completed in twenty-three months. The building will be situated west of the new Pennsylvania Railroad station. McKim, Mead & White are the architects.

** Banking and trust company officials who do business in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange strongly disapprove of the movement to take the Stock Exchange from its present location to the vicinity of Broad and Chestnut streets. They say the Exchange would not increase its business by moving, but would make the mistake of moving away from the real financial centre of the city. That the banking interests about Third and Dock streets gave money toward the establishment of the Exchange in its present location was cited as an ethical objection to removal. The banks contributed $145,000 to the Exchange, $107,000 of which was paid for the building and $38,000 for an irremovable ground rent on it. The present Stock Exchange building was the old Merchants' Exchange Building, and $216,000 was expended for alteration and improvement. The present building is over-assessed, a prominent member of the Exchange said, and can only be sold at a loss on the original investment.

** Francis B. Reeves, president of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association and of the Girard National Bank, said in expressing disapproval of the removal plan, that the interests which contributed to the Exchange should be considered, adding a moral as well as a business objection to the uptown merchant. "Three-fifths of the financial capital and assets of the city are located east of Fifth street," he said, "and it would not be good business to move away from them. Removal to Broad and Chestnut streets will not increase the business of the Exchange. The big crowds found there are not essential in a financial district."

** Emil Rosenberger, president of the Real Estate, Title Insurance & Trust Company, said the idea that every interest of the city must centre about Broad and Market streets was provincial. C. S. W. Packard, president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, said he would not like to see the Exchange move, and the president of one of the largest downtown banks said removal would be an "egregious blunder."

** Coroner Ford has written to Mayor Reyburn today asking his assistance in getting an appropriation for the erection of a new Morgue, preferably on the Parkway. The plan of the Coroner is to build a much larger building with office room in it for the Coroner's department and a Coroner's Court. That the present Morgue, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, is inadequate, is the contention of Mr. Ford. The Morgue was built years ago, and the number of bodies cared for during the last two years has increased 40 per cent. Coroner Ford is in favor of a Court and a Morgue on the Parkway, or some other centrally located ground already owned by the city. He would model it after the $300,000 Morgue in Pittsburg, which, in turn, was designed after the Paris, France, Morgue.

** An interesting address on "Conveyancing and Mortgages" was delivered on Friday evening at the Real Estate Brokers' Association club-rooms, 1114 Girard street, before a large assemblage of members and others, by Henry R. Robins, assistant title officer of the Land Title Insurance and Trust Company.

** Frederick H. Daniels, general engineer for the American Steel & Wire Co., 50 Church street, has been appointed chairman of the Shop Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

** The cement shaken from empty sacks on the Panama Canal, according to the "Canal Record," amounts to fifty or more barrels per day. Its value pays the sorting-shed gang.

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** The Fairmount Park Commission wants a share of the proposed municipal loan of $10,500,000, and adopted a resolution at the monthly meeting asking Mayor Reyburn to incorporate items in the bill that will give $1,500,000 for Park improvements. Sydney W. Keith offered a resolution providing that a committee be appointed to consult with the Mayor and point out to him the need of $500,000 for reconstructing roads and $1,000,000 for general Park improvements. The resolution was adopted, but the committee was not named. Mayor Reyburn was not present at the meeting.

** Few bills introduced into the State Legislature, at Harrisburg, have had a stronger endorsement than that presented by Representative Horace A. McClung, of Allegheny, and Senator Ernest L. Tustin, of Philadelphia, providing for the erection of a memorial in the Capitol Park to the founders of the public school system of this State. The bill, which appropriates $100,000 for the memorial, empowers the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and for the memorial, and names the following men to serve as Commissioners, with three others appointed by the Governor: W. W. Griest, Lancaster; R. Bruce Ricketts, Wilkes-Barre; John M. Schoomaker, Pittsburg; Richard W. Woods, Carlisle, and Oliver C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia.

** Reports from the various sections of the country indicate a fairly active condition in the building world during February. Notwithstanding the uncertainties due to the approaching extra session of Congress there does not appear to be anything that will prevent the spring and summer months from being unusually active ones in this line. There is plenty of money available for financing big building operations, and in all communities where there is a steady increase in population it is always accompanied by a demand for additional housing accommodations.

** There were gains in 38 cities and losses in 33. The losses were confined chiefly to the larger cities, where building has been active for a considerable period, including Chicago, with a loss of 23 per cent.; New York, 59; Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 31; St. Louis, 7; Kansas City, 43; Denver, 33, and, singular as it may seem, Los Angeles, which has had a phenomenal active record, shows a decrease of 34 per cent. Against these decreases, some very satisfactory increases are to be noted, including Minneapolis, with 227 per cent.; St. Paul, 104; Baltimore, 193; Pittsburg, 63; Milwaukee, 84; Indianapolis, 23; Des Moines, 534; Fort Worth, 257; San Diego, 14; Wilkes-Barre, 11; Terre Haute, 87, and Chattanooga, 227.

A Fable for Builders.

Last summer a good citizen of a certain town not over a hundred miles from almost everywhere, built a wooden house for a woman and her children. He built the chimney of brick because he had to. The chimney was able to stand alone, so he did not have to prop it up with wood. But the floors of the house would not stay up without props. The good citizen saved a dollar by using the chimney as a support to the floors. He nestled the ends of the floor joists nicely in the brick of the chimney. He covered up the job and got his money.

The rains fell and the winds blew in the most Biblical manner, and winter came after its fashion. The chimney settled a a little; and there was a tiny crack.

One morning the woman woke up with fire all about her. She tried to get to her children. If she got to them no one ever knew it. The good citizen who built the house was not arrested for manslaughter. He is building other houses of the same kind for other women and children.

He is making his living by it.

By Franklin H. Wentworth,
Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association.

Gypsum as Fireproofing.

The advantages of gypsum as a fire-proof material are set forth in a recent pamphlet by H. C. Perring, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He catalogues the special features of gypsum plaster in general, which makes the material desirable as fire-proofing, because of its low conductivity of heat, low coefficient of expansion, resistance to water, incombustibility, lightness, strength, plasticity and cheapness.

The low conductivity of heat makes gypsum plaster specially useful for the protection of structural steel work, while its slight expansive property prevents it from cracking or buckling at high temperatures. Considering the good features of gypsum products from the fire retardant standpoint, their low cost and the extent to which the material is found, it is evident that gypsum should play an important part in the growing fire-proof construction of the country.

The cost of gypsum plaster as compared with lime plaster is slightly higher, but it resists fire and water very much better, and is of special value for fire-proofing purposes. Anything that will help reduce the enormous fire waste of the country, which now amounts to $250,000,000 a year, should be encouraged, and the increasing use of gypsum should have this effect.

Two events of more than passing interest, structurally, are scheduled to take place in Philadelphia in May. The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Architects comes off at the Academy of Fine Arts, and the First National Town-Planning Conference is down for a session at City Hall. The Guide will be the only Philadelphia trade publication on the job, in the case of this duo of important happenings. Have you engaged space by way of showing Philadelphia's supremacy in these important lines of activity? There is still time in which to do so. Call: Keystone, Race 2799, or Bell, Spruce 6612, on the 'phone, and have a business talk to you.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.

COMMISSION ON CITY PLANS FAVORED

Philadelphia Chapter A. I. of A., ask Mayor Reyburn to Have Comprehensive Plans Passed on by a Committee of Architects.

Local architects, while in complete accord with the plans of the Reyburn administration for a city of parkways, pergolas and beautiful municipal buildings, feel that this result can be best attained by submitting many of the details to a competent body of architectural experts, men of the type, for example, of Frederick Law Olmstead, of Boston; Prof. Paul B. Cret, of this city; D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, and Cass Gilbert, of New York City.

The following communication embodying the attitude of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been forwarded to Mayor John E. Reyburn:

March 9, 1911.

Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor,
City Hall,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have closely followed the progress of your efforts to have prepared a comprehensive plan for the opening up, extension and beautification of the City of Philadelphia, and have carefully examined the various drawings recently placed on exhibition in your office. The interest of the Chapter members in this project is perhaps greater than that of any other professional body, as the effort is along lines of their own professional work. Civic arrangement being primarily a matter of planning, and planning pre-eminently the function of the architect. As City planning is so largely an architectural matter, the Executive Committee of the Chapter ventures to address you on the subject and point out that the project has now reached the stage where a Commission of trained consultants should be brought in, to harmonize and perfect the various elements that have been so ably worked out by your assistants and the several committees appointed by you. It seems to us that what is most needed now is co-ordination. Many planning schemes, while admirable in their various parts, are defective through lack of comprehensiveness and broad treatment that comes by conference and co-operation between trained specialists, fitted by education and experience for the solution of such problems. We believe the best results can be obtained only by the employment of men who are able to gauge accurately the respective value of the various elements or portions, particularly those in conflict and thereby bring about that harmonious relation of parts so vitally necessary to a successful solution. The general movement in the direction of physical Civic improvement is not new, many cities having worked along these lines for some years, but in Philadelphia it has been undertaken so recently and so entirely within your administration, that any plan finally adopted, will be inseparably connected with your own name, and we are anxious for you to have the credit which will come from a broad treatment of the subject rather than the criticism that would inevitably follow the adoption of a plan not fully perfected.

This Committee, representing the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, suggests therefore that you advocate the appropriation by Councils of a sufficient sum for the preparation and presentation of complete comprehensive plans by a Commission similar to that which so successfully revised the plan of the City of Washington, making as much use as possible of the valuable data that has already been gathered under your direction, this Commission to consist of one engineer, one landscape architect, and three architects. To put the matter definitely before you, we would suggest that this Commission be made up as follows:

George S. Webster, Philadelphia Engineer, the efficient head of the City Bureau of Surveys, of whose qualifications it is unnecessary to speak.

Frederick Law Olmstead, Boston, Landscape Architect, probably the most capable and eminent of his craft in America.

Professor Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia, Architect, Professor of Design at the University of Pennsylvania, a designer of experience and conspicuous ability.

D. H. Burnham, Chicago, Architect, Designer of comprehensive plans of Chicago and San Francisco, President of the Art Commission that revised the L'Enfant plan of Washington D. C., and one of the most experienced specialists on such matters in the United States.

Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect, Member of the U. S. Government Commissions of Fine Arts, member of several Civic Planning Commissions and a distinguished authority on such questions.

Such a Commission would insure a plan not only for Philadelphia Beautiful, but for Philadelphia practical, useful and convenient, and the value of the services it could render to the City would be beyond expression in figures. It could no doubt have the benefit of free advisory assistance from the traffic experts of the Transit Company and the various railroads, and, as you know, such services from the members of this Chapter have always been subject to your call.

Under what system of organization this Commission should be created, we do not pretend to say, but we are firmly of the opinion that it should be free to study the problem carefully, to collect additional data to originate, and to report its findings and recommendations without reference to any consideration other than the general good of the Municipality.

Respectfully,
For the Committee,
HORACE WELLS SELLERS,
Secretary

Committee.
William D. Hewitt,
John Hall Rankin,
Milton B. Medary, Jr.
Horace Wells Sellers,
John P. B. Sinkler,
C. L. Borie, Jr.,
Arnold H. Moses.

While Mayor Reyburn has not yet considered the proposal of the committee, he inclines to the belief that the suggestion is a good one.

"These architects have been working with us," said the Mayor, "so we have really had the benefit of their services. We can depend upon their assistance. Some time ago there was a suggestion to pay a Commission of the leading planning architects of the country, but nothing came of it. This new suggestion, however, is worthy of serious consideration."

ENGINEERS' CLUB HOST.

Brooklyn Members of Profession Enjoy Dinner and Vaudeville.

The initial visit of a series which will be exchanged between the members of the Engineers' Club of Brooklyn and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia was made on Friday last, when the Brooklyn men were entertained at dinner at the home of the local club, 1317 Spruce street. All the officers and fifty additional members of the Brooklyn organization came to Philadelphia in a private car late in the afternoon. After the dinner the visitors enjoyed a vaudeville performance in the grill room of the club.

Toasts were responded to at the dinner by J. C. Meem, W. H. Roberts, president, and Joseph Strachan, secretary, all of the Brooklyn Club; C. A. Angell, chairman of the Visiting Committee; James Christie, president, and W. P. Taylor, secretary, of the Philadelphia club. The local Committee of Arrangements was composed of Captain St. George H. Cooke, W. P. Taylor, Lewis R. Ferguson and F. K. Worley, chairman.

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
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To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 15, 1911

PHILADELPHIA'S NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon the prospect of entertaining here in May two very distinguished and notable gatherings. That Town-Planning Conference—the first of its kind ever organized under American auspices; and the 17th Annual Exhibition of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club both eventuate in May. For the Town-Planning affair surprises are promised of a most agreeable character in the shape of exhibits of the first importance from the leading cities of the Old World, the efforts of Mr. Arthur E. Buchholz in this connection having been in the highest degree successful and gratifying. The Architectual Exhibition is counted upon to exceed in artistic achievement all previous efforts in this direction, many of the designs submitted being really notable contributions to the better ideals of the craft and a few that belong in the catalog of those daring and original conceptions which are the direct progeny of unfettered genius. Taking it "all in all," as the Irish have a way of saying, Philadelphia may well be proud. If she doesn't have a cement show every little while, or a Building Material Show, she does have her due share of commanding and remarkable trade gatherings, as this sidelight upon the good things in store for May goes to show. From the development angle Philadelphia will be the national capital when these legions foregather. No other city in the country will be in a position to show a duo of happenings of larger, more material or influential concern.

Bettering Housing Conditions.

We reprint on another page of this number the recommendations of the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York City, the findings of this body being of such a striking and unusual nature as to stamp it with a more than local interest. Probably the most drastic of the suggestions advanced by this committee is the one limiting the height of tenement houses in New York City to the width of the street upon which they front. Such a ruling, if enforced, would virtually revolutionize real estate conditions in Manhattan proper. It would mean in effect that the permissible height of a tenement facing upon a 60-foot street would not exceed five stories—a limitation that at the present value of New York realty would serve to impede if not to estop all improvement in the older portions of the city. An interesting feature of the report is that asking for such modification of the Tenement House Laws as will exclude detached three-family houses from the tenement classification. The cost of realty in New York is so great that plans are under way to make the three-family dwelling a staple form of investment.

New York is worrying because it is becoming evident that the building of the new Pennsy terminal is going to cause an irresistible shifting of trade centres to that immediate vicinity. Several large hotels, a number of theatres, some gorgeous cafes and smaller amusement enterprises are already in prospect in the zone of the new station. In the opinion of men whose judgment is worth while, a similar shifting may be looked for here just so soon as the new Parkway assumes tangible shape. Trade exhibits a wholly natural and quite human tendency to "follow the crowd." The operator who can gauge in advance the trend of this tendency should realize heavily.

A New Substitute for Steel.

With practically an unlimited field in which to use it, an English firm has begun the manufacture of duralumin, a new alloy of aluminum, which may in time become a substitute for steel in work where lightness, strength and flexibility is required. H. B. Weeks, head chemist at Vickers' Sons & Maxim's work at Barrow, England, is the discoverer of duralumin. It is a little heavier than pure aluminum, but is as strong as steel and about one-third the weight of brass. It can be rolled, drawn, stamped, extended, or forged. It does not corrode as easily as other aluminum alloys.

The one big drawback to the extensive use of aluminum, aside from its expensiveness, is the fact that while its tensile strength equals that of steel, it is far less flexible. The new alloy overcomes that defect, according to the inventor. The firm has such faith in duralumin and of the future demand for it that it is building works at Birmingham to manufacture it and has patented it in all countries of the world.

"Sun-Burst" Prism Vault Lights.

In the Sun-Burst prism system of vault lighting the building trade is introduced to something new, original and admirable in the field of pavement lighting. Here is a glass prism that, presenting a most attractive appearance from above, refracts at least 60 per cent. more natural light than any other prism made, is easy to set, sets firm, requires fewer square feet of actual construction than any other prism on the market, is strong, efficient, durable and economical and presents a surface from below entirely of glass, without any suggestion of cement or iron. The flare in the glass area of this prism as the prisms reaches its base means a greater diffusion of daylight than is to be had from any other make with the additional advantage of a surface, seen from beneath, of beautiful, figured glass, set with the effect of one continuous sheet. The claim of the manufacturers and pantentees, the Sun-Burst Prism Company, of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, that the Sun-Burst is the only prism made "guaranteeing 100 per cent. daylight," comes pretty close to being borne out by this decidedly ingenious vault light. The prism is so made that it may be used in pavement lights, roof lights, or in the company's patented combination, sky-light, ventilator and reflector. This latter device is one of the most effective combinations of its kind ever invented. Here a ventilator is so combined with the prismatic idea of roof-lighting as to fill a room simultaneously with fresh air and brilliant daylight. The Sun-Burst Prism must be seen to be rightly appreciated. It is so far in advance of anything else of the kind on the market that simple description sounds like exaggeration. Its salient characteristics may be briefly summed up as, first, more daylight than can be had from any other form of prism construction; and, second, a clean. decorative effect such as may be had from nothing else of the kind ever devised. And all of this, the makers claim at a cost considerably less than the antiquated, easily broken, troublesome and ineffective vault lights, common to this class of construction. The company has just issued a handsome new catalogue, with illustrations covering the principle of the new prism that will be sent to architects and others interested on request. Write today, mentioning the Builders' Guide.



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NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL SHOW

The First Exhibition of the Kind Ever Held in This Country Billed to Take Place at Madison Square Garden in May.

The first "building material" exhibition ever held in this country will take place at Madison Square Garden for a week during the month of May next. It will be officially known as "The National Building Material Exhibition," and will aim to cover the entire field of public and private building construction down to the minutest detail. Plans for the exhibiton have been carefully laid and the support and patronage of all of the most prominent architects, manufacturers of building materials, and the various mechanics and building trades associations have been enlisted and it is the general opinion that this exhibition will greatly stimulate the interest not only of those directly associated with building construction but also that of the general public. Among those who have placed the seal of approval upon the venture are McKim, Mead & White, Hardee & Short, James E. Ware & Sons, Janes & Leo, Pollard & Steinan, architects, and James A. Farley, William Crawford, Dawson & Archer, Fountain & Choate and George A. Fuller Construction Co., builders.

While the coming show is to be a "National" Building Material Exhibition, it will in reality be of "International" importance as it is the direct outgrowth of the Building Show which has been held annually in the Olympia Exhibition Building in London for the past ten years, and there will be shown at Madison Square Garden a great variety of imported appliances a accessories. As the London show has met with the greatest success both from the standpoint of the producer and the general public, the field in this country is so much more extensive owing to the rapid advancement in recent years in buil construction that the initial exhibition here promises to far surpass the one of older date. The scope of the coming show will cover such a large field that the architect, the general builder, the man who specializes in interior and exterior appurtenances and the householder will find upon entering the Garden everything appertaining to the construction and fitting out of any kind or description of buildings.

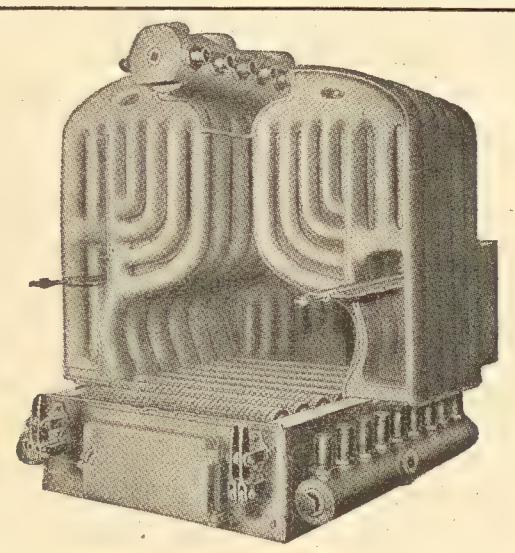
One of the big features of the show, and something that will certainly create a sensation, will be the daily building and completion of an entire house. This is something that has not only never been at tempted before, but which has only been made possible by the wonderful advancement in construction work of the past few years. While this is in progress, an expert upon the fitting out with modern appliances to public and private buildings will lecture and give a practical demonstration of the many wonderful and useful recent inventions and improvements.

It has been suggested that an exhibition by the prominent architects of this country of the pictures of our most famous public and private buildings will constitute a wonderful art show in itself, and the Concert Hall in the Garden has been reserved for this purpose while the show is in progress. Another attraction of the exhibition will be a display of modern country and suburban residences showing all of the best features of architecture and the innumerable conveniences by which recent inventions have placed the life of the Twentieth Century suburbanite upon a par with the householder who lives in his own house in the city or in an up-to-date metropolitan apartment.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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Senator Burton, of Ohio, was the chief speaker at the recent dinner of the Washington Society of Engineers in honor of Brigadier General William H. Bixby.



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G. P. Blackiston, the widely-known Canton, Ohio, advertising man, is preparing and placing some exceedingly clever and effective "ads." for the Berger Manufacturing, Never-split Seat, Stark Rolling Mill and Arthur Koppell - Orenstein Companies. Blackiston is an indefatigable worker for the interests represented by him, and is in the liveliest sense an advertising "live wire."

* * *

Chief Tenement House Inspector Arthur E. Buchholz promises a series of agreeable surprises to visitors to the forthcoming Town-Planning Conference. "While we haven't been talking for publication to any extent," remarked Mr. Buchholz the other day, "we have been doing things. Just how much we have been able to accomplish will be seen when the conference is thrown open to the public."

* * *

At the meeting of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, held in the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg on the 7th, Mr. Logan Waller Page, director of the office of Public Roads, delivered an address on the organization of State Highway Departments.

* * *

The fact is not generally known that "Donato, the Philadelphia sculptor, whose work is familiar to architects, is a former pupil of the celebrated Rodin, of Paris. Donato is said to be one of the most promising of American sculptors.

Mr. John Molitor is chairman of the Exhibition Board in charge of the arrangements for the Seventeenth Architectural Exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter A. I. of R., and the T-Square Club, to be held at the Academy of Fine Arts, this city, April 16 to May 14.

* * *

Mr. Harrison Diessel, who is at the head of a committee of operative builders interested in the convention of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, has prepared a program for the entertainment of the visiting delegates that will send them home with an excellent opinion of Philadelphia hospitality.

* * *

The suggestion has been made for the benefit of Mr. Andrew Wright Crawford, who, as secretary of the City Parks Association has had a considerable share in shaping the comprehensive plans recently on exhibition, that wherever possible a triangle of ground should be set aside for park purposes fronting the city's rather attractive new police stations. The suggestion appears to us a good one, and merits Mr. Crawford's attention.

* * *

Mr. Thomas C .Clarke, former general superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, has resigned to take a position with the Lehigh Coke Company, which is about to erect a large plant at South Bethlehem, Pa.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

"The Proper Treatment For Floors, Woodwork and Furniture" is a beautifully illustrated booklet issued by D. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., in the interest of the wood-finishing specialties manufactured by this firm. The use of Johnson's "Prepared Wax," "Kleen Floor," "Electric Solvo," "Underlac," "Crack Filler" and "Wood Dye" is attractively explained and advocated. The booklet is illustrated in colors, one of its features being a pictorial representation of the effects possible in the treatment of woods with the dyes and finishes.

"The Finished Floor" is a dainty little pamphlet issued by Pratt & Lambert, Inc., varnish makers, 79 to 97 Tonawanda street, Buffalo, N. Y. The booklet is a valuable compendium on the general subject of floor finishing, is splendidly written, most artistically printed and should prove extremely valuable to the home owner, builder or architect interested in the subject of perfect floors. We are indebted to the same firm for a larger booklet on "Decorative Interior Finishing," containing suggestions on the interior decoration of a modern home with advice regarding the treatment of the woods. The booklet is rather deftly illustrated with some pretty views of highly effective interiors.

Two strikingly handsome booklets from John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, are "Artistic Interiors for Homes" and "Correct Color Schemes." Both of these booklets contain a number of highly artistic plates in color and present a mass of attractively presented information on the subject of painting in general and the "Dutch Boy" brand, of the National Lead Company, in particular. The booklets are superbly printed and contain a lot of valuable suggestions at first hand for the benefit of the home owner who believes in paint quality as well as pleasing decorative effect.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Metal Lock Tile:

Everybody who has knowledge of the subject at all knows the immense wear to which the rubber flooring is subjected in the average office or apartment building elevator. The life of the ordinary rubber rug or rubber tiling under the hard usage of this wear is comparatively brief, so brief, in fact, that the item for replenishing these coverings is likely to be a considerable one. By way of meeting the demand for an elevator-car floor covering that should possess all the advantages of cork or rubber tiling with the additional advantage of being practically indestructible, the Metal Lock Tile Company, of this city, has devised a rubber tiling, brass locked and brass reinforced, each tile containing nine studs of brass so placed as to minimize to a great extent the wear upon the rubber. This tile, quite as soft and agreeable to the tread as the ordinary rubber tiling, wears indefinitely. It can be had in any desired color in a number of pleasing and widely diversified designs, and the company is ready to submit samples and prices to those who write for same, mentioning the "Guide."

The Never-split Seat:

The fact that this closet seat was installed in the dazzling new Hotel Rector in New York City, and the modish and beautiful Hotel Blackstone in Chicago, caravanseries in which cost was not an item, and "the best" a prime desideratum, speaks volumes for the Never-split seat. This widely-known closet seat, finished with the care given to a grand piano, each joint permanently secured by a tongue and groove, and made doubly secure by a tightened steel bolt, is generally recognized as standard in its own particular field. A feature of the Never-split is a signed guarantee from the manufacturers that it will not split nor spread at the joints within five years. Send for model seat, showing method of construction, addressing Never-split Seat Company, Evansville, Ind.

Ready-made Office Partitions:

The firm of Mount & Robertson, 49 Broad street, New York, specializes in the building of office partitions "made by the mile and sold by the foot." This firm carries in stock 42 widths from 12 to 54 inches, and is able to supply a partition that will fit any room in the United States. They ship the partition to you all ready to be set up; your men do the work of actual erection. Mount & Robertson will be glad to submit figures for subdividing a given space in any building or will submit an estimate on a rough sketch showing floor measurements and height of ceiling. When you write mention the "Guide."

J.-M. Asbestos Roofing:

Johns-Manville asbestos roofing was submitted to a test recently out of which few ready roofings would have emerged unscathed. The flame of a powerful blow torch was held within two inches of J.-M. asbestos roofing for the space of fifty minutes. At the expiration of this time the roofing was taken down and examined. Beyond a slight blackening due to the smoke the asbestos was uninjured. There is no shoddy, wool rags, paper stock or coal tar in J.-M. roofing. It is what it purports to be—a genuine fire-proof roof covering. The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, which makes J.-M. roofing, will send samples and catalog 303 to persons who write, mentioning the "Guide."

"Hardy" Velvet Wall Finish:

This finish is claimed by the makers, the Hardy Paint and Varnish Company, Toledo, Ohio, to be the most durable flat wall finish in the market, a claim based on the fact that the thinners used are 65 pure linseed oil. The resultant mixture flats as flat as any kalsomine, covers more surface than any other, 700 to 800 square feet per gallon; has no offensive odor and can be cleaned with soap and water without injury. In Toledo, where the Hardy finish is manufactured, it is in almost general use. The Toledo State Hospital, Toledo Yacht Club, Hotel Tecor, Boody House, Grace Episcopal Church, Masonic Temple, Lucas County Court House and any number of high-class residences and apartment buildings are done in this finish. Color card and sample on request to parties interested.

Dahlstrom Metallic Trim:

No building can be regarded as safely fireproof the rooms or corridors in which are fitted with wooden trim or with wooden doors. Is savors of folly to spend a fortune upon the erection of a building almost wholly of fire-proof materials and then, as if to undo all that has gone before, to have the same trimmed and fitted with inflammable doors and wainscoatings. The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, 75 Blackstone avenue, Jamestown, N. Y., manufactures doors and interior trim of rolled sheet steel with all the beauty, symmetry and finish of wooden trim united to the quality of being absolutely fire-proof. On several occasions within recent memory the metallic trim manufactured by this company has been the direct means of checking fires that would under ordinary conditions have proved disastrous in the extreme. "Buildings As They Should Be" is the title of an attractive booklet which the Dahlstrom Company will be pleased to forward to persons interested in absolute fire-proof construction.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON CONGESTION.

The report of the New York City Commission on Congestion of Population has aroused widespread comment among builders and real estate men owing to the drastic and revolutionary nature of many of the recommendations therein presented. Some of the more striking paragraphs are here quoted, the report in its entirety containing much that is of little interest to others than New Yorkers:

Among the important recommendations of the commission for relieving the present and preventing future congestion of population and room overcrowding the following are of interest:

"That no building hereafter to be erected in Manhattan, south of the south side of 181st street, shall exceed a cubage or volume of 174 times the area of the lot, and that no building be altered to exceed this cubage.

"That no building to be hereafter erected in any part of New York City except in Manhattan, south of the south side of 181st street, shall exceed a cubage or volume of 120 times the area of the lot, and that no building in this district shall be altered to exceed this cubage.

"That every building over four stories or 50 feet in height to be occupied as a factory, loft, warehouse or other miscellaneous buildings be of fireproof construction.

"That no factory or loft building hereafter to be erected shall exceed a cubage or volume of one hundred and thirty-two times the area of the lot, and that no building hereafter altered to exceed this cubage



or volume shall be used for factory purposes.

Restriction Upon the Lot Occupancy of Building Other Than Tenements.

"That in the rear of every factory and loft building hereafter erected there shall be provided a yard open and unobstructed from the street level to the sky across the entire width of the lot and of a depth equal to one-tenth of the height of the building, but in no case less than one-tenth of the depth of the lot; or, if this lot be under one hundred feet in depth, of a depth of less than ten feet; and that no premises or building hereafter erected shall be converted to or occupied as a factory or loft that does not conform to this requirement.

Restriction Upon the Height of Tenements.

"That no tenement house hereafter erected shall exceed in height the width of the widest street upon which it stands and that no tenement shall be increased in height so that it shall exceed in height a width of the widest street upon which it stands. Under the present law the height of a tenement may be one and a half times the width of the street.

"That no tenement house hereafter erected in the City of New York, except in the Borough of Manhattan south of the south side of 181st st., shall exceed four stories in height, except that for every fiteen percentum of the lot area left unoccupied less than the maximum occupancy that is now legally permissible an additional story shall be permitted and a tenement house may be five stories high without being of fireproof construction if it occupy fifteen percentum less of the lot area than is legally permissible.

"That every tenement house hereafter erected exceeding four stories or parts of stories, of fifty feet in height, above the curb level, shall be a fireproof tenement house; and that no tenement house be altered so as to exceed such height without being made a fireproof tenement house.

"That the tenements in outlying districts of the city be restricted to three stories in height and an equivalent restriction be put upon the value or cubage of all buildings other than tenements; and that the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate and Apportionment should determine these districts for a period of twenty years.

Three-Family Houses.

"It is recommended that there be a modification of the Tenement House Law respecting three-family tenements to encourage the construction of these small tenements with few families.

"That no room in any tenement house hereafter to be constructed shall have a superficial area of less than 90 square feet, and that in every apartment there must be at least one room whose superficial area is at least 150 square feet.

"That no apartment in a tenement house or two-family houses be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than 500 cubic feet of air space for every adult and 300 cubic feet of air space for every child under 12 years of age occupying such apartment and that a penalty of a fine not to exceed $25 attach for each violation, and that the Tenement House and Health Departments should placard apartments to show the number of occupants permitted, while lessees must secure a license before taking lodgers, from the respective department, and that landlords must report cases of overcrowding when they come to their knowledge.

"That a Bureau of Occupancy be created in the Department of Health charged with the enforcement of the law against overcrowding apartments or two-family houses.

Measures to Secure a Better Distribution of Factories.

"That 500 cubic feet of air space be provided for every employe of any factory, instead of 250 cubic feet of air space as at present, and not less than 600 cubic feet of air space for every employe when employed between the hours of six in the evening and six in the morning under the provisions of the present Labor Law.

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CONSTRUCTION WORK, U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 10, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for the erection and completion of marine officers' quarters at the navy yards, Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks, plans, specifications and other information can be obtained from the Commanding Marine Officers at the stations named, or from the undersigned. Plans and specifications may be obtained by depositing $10 to guarantee their treurn. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities. C. L. McCAWLEY, Lt. Col., Asst. Quartermaster, in charge of Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of April, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas-piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the United States Post Office at CONNELSVILLE, PA., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of the site at Connelsville, Pa., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
No. 18,155. Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of April, 1911, and then opened for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus and electric conduits and wiring) of the United States Post Office at Braddock, Pa., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the custodian of site at Braddock, Pa., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
No. 18,264. Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending March 11, 1911

Number of Transfers	841
Amount of Transfers	$1,804,933.73
Cash Consideration	427,608.73
Grount Rent Consideration	45,627.32
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	760,455.35
Mortgage Consideration	1,377,325.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
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Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
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S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

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312 S. 24th st., Phila.

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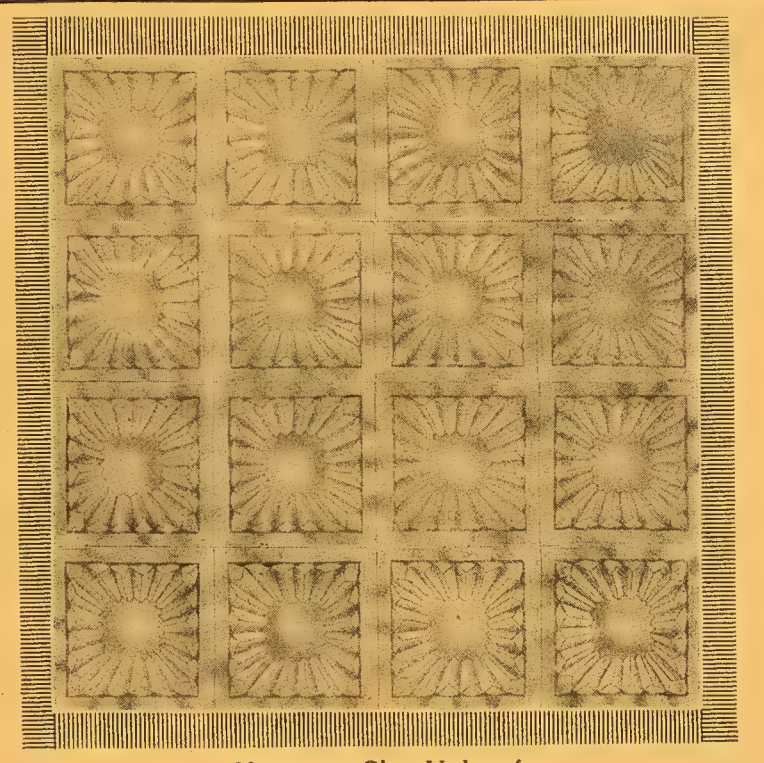
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Theatre, Eleventh and Lehigh avenue, $100,000. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Bldg. Owner, J. Fred. Zimmerman, 918 North Broad street. Brick, terra cotta, steel frame, concrete floors, one story, 80 by 200 feet. Architects taking bids, due March 22nd. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Woodstown, N. J. Architect, William C. Prichett, 420 Walnut street. Owner, Alphus Dilderback, Woodstown, N. J. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 38 by 53 feet, hot-air heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Theatre, Germantown and Lehigh avenues, $100,000. Architects, A. E. Westover, Keith Bldg. Owner, J. Fred. Zimmerman, 918 North Broad street. Brick, terra cotta, steel frame, concrete floors, fireproof, one story, 80 by 200 feet, steam heating and electric lighting reserved. Architect taking bids, due March 22nd. The folowing are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bldg.; Daniel Knauer, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Warehouse, Walter and Morris streets. Architect, name withheld. Owners, John T. Bailey Co., on premises. Concrete and steel, four stories, 305 by 79 feet. Owners state they will soon be ready for bids.

Convent (alt. and add.), Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street, Owner, R. C. Church of St. John the Baptist. Brick and stone, three stories. Architects taking bids, due March 22nd. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane; William McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street; Frank Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg.; William J. Colgan, 2207 North Broad street; E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxboxrough avenue; H. R. Bickings & Sons, Manatawna, near Ridge avenue.

Residence, Ventnor, N. J., $25,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Mahlon W. Newton, Green's Hotel. Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick or terra cotta. tile, 2½ stories, 47 by 80 feet. Tile roof, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 23rd. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City, N. J.; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hampton Bros., Atlantic City, N. J.

Library and School Building, Broad and York streets. Architects, Pilcher & Tachau, 107 Lexington avenue, N. Y. Owners, The Dropsie College, care Judge Mayer Sulzberger, 1303 Girard avenue. Brick, stone and concrete, two stories, 41 by 109 feet, copper and slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due March 27th. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; William Steele & Sons Co.. 1600 Arch street; J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.

Garage, 1817 North Thirty-second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 118 Chestnut street. Owner, Myer Graves, Thirty-second and Morse streets. Brick, one story, 40 by 16 feet, slag roof. Architect have received bids.

Stable, Twentieth and Washington avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, names withheld. Brick and concrete, two stories. 160 by 130 feet, slag roof. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids on all lines.

House of Detention, Norristown, Pa. Architect, Ursinus Grater, Norristown, Pa. Owners, Montgomery County Commissioners, Norristown, Pa. Brick, two stories, 40 by 60 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owner taking bids, due March 28th. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Foundry (add.), American and Dauphin streets. Engrs., Campion-McClellan Company, Bailey Bldg. Owners, Abram Cox Stove Co., on premises. Concrete, one story, 111 by 72 feet. Engrs. have received bids.

Office and Laboratory Building, Port Reading, N. J. Engr., William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, one story, 43 by 40 feet and 36 by 40 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Beard Const. Co., Colonial Trust Bldg., Reading, are figuring.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $8000. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Brick, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bid in about three weeks.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa., $8000. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $7000. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Leuellen Collins, Riverton, N. J. Terra cotta, tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 49 by 24 feet, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Club House (alt. and add.), Collingswood, N. J., $7000. Architects. Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Collingswood Tennis Club. Frame, two stories, 40 by 70 feet. Plans in progress.

Stable. Wayne, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. B. Wood, Wayne, Pa. Frame, 1½ stories, 58 by 28 feet. Architect has received bids.

Bungalow, Holly Oak, Del., $5000. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. Marshall Markoe. Frame and plaster, 1½ stories, 35 by 44 feet. Architect taking bids due March 20. The following are figuring: John Healy & Sons, Wilmington, Del.; Wm. E. Bird, Claymont, Del.

Residence (alt. and add.), Boardman, O. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Frank Hitchcock, Boardman, O. Frame, 2½ stories. Two new wings. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $11,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Water, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and brick, 2½ stories, 38 by 40 feet. Architect taking bids due March 25. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Harry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; Feemier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; J. T. Taylor, Langhorne, Pa.; S. K. Smith, Hulmeville. Pa.

Nurses' Home, Harrisburg, Pa., $50,000. Architect, J. A. Dempwolf, York. Pa. Owners, State Lunatic Asylum, Dr. H. L. Orth, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, 3 stories, 137 by 46 feet. Owners taking revised bids due March 23. Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa.; Architects, Heacock & Hebanson, Bailey Building. Owner, W. B. Cooke, care of architects. Brick, 2½ stories, 31 by 47 feet, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due March 23. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Harry Specht, Willow Grove. Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; John Kauffie, Lansdale, Pa.

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Residence, New Lisbon, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, F. S. Chambers, New Lisbon, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 70 by 27 feet, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due March 21. The following are figuring: E. Esham, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Walter Allen, Mt. Holly, N. J.; S. L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.

Hotel and Restaurant, 508-10 South Fifth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Charles Lauber, 514 South Fifth street. Brick, 3 stories, 40 by 80 feet. Owner is ready for bids.

Store and Apartments, Pulaski and Erie avenues. Architect, private plans. Owner, N. D. Streeter, 1605 Erie avenue. Brick and stone, four stories. Owner is ready for bids.

Residence, Wynnefield, Pa. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues. Owner, J. Henry R. Acker, Penn Square Building. Stone, 2½ stories, 40 by 46 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

School, Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, three stories, 45 by 55 feet. Owners taking bids due March 27. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring. (Plans can be obtained from architects.)

Distillery, Tasker and Swanson streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Berg Distilling Co., Swanson and Tasker streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 35 by 75 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Passenger Station, Beach Haven, North, N. J. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Bldg. Owners, name withheld. Reinforced concrete and plaster, one story, 30 by 30 feet, slate roof. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Residence, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, H. B. Clouting, Sea Isle City, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 30 by 40 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory, Twenty-second and Sedgley avenue, $100,000. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owners, Fretz, Gross & Co., 1015 Diamond street. Brick and concrete, one story. Plans in progress. Owners wil take bids as soon as plans are completed.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Louis J. Kolb, 1431 North Fifteenth street. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 22 by 74 feet. Revised plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Club-House, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia. Architect. H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Young Men's Association, Falls of Schuylkill. Brick, two stories, 45 by 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cape May, N. J., $20,000. Architect, J. A. Dempwolf, York, Pa. Owner, James P. Forsyth, Wayne, Pa. Brick, stone and frame, 2½ stories, 48 by 62 feet. Architect taking revised bids, due March 25th. Milton W. Young, Overbrook, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $5,600. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, W. E. Weller, Trenton, N. J. Stone, 2½ stories, 39 by 27 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory and Loft Building, Twelfth and St. James streets, $100,000. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Bldg. Owner, Francis L. Zinkilton, 112 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 84 by 47 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. due March 27th. The following are figuring: John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.; John R. Wiggins, Heed Bldg.; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; E. E. Hollenbeck, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. A. Hayens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Sansom street.

Farmhouse (alt. and add.), Rydal, Pa. Architects, De Armond & Ashmead and Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, names withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa., will have general contract.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa., $12,000. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Peter Woll, Jr., Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 30 by 50 feet. Architects taking bids, due March 27th. The following are figuring: Alfred R. Smith & Bro., Oak Lane, Philadelphia; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; Morrow & Johnson, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; W. D. Lukens, North Wales, Pa.; F. A. Schreiber, 1306 City Line, Oak Lane.

Car Repair Shops, Coxton, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Brick and steel, one and two stories. Consists of round-house, shop buildings, etc. Owners have received bids.

Factory, Sedgley street, east of Tenth street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Hohlfeld Mfg. Co., Ninth and Dauphin streets. Brick and reinforced concrete, three stories, 62 by 267 feet, and one story, 24 by 267 feet, slag roof. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring and taking sub-bids on all lines.

Cow Barn and Dairy, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Brookie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McFadden, 123 Chestnut street. Frame and plaster, two stories, 40 by 90 feet and one story, 20 by 30 feet. Architects taking bids, due March 23rd. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Care Lodge, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, names withheld. Terra-cotta blocks, two stories, 28 by 40 feet, tile roof. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owners, Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Brick and reinforced concrete, three stories, 135 by 50 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Factory (add.), 103-11 North Twenty-second street. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Richard R. Lloyd, 105 North Twenty-second street. Brick and steel, three stories. Revised plans in progress. Architect will take new bids in about ten days.

Apartment House, Pelham, Philadelphia, $150,000. Architects, John D. Allen & Co., Denckla Building. Owners, Realty Company of Pennsylvania, care of Architects. Brick, four stories, 192 by 83 feet. Builders, Philadelphia Construction Co., 404 Denckla Building, are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Grand Stand, Allentown, Pa., $100,000. Engineer, Robert S. Rathbun, Allentown, Pa. Owners, Lehigh County Agricultural Society (Allentown Fair Association), Allentown, Pa. Concrete and steel, 1018 by

73 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Bakery (ad. and alt.), Norristown, Pa. Architect, Chas. Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Louis C. Stritzinger, Norristown, Pa. Brick, two stories. Architect will start plans in one week.

Dormitory (add.), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets, $80,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, four stories Architects taking bids dues March 29. The following are figuring: Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Morris Building; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

School, Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, two stories. Owners taking bids due March 27. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; J. W. Meckert & Co., Glenolden, Pa.; Chas. T. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; D. S. Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.

Residence. Fifty-fifth and Vine streets. Architect, H. E. Dehoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Miss Jennie McKinley, Fifty-fifth and Vine streets. Brick, two stories, 20 by 31 feet. Owner is taking bids. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring.

Publishing Building, 1713-15-17 Sansom street. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owner, Theodore Presser Co., 1712 Chestnut street. Brick and concrete and steel, fireproof, eight stories, 65 by 54 feet. Plans in progress.

Bottling House, Twenty-second and Lippincott streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Jacob Hornung Brewing Co., on premises. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 52 by 80 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (103) Tioga and D streets. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owner, John H. Stokley, 2947 Frankford avenue. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot air heat. Owner taking sub-bids. Plans can be seen at 234 Land Title Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Dorranceton, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, W. A. Lathrop, Dorranceton, Pa. Brick and stone, two stories, 30 by 40 feet. Consists of new library, etc. Contract awarded to E. T. Long & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Garage, 1817 North Thirty-second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Meyer Craves, on premises. Brick, one-story. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Resident (alt. and add.), Bala, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, John W. Logan, Bala, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 19 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

High School, Haddon Heights, N. J., $25,600. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Haddon Heights. Brick and stone, two stories, 130 by 43 feet, wing 35 by 24 feet. Contract awarded to D. H. Sharp, 39 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Bryn Athyn, Pa. Architect, Walter F. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner Mrs. Regina Iungerich, care architect Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, F. C. Rupt, 240 South Second street. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, asbestos roof. Contract awarded to A. H. Thompson, Glenside, Pa.

Residences (5), Ardmore, Pa., $50,000. Architects, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, and Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, C. E. Godshalk and E. H. Godshalk, North American Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $16,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Wm. H. Wilson, 1318 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories, 25 by 55 feet and 20 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Residence, Strafford, Pa., $12,000. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, W. Kemble Yarrow, West End Trust Building. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 24 by 66 feet. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Residence, St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Building. Brick, 2½ stories, 52 by 28 feet. Contract awarded to John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Warehouse and Cold Storage, Eleventh and Washington avenue, $200,000. Engineers, Frank C. Roberts & Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Curtis Publishing Co., 421 Arch street. Brick and concrete and steel, three stories, 114 by 173 feet. Contract awarded to Wells Bros. Co., 918 Harrison Building.

Trainmaster's Office, Frankford and Lehigh avenues. Engineer, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, two stories, 52 by 31 feet. Bids opened as follows: Burd P. Evans Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets, $8725; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, $9086; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building, $9438; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, $9440; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $9639; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Building, $9797; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Nineteenth street, $9884; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $9945; McManus Contracting Co., 414 Wood street, $10,274; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $10,367.

Coal Yards (4), Somerset and Aramingo streets. Engineer, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick and concrete. Bids opened as follows: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, $40,947; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building, $51,347; McNichol Paving & Const. Co., Betz Building, $55,208; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, $57,200; John McMenamy, 319 East Lehigh avenue, $57,500; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $58,158.

Residence (alt. and add.), Penllyn, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Geo. W. Norris, care Edward E. Smith & Co., Broad and Chestnut streets. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Albert Beck, Ambler, Pa.

Cottage and Dormitory, Cheyney, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Institute for Colored Youth care Geo. Vaux, Jr., Franklin Bank Building. Frame, two stories, 37 by 33 feet. Contract awarded to Daniel S. Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.

Garage, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Max Apt, Oak Lane. Stone, 1½ stories, 21 by 23 feet. Contract awarded to Michael Stevens, Lawndale, Pa.

Factory (add.), Reading, Pa., $52,000. Architects, Muhlenberg Bros., Reading, Pa. Owner, Curtis, Jones & Co., Reading Pa. Brick and steel, five stories. Contract awarded to the Beard Construction Co., Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

W. Morris (O), 8 North Thirteenth street. Jacob Gartner (C), 2214 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $1050. Dwelling, 2903 Dauphin street. Cost, $1650. Dwelling, 23 North Twenty-ninth street.

Mary J. Riley (O), 1136 South Twentieth street. John W. Rush (C), 1802 Jackson street. Cost, $7000. Saloon, Twentieth and Morris streets.

Wm. Chapman (O), Fifth street and Rising Sun avenue. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling.

Equitable Trust Co. (O), Broad street and South Penn Square. Basch & Co. (C), 1102 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Store, 45 South Eighth street.

A. H. Scott (O), 1806 Locust street. Jas. Johnson (C), 1721 Ludlow street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling, 2813 Girard avenue.

L. De Simone (O), 4837 Lancaster avenue. Nicholas Villacco (C), 812 Wilder street. Cost, $8000. Dwelling.

Rose Sperling (O), 1500 North Seventh street. H. Wilson (C), 513 Queen street. Bakery, Sixth and Green streets.

Mrs. A. Dittrich (O), Kensington and Bussell streets. S. Deitrich (C), 3109 High street. Cost, $3000. (1) Three-story brick dwelling, 16 x 50 feet, Frankford and Deveraux streets.

James C. Enburg (O), 500 South Fifty-seventh street. Thos. Steinwetz (C), 6116

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Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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South Fifty-seventh street. Cost, $100,400. (52) Two-story 15 x 40 brick dwellings, Fifty-seventh and Rodman streets.

Scott W. Hahn (O), 6203 Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $63,000. (20) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, Sixtieth street and Chester avenue.

Chas. F. Reichaert (O), 5939 North Twelfth street. Cost, $2200. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 46 feet, Twelfth and Champlost streets.

Archbishops of Philadelphia (O), Locours place. Thomas Reilly (C), 1616 Thompson street. Cost, $60,000. Church basement, 93 x 193 feet, Price and Sprague streets.

Sulberman & Egnal (O), 235 Mountain street. Cost, $11,000. (2) Three-story brick dwellings, 19 x 47 feet, Jessup street and Moyamensing avenue.

Edward T. Gorman (O), 4024 Locust street. Cost, $6000. (3) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 38 feet, Arch and Robinson streets.

Edward F. Gorman (O), 4024 Locust street. Cost, $103,900. (67) Two-story brick houses, 14 x 30 feet, Arch and Robinson and Race streets.

Frank Mark Construction Co. (O), Twenty-first and Somerset streets. Cost, $900. Office, one-story, 40 x 16 feet, Twenty-first and Somerset streets.

W. L. Hendricks (O), 1614 South Fifth street. Fred Meyer (C), 5132 Brown street. Cost, $1080. Store, one-story, 14 x 34 feet. Brick, 5154 Haverford avenue.

T. F. & J. L. Cunningham (O), Broad and Arch streets. D. T. McCarthy (C), 1937 North Seventh street. Cost, $4800. Stable, two-story brick, concrete, 47 x 38 feet, Juniper and Wharton streets.

Mrs. James Davis (O). J. Strong (C), 5913 Hegerman street. Cost, $4000. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 38 feet, Comly and Erdnick streets.

Barrett Manufacturing Co. (O), Land Title Building. Wm. Steele & Sons Co. (C), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, $16,000. (1) One-story concrete warehouse, 113 x 36 and 69 x 150 feet, Thirty-sixth and Wharton streets.

Chas. Wooelfel (O), 614 Cambria street. Cost, $26,000. (26) Two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 27 feet, 608-628 Tusculum street.

Joseph Withoski (O), 3304 Richmond street. Cost, $6400. (4) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 40 feet, Richmond and Westmoreland streets.

Sigmund Appelbaum (O), 519 South Third street. Cost, $3000. Store and storage, two-story brick, 51 x 17 feet, 735-9 South street.

Walter Jacob (O), Eighty-fourth street and Eastwick avenue. E. G. Burwell (C), 2327 Ellsworth street. Cost, $2400. (1) Two-story brick dwelling.

Geo. W. Slasher (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, $24,400. (20) Two-story brick dwellings, two-story, 14 x 38 feet, Twenty-third street and Snyder avenue.

Geo. Seibold (O), 131 East Wyoming avenue. Cost, $5000. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 54 feet, Wyoming and A streets.

C. E. Biddle (O), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $3800. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 31 feet, Twenty-fourth and McClellan streets.

Chas. E. Biddle (O), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $50,400. (34) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 31 feet 6 inches, Point Breeze avenue and McClellan street.

Wm. Ritter (O), 2523 Germantown avenue. Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $9000. Three-story manufacturing addition, 204-16-25-19-39 Germantown avenue.

S. E. Fairchild, Jr. (O), Oak Lane. G. S. Roth & Sons (C), 2308 Grovers lane. Cost, $9400. One-story loft, Wissahickon avenue and Carpenter street.

Christian Koch (O), Swanson and McKean streets. Geo. W. Stewart & Co., 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1800. Office, two-story, 16 x 20 feet, Water and McKean streets.

Seward L. Bowser (O), 5327 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $49,000. (17) Brick dwellings, three-story, 16 x 49 feet, Tulpehocken street and Bryntin.

M. J. Brown (O), 1620 Brill street. J. Gotheringham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2800. Two-story dwelling, 16 x 51 feet, Brill street and Frankford avenue.

P. Marks (O), 5250 Bainbridge street. Penn Building Co. (C), 524 Walnut street. Cost, $7500. Store and dwelling, three-story, 24 x 60 feet, Fifth and Kaber streets.

J. M. Snyder (O), 1709 Butler street. Cost, $45,200. (13) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 48 feet, Eighteenth and Butler streets.

B. Cohen (O), 1641 North Thirty-third street. Henry A. Sowsen (C), 223 Greenwich street. Cost, $74,000. (13) Two-story dwellings, 17 x 73 feet, Fifty-seventh street and Chester avenue.

David Lillas (O), 1319 Franklin street. Jack Trichonsky (C), 1738 North Twenty-first street. Cost, $11,500. Office building, three-story, 21 x 91 feet, 921 Sansom street.

Arthur P. Reilly (O), 1318 Chestnut street. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $13,000. (1) Three-story dwelling, 51 x 25 feet, 21 by 20 feet wing, Seminole avenue and Hartwell street.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $30,000. (1) Tenement house, brick, three-story, 27 x 155 feet, Fifteenth and Master streets.

Harry Dolfinger (O), Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), Sixteenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $26,000. One brick house, two-story brick and concrete, 48 x 105 feet, Sixteenth and Tasker streets.

S. J. Hothersall (O), 2835 North Twelfth street. Cost, $14,000. (7) Two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 31 feet, Second and Louden streets.

Chas. Bless (O), 1727 Melvine street. S. B. MacDowell & Son (C), 1927 Montgomery street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 1217 Ridge avenue.

School Lane Land Co. (O), Midvale and Stockley streets. (8) Dwellings. Cost, $5200. Three-story brick, 25 x 35 feet, Penn and McNichol streets. (1) $8500 dwelling, three-story, 50 x 25 feet, Coulter street, east of Fox street.

B. E. Simon (O), 1544 West Passyunk avenue. H. W. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $193,200. (127) Brick dwellings, 16 x 35 feet, Nineteenth and McKean streets and Snyder avenue.

Thompson Estate (O), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $36,000. (3) Retail stores, two-story, 20 x 145 feet, 1221-23-25 Chestnut street.

F. W. Storch (O), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, $38,000. (27) Two-story brick dwellings,

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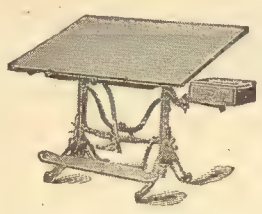
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W. E. Morris (O), 623 Market street. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $63,000. Store, 47 x 127 feet, four-story, 633-35-37 Arch street.

Alterations and Additions

N. Levin (O), 437 Lombard street. Sam Perktin (C), 1834 South Second street. Cost, $565. Store, 513 South Front street.

Andrew Petner (O), 4571 Cambridge street. Cost, $1800. Bottling & Stable, Margaret and Cambria streets.

Fred W. Taylor (O), Chestnut Hill. Cost, $5000. Stable, St. Martin's drive, West Gravers lane.

W. J. Cairnes (O), 1021 Dauphin street. B. F. Virker (C), 2917 Fletcher street. Cost, $2300. Stable.

Philadelphia Cricket Club (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. John Owens (C), 7215 Germantown avenue. Cost, $4300. Club house.

Miss Bessie Moskovitz (O), E. E. Zalis (C), 3629 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1800. Boarding house, 324 Gaskill street.

A. Vichty (O), 1676 Howard street. M. Gristin (C), 1815 Plam street. Garage. Cost, $425. 1647 Markley street.

Harry H. Horrocks (O), 234 North Broad street. Ed. Fay & Sons (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $1800. Store, 234 North Broad street.

Germantown Y. M. C. A., 5849 Germantown avenue. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $1500. Store.

Dr. Chas. Judson (O), Hotel Stenton. Ewing and Endebrock (C), 1942 DeLancey street. Cost, $3000. Dwelling, 1005 Spruce street.

Germantown Y. M. C. A. (O), 5849 Germantown avenue. W. J. Gruhler (C), 819 High street. Cost, $800. Store, 5855 Germantown avenue. Cost, $2500. Store, 5853 Germantown avenue.

F. A. Poth Est. (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Joseph Bechtel (C), 1410 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $500. Brewing.

Wm. F. Dougherty (O), 158 North Ninth street. J. A. Cordon (C), 822 Green street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 3724 Spring Garden street.

St. Vincent's Home (O), Twentieth and Race streets. John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $2000. Play room.

Ed. Baumester (O), store house. Cost, $350. Dwelling.

Midvale Steel Co. (O), Nicetown, Pa. Chas. W. Denny (C), 1309 Arch street. Cost, $3000. Oil house.

Randolph Sailor (O), 929 Chestnut street. Matthew M. Porter Co. (C), 714 Cherry street. Cost, $700. Store, 136 North Eighth street.

Robert Bailey Co., Inc. (O), 815 South Nineteenth street. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $1100. Storage.

The Reyburn Manufacturing Co. (O), Twenty-third street and Allegheny avenue. C. W. Denny (C), 1309 Arch street. Cost, $22,000. Manufacturing.

C. E. Platt (O), 1111 North Sixty-third street. Ed. T. Bender (C), 6014 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $500. Garage.

James T. McDonough (O), Twenty-seventh street and Lehigh avenue. John N. Gill & Co. (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $1400. Saloon.

Jas. H. Buroughs (O), 1026 Spruce street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Garage. Cost, $750.

Harvey Rell (O), Forty-second street and Haverford avenue. Chas. Smith & Son (C), 4215 Haverford avenue. Cost, $475. Store and dwelling.

H. E. Stroat (O), Philadelphia, Pa. John Bailey Iron Works, 514 South Delaware avenue. Cost, $400. Apartment house, 303 South Eleventh street.

Hugh McHenry (O), Fifty-fourth street and Wyoming avenue. John Bakey (C), 526 North Fifty-fourth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 906 North Fifty-fourth street.

Burst Estate (O), 1326 Spring Garden street. Bushnell Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Store. Cost, $827. 1601 Ridge avenue.

Morth Bros. Manufacturing Co. (O), Aramingo street and Lehigh avenue. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, $1500. Light manufacturing. Northeast corner Aramingo street and Lehigh avenue.

Wm. F. Harrity (O), 6310 Sherwood avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, stone.

Mr. Chas. Coy (O), 21 North Thirty-eighth street. J. M. McGinnis (C), 609 North Fortieth street. Cost, $300. Dwelling.

Dr. Foltz (O), Bethlehem Pike Summit. W. J. Patterson (C), 46 Southampton avenue. Cost, $450. House.

C. J. Heppe & Son (O), 1306 North Sixth street. J. W. Hughs (C), 2543 Spangler street. Cost, $300. Stores, 1304 North Sixth street.

Christian Koch (O), Swanson and McKean streets. Geo. W. Stewart & Co. (C), 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, $500. Wagon shed, Water and McKean streets.

Thomas A. Seeds, Jr. (O), 341 Pelham road. Cost, $350. Garage.

Dale & Yost (O), Haines & Ogontz streets. Cost, $400. Greenhouse.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr. (O), 6515 North Eighth street. Cost, $750. Garage, 610 North Sixty-fifth street.

Frank Daher (O), 2944 Girard avenue. H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $950. Dwelling, 2944 Girard avenue.

Robert Graber (O), 827 North Thirtieth street. J. E. Reisner (C), 4017 Poplar street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 872 North Thirtieth street.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick (O), 2002 North Thirty-second street. E. H. Sturts (C), 1614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $1300. Saloon, Thirtieth street and Ridge avenue.

A. Ziernicki (O), 1632 Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $1200. Garage.

A. M. Wahjambian (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling, 135-37-45 South Sixtieth street.

Mrs. E. Ash (O), 2052 Rush street. Willard Myers (C), 2200 East Cambria street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2052 Ruse street.

Dr. Geo. T. Baker (O), 421 Walnut street. F. G. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, $7500. Store, 515-17 Walnut street.

Hollohan Est. (O), 825 Real Estate Trust Building. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $1100. Store, 1632 Chestnut street.

Snellenburg Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $1800. Store, 1124 Market street.

Wm. H. Orr (O), 5504 North Mascher street. Chas. Lownsend (C), 5512 Franklin street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 5502 North Mascher street.

J. E. Callahan (O), 1314 North Fifty-second street. Cost, $1500. Garage, Fifty-third street and Thomas avenue.

Estate of Conard Schwoler (O), Eighth and Market streets. John N. Gill & Co. (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $400. Eighth and Market streets.

Sam Kisner (O), 2030 South Fifth street. Cost, $950. Dwelling.

H. Lims (O), 2137 South Fifth street. Jos. Weiss (C), 409 Jackson street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

J. Schwartz (O), 1353 South Fifth street. N. Litman (C), 331 Dickinson street. Cost, $600. Store, 715 Porter street.

M. E. Huston (O), 238 New street. J. F. McCoach (C), 210 New street. Cost, $1500. Laundry, 1216 Spring Garden street.

Andrew McCaly (O), Wyoming avenue and B street. A. Hess (C), A street and Rockland street. Cost, $500. Stable.

Klonover & Jost (O), 1538 Cherry street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, $700. Flat house, 1910 Park avenue.

Joseph Sandberg (O), Eighty-fourth and Eastwick streets. H. Bransti (C), 345 Fitzwater street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, Third and Monroe streets.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** It is said that the Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, has decided to erect an appropriate sign at its plant to mark the place where David Saylor, in 1872, made the first American Portland cement.

** Chicago's first annual Real Estate and Builders' show will be held in the Coliseum April 28 to May 11. There will be exhibits of real estate men, builders' supplies and accessories, railroads, electric lines, and so on. Joshua P. Young is general manager of the Chicago Real Estate Show Co., 107 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., under whose auspices the exhibition will be held.

** May 8 to 12, inclusive, has been set as the time for holding the Interstate Realty, Building and Ideal Home Show in the Coliseum at St. Louis, Mo. The exhibit of 1910 attracted a large number of visitors, who came to see what was new in regard to residence construction, landscape gardening and other matters connected with building attractive homes. The objects of the Association in charge of the show, which is made up of representative men connected with real estate and building in St. Louis, are to improve the standards of architecture and construction in residences, to induce the utilization of the best methods of building and decoration and to promote the interests of seller and buyer in real estate transactions.

George S. Hill, secretary of the Association, is in general charge of the show and all inquiries regarding space, prices and so on should be addressed to him, in care of the Association.

** The International Municipal Congress and Exposition, to be held in Chicago September 18 to 30 next, promises to be an attractive exhibition. The exposition will be held in the Coliseum, armory and exhibition grounds, and will be participated in by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Citizens' Association, the Civic Federation, the City Club, the United Charities, and the Rotary Club. What the enterprise's promoters have in mind is the betterment of municipalities all over the world, morally, artistically and physically. Work on the part of the Chicago Association of Commerce has been under way for two years in connection with the congress and exposition, and a number of large firms interested in the manufacture of municipal supplies have already applied for space. Edward H. Allen is general manager of the Exposition, and may be addressed at 1107 Great Northern Building, Chicago, Ill.

** The sixty-third meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., from May 30 to June 2, inclusive. The society is one of the foremost organizations of technical and professional engineers in the world, with a membership of over 4000 in this country and abroad. The headquarters of the society are in New York City, and Col. E. D. Meier, of St. Louis, is president. An executive committee, consisting of E. M Herr, chairman; George Mesta, J. M. Tate, Jr., Chester B. Albree, D. F. Crawford, Morris Knowles and Elmer K. Hiles, secretary, will have charge of the Pittsburg meetings.

** Mr. Henry L. Lewen, consulting engineer, recently opened an office at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Mr. Lewen makes a specialty of reinforced concrete construction, and has been awarded a number of gold medals for his system of construction, known as the "Lewen System," protected by United States and foreign patents.

** Mr. J. R. Wemlinger, C. E., has been selected secretary of the American Society of Engineering Contractors for 1911. Mr. Wemlinger is president of the Wemlinger Steel Piling Company, with offices at 11 Broadway, New York City.

** Myron H. Lewis, C. E., and J. E. McCoy, of Lewis & McCoy, consulting engineers, with offices in the Builders' Exchange Building at 30-34 West Thirty-third street, New York City. They will specialize in problems connected with waterproofing and the preserving of structures and structural material, together with general consulting civil engineering practice.

** The most important international hygienic exhibition that has ever been held will take place this summer from May until October in Dresden, the attractive capital of Saxony. The exhibition should afford a fine opportunity for American manufacturers of hygienic and sanitary articles to study the German market and to extend their business there.

Information on this subject may be had upon application to the "International Hygiene-Ausstellung, 1911," Dresden, Germany.

** Joseph F. Hasskarl, acting Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, has filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2 his separate answer to the taxpayers' suit brought to invalidate the contract awarded to W. S. P. Shields for the superstructure of the Vine street pier.

The reply of the Director follows that made by W. S. P. Shields, a contractor and co-defendant in the proceedings. The bid of Shields was $399,000, as against one by the McClintock Marshall Company for $314,000.

In explaining why the lower estimate was not accepted by the department, Mr. Hasskarl declares that the unsuccessful bidder refused to comply with the ordinance of Councils regarding the wage scale, and submitted a rate which is fifty cents per day less than union workmen receive.

** The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy now located on Tenth street, near Cherry, is discussing the erection of handsome and commodious buildings on the line of the new parkway. The idea is to construct a group of three buildings, one of which is to be elaborately fitted for laboratory and research work.

** Portland cement cost $3 per barrel in 1880, but because of the improvements made in its manufacture it is sold for 81 cents per barrel at present.

** The Master Plumbers' Association has written a letter to William C. Ash, principal of the Philadelphia Trades School, expressing appreciation of the excellent work being done by this praiseworthy institution. The letter states that the school has done much to supply first-class mechanics at times when the supply was not plentiful.

** John B. McDonald, the eminent New York engineer, and railroad builder, who has been critically ill for many weeks, died early Friday morning.

Mr. McDonald's most noted undertakings were the building of the first underground railway in New York and the tunneling under the city of Baltimore for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He rose to this success in great engineering work through his own efforts, having begun life as a poor boy, and working for many years as a railroad laborer.

** Friday closed the seventy-fifth year of corporate existence of the Girard Trust Company, but the event was not marked by any observance. Effingham B. Morris has been with the company almost twenty-five years as president. With one exception he has served longer than any bank president in Philadelphia. In the 24 years of Mr. Morris' presidency the company has grown from $500,000 capital, deposits of $1,000,000, trust funds of nearly $8,000,000, to an institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits of over $12,000,000, deposits of about $34,000,000, trust funds of over $100,000,000, and corporate trusts of over one thousand millions.

In the interim, dividends increased from 10 to 34 per cent. per annum. When Mr. Morris came to the company there were about ten employes, now there are about 150.

When Mr. Morris moved the company from 220 Chestnut street and bought the ground on the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, and erected the old Girard Building on that site which is now owned by the Franklin Bank, Mr. Morris was ridiculed and speedy disaster was predicted for his company. At that time there was no general or financial business done at Broad and Chestnut.

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** Interest in the detail drawings, sketches and pictures which illustrate the comprehensive plans for the future development of the city has increased so greatly that arrangements have been made to exhibit them in City Hall. They have been placed on display in Room 343, South Corridor, and every Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock G. W. B. Hicks, the secretary of the Citizens' Comprehensive Plans Committee, will explain them to such visitors as call.

** Dr. Esther B. Van Deman lectured at the University Museum, Thirty-third and Spruce streets, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on "Greater Rome." Her lecture dealt especially with the great buildings in Rome.

** Steps were taken in Councils on Thursday to further the plan to erect a great municipal art gallery on the site of the old Fairmount reservoir at one end of the Parkway.

Mayor Reyburn has recommended the transfer of this site from the Park Commission to the custody of the Bureau of City Property and also the passage of an ordinance appropriating $200,000 to begin the work immediately. This money is at present available from the loan of 1898. An ordinance was introduced and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor suggested that the co-operation of the Academy of the Fine Arts be secured in the execution of the municipal art gallery project. The Mayor has discussed this subject with John F. Lewis, the president of the Academy, but no definite understanding has been reached by them.

** In a business building recently completed from plans by Stuckert & Sloan, on Thirteenth street, below Sansom, the novel experiment is tried of using white and colored terra-cotta in conjunction with ornamental tiling. The result, while a trifle garish, is highly effective. For its size—the building is a comparatively small one—it would be difficult to name another recently-constructed business edifice of anything like equal attractiveness. The Kawneer system of storefront construction is a feature of this building that is receiving a great deal of attention from local tradesmen. To the man who wants to see the lighting and display advantages of this system at first hand there can be no better example.

TRIAL OF THE CEMENT GUN.

Immense Interest in the Novel Contrivance Tried Out Here on the Sixteenth Street Arch.

Sixteenth and Market streets on Wednesday last was the mecca for thousands of visitors to see the demonstration of the cement gun. Those who failed to see this novel machine at work will be afforded another opportunity within the next few days.

The cement gun demonstration proved so satisfactory to Mayor Reyburn, other city officials and engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it has been decided to bring another machine to Philadelphia in order to complete the work begun on the Sixteenth street arch. The machine which was doing the work on Wednesday belongs to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and it was necessary to ship the same in order that it might reach San Francisco in time for shipment to Honolulu on the 5th of April, where the Government will use the cement gun for the purpose of building barracks.

When the arch over Sixteenth street is finished it will have a one-half-inch coat of Atlas White Portland cement mortar, which will remove all the damp spots and make these arches dry and light, a condition greatly to be desired.

The possibilities of this gun for cement stucco houses, for fireproofing steel and similar work seem to be unlimited. By the use of the cement gun additions may be made to concrete structures, producing as good a bond as if the structure were cast in one operation.

The uniformity and density of the material applied by means of this gun and the great reduction in the cost makes this one of the most important inventions of the age, and it will greatly extend the use of cement. It will make possible the construction of fireproof, sanitary, ornate and inexpensive homes for the working classes.

Philadelphia which has been foremost in the manufacture and development of the uses of cement, is again the scene of a public demonstration of one of the improvements in the applications of the material.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

At present there is no department of architecture in which creative talent is without motive to achieve distinction. American architecture in so far as it is at all independent is, indeed, of a single generation. Yet it occupies a leading position in contemporary art. Though essentially eclectic, it has followed wholesome traditions, and the nature of the local problems which it has had to solve has impelled it to develop an individuality of its own. In some respects, as in the planning of tall buildings, it is quite original. American architecture, says Professor Adshead, of Liverpool University, will ever be regarded as epoch-making in the progressive stages of the architecture of the world. Its chief defect is that it has been wanting in unity of composition. For that however, owners rather than architects are responsible. The remedy is to be sought in a more generous spirit of co-operation among property holders, and such co-operation is already manifest in our newer trade centers, as for example in certain stretches of Fourth and Fifth avenues. It is still more apparent in the outskirts of the town, where entire suburbs are built up by single corporations.—New York Sun.

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools? It's a fact. Investigate!

PLAN BIG BOOM FOR DOWNTOWN SECTION

Proposed Improvement Would Make 1600 Acres of Land Available for Buildings

If the plans submitted in a supplemental report for the improvement of South Philadelphia are carried out in detail, as suggested by the Committee on Railroad and Railway Terminal Facilities of the Mayor's Comprehensive Plans Committee, 136 grade crossings will be definitely eliminated from existing systems, or as suggested for future street openings, and 400 acres of idle land will be available for homes and 1200 acres for the construction of factories, warehouses and dwellings. James H. Windrim, ex-Director of Public Works, is chairman of this sub-committee. Great results are expected from the South Philadelphia development if the plans are realized. The report says:

The Committee's studies have demonstrated the entire probability that some 1600 acres, on which the assessment now runs as low as $170 up to $5000 an acre, will be brought into such development that assessments will be computed upon block and lot values and will increase to an aggregate basis of $800 to $15,000 an acre, yielding a tax return more than sufficient to meet the annual payment of $65,000 for interest and sinking fund sufficient in a 30-year period to redeem every $1,000,000 of permanent loan negotiated. Moreover, since there is at this time actually available the sum of $1,000,000 for the specific purpose of grade crossing abolition in South Philadelphia the Committee considered the improvements within the bounds of immediate attainment, and with the thought that with these improvements under way resources would be at once developed to inaugurate the system of radial avenues, the intercommunicating park system, the amusement centre, with Convention Hall and other projects included in the comprehensive plan.

Big Boom Anticipated.

Studying South Philadelphia broadly the Committee found it to be so cut off or intersected by tracks as most seriously to impede development. In this territory were found more acres of idle land capable of immediate development than at any other point of equal distance from the city's business centre. It was felt that a territory so close to City Hall in point of actual distance was susceptible of highest development if treated in a way to bring it into intimate relationship with the city's centre in point of accessibility.

Two closely-related projects were then defined. The one was the extension of the Belt Line Railroad down the Delaware River front, across the city bordering the Back Channel and then northward along the Schuylkill to the Gray's Ferry Bridge. The second, the construction of an elevated freight line from the Arsenal Bridge down the line of the Twenty-fifth street to Pennypacker avenue, thence curving eastward to a connection with the extended Belt Line crossing Broad street above grade and then descending to the Belt Line at grade. An almost equally essential element in the solution was the transfer of the Greenwich Point coal piers to a new location, southward from Beaver street to the Delaware and Back Channel and westward from the river front to a diagonal avenue to be opened from Fifth and Beaver streets to the southeastern edge of League Island Park.

To Clear Washington Avenue.

The Washington avenue line was found to be an important one for local freight service centering at the station at Broad and Washington avenue. Eastward along the line are located coal yards and other establishments with switch connections. Since, however, the proposed Twenty-first street elevated and the Belt Line extension afforded opportunity for reaching all points east of Broad street by diversion of traffic around the end of the section rather than across it, the Broad street grade crossing was recommended for entire abolition. West from Broad street the Washington avenue line is to be elevated. East of Broad street service could be given as suggested with the eventual abandonment of the tracks east of Broad street and the conversion of the avenue into an important mercantile centre, since it is within the bounds of possibility to transform Washington avenue in South Philadelphia as Girard avenue in North Philadelphia has been.

In the course of its deliberations the committee was in frequent conference with officials of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, representatives of both being members of the Comprehensive Plan Committee. Tentative agreements for the preliminary steps, the relocation of the Schuylkill River East Side transverse track beside that of the Delaware Extension have been reached. But because the mere change of the Baltimore & Ohio track involves at once the relocation of the Greenwich piers and the definite commitment of the city to an equitable share in the construction of the Twenty-fifth Street Elevated, the change cannot be made save as a part of the comprehensive solution of the whole problem, and for that reason the committee made their formal recommendation in its report to the general committee and to Mayor Reyburn:

"We beg leave to submit to you the plan and data which have been before us for consideration and recommend that you be requested, together with City Committee, to have a Commission comprised of experts appointed for the purpose of further study and recommendations."

The Neglected Branch of Business.

Many a man who lies awake o' nights figuring how he can save money by cutting down the running expenses of his store, or by chopping a few cents off of the cost of some process of manufacture, never gives a waking thought to the greater economies that might be effected by the adoption of up-to-date selling methods. Nevertheless advertising—the cheapest means of moving goods on from the factory or the store to the consumer—deserves as much intelligent study as the other branches of business, that have to do merely with getting the goods ready to move.

Your selling methods are obsolete, and therefore wasteful, if you do not advertise! —Philadelphia Record.

If your best salesman could round up every week everybody of any consequence in the structural field and talk to them direct—without let or hindrance—you'd think it a pretty good stunt, wouldn't you? Well. a good, attractive "ad" in the "Guide" can do this for you 52 weeks in the year. D'j'ever look at it in this light?

The furniture for the new Hotel Rector in New York City was supplied by a Philadelphia furniture concern. This same concern did the furnishing for the Plaza, the Ritz-Carlton, the Manhattan, the St. Regis, the Knickerbocker and the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and the Bellevue-Stratford, of this city. A plain recital of these facts would make a pretty good "ad" for the company, but it doesn't advertise. Don't you think a concern that is able to please so fastidious a clientele should do a certain amount of judicious advertising?

Send your subscription to the "Guide" today, while you think of it.

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for BANKS, CHURCHES,
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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DE LONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer

To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 22, 1911

Builders and Advertising.

Why do not builders advertise? Building construction is today a business of big and growing importance. To carry it on successfully calls for the exercise of qualities that, summed up, approximate closely the most commanding order of business genius. Vast capital is essential, rare good judgment, a high order of intelligence, a measure of tact and administrative force such as is exacted of few other callings.

No ethical restraints, such as supervene to debar professional men, operate to dissuade the builder from employing the methods of publicity common to other walks of mercantile business. He is in every sense of the word a free agent. If he doesn't advertise it is because of one of two things. Either he has reasoned himself into the fantastic notion that he is too securely established to require it or he doesn't believe in it. In either case he is wrong. John Wanamaker is the most widely known, the most securely-established merchant known to the business world of today. He is admittedly the world's foremost merchant. His name is known and his fame has penetrated into highway and byway until it is not too much to say that it has become a household word wherever people meet or live or talk or foregather. Does John Wanamaker, trusting to this enormous popularity, forswear advertising as an expense needless, unwise and unnecessary? Does he? Does John Wanamaker believe in advertising? Here in Philadelphia we have some builders who have accomplished big things; men who occupy deservedly distinguished places in the vanguard of modern structural activity; who are more than mere contractors and whose work entitles them to be so regarded. Within a limited circle these men are known. Beyond this zone they are unheard of. Even in the trade press of their chosen calling they figure, if at all, in gratuitous notices. Should this condition be? Builders advertise successfully elsewhere. Why not here? The Guide would like to hear upon this topic from the builders themselves. Is it possible that parsimony is, after all, at the bottom of this studied disregard of modern business methods?

The State and National Associations of Builders' Exchanges met in convention last week at the Builders' Exchange, this city. No press work was done in the interest of these by anybody representing the local exchange; as a result very little was made by the press of either. The same old blundering, janitorial, inefficiency! When will Philadelphia structural trade interests awake to the fact that something more is necessary to the handling of a convention than clean floors and a circular announcement?

The "Guide" isn't stuffed full of musty architectural detail, technical engineering jargon, special pleading in behalf of any one material or tiresome exploitation of any clique or coterie. It is a frank, unfettered, uninspired, clean, free and independent exponent of all that is best in the structural field. This means something when you stop to consider it.

Is your firm represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover? Don't you think it should be? Architects consult this Directory daily. If your goods are right it means business!

When you write, just say, "I saw it in the 'Builders' Guide.'"

Let us have your subscription.

Business dull? Advertise! Business brisk? Advertise! Advertising makes business and holds business.

There aren't six builders in Philadelphia who advertise. Business men in every other line find advertising a business necessity. New York, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore builders advertise and find it a paying proposition. Are Philadelphia builders less progressive—or what?

THE DECORATION OF A SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDING

Influence of Ancient Examples on Modern Church Decoration

[A Lecture Delivered by Mr. William Laurel Harris, before the Municipal Art Society, of New York City in the Galleries of the National Art Club, Tuesday Evening March 14th.

In preparing my discourse on "The Decoration of a Semi-Public Building," I have presented the subject in its several different aspects, historical, artistic and practical.

First, I show how Artistic Tradition was established in the Semi-Public Buildings of antiquity.

I then point out that the finest tradition of decoration and the most brilliant innovations in art are found in such semi-public buildings as the temples, monasteries, hospitals and churches of the Old World.

Turning to modern times I then outline the circumstances under which these noble traditions were first put in practice here in New York.

Finally at the request of the Lecture Committee I will tell how I, as an artist, utilize tradition in decorating the Paulist Church.

I will in this way have gathered together, in a very summary manner, to be sure, the principal facts that relate to semi-public art in America.

All learning, artistic and otherwise, seems to have a beginning in the pleasant valley of the Nile, and at a period so remote that the real facts are lost in fable.

Thebes.

We will not concern ourselves with the remote rock cavern of the upper Nile or with forgotten rivers at out of the way places. We will even turn our backs on the Necropolis of Kheops with all its historic interest.

But let us consider for a few minutes the semi-public building of that mighty city of

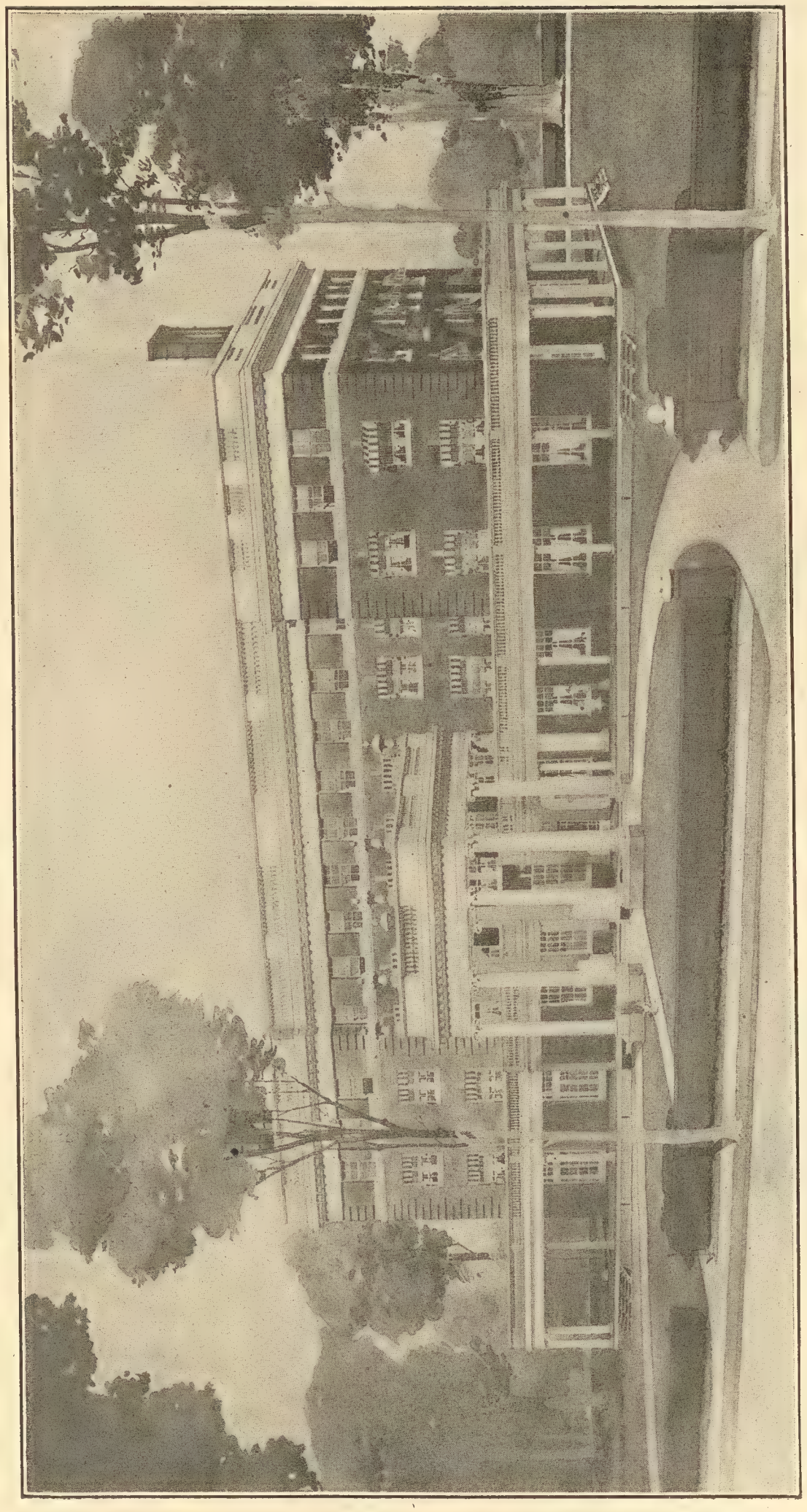
Described by the enraged Achilles as this great metropolis was,

"The hundred-gated Thebes, where twice ten score in martial state."

"Of valiant men with steeds and cars march through each massy gate."

All that is left today of this, the greatest city of antiquity are buildings that would correspond to our libraries, churches and monasteries. Here we still can admire the most superb of ancient decorations; and learn the force of formal arrangement and architeconic design. The triumphs of the kings of Egypt and the gods and goddesses of the Nile are all depicted in solemn array, depicted in a way that conforms to the architectural plan.

So here in Egypt, 2000 years before Christ, we find the first great principle of decoration; the principle of architecural design and symmetrical ordinance. I would love to dwell longer, if time would permit, on all



APARTMENT HOUSE AT HAVERFORD, PA. FOR FRANK H. MAHAN.

Architects
Baily & Bassett
Philadelphia

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

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the splendors of Egyptian art, and point out the many ways in which it influences the mosaics of Rome and Ravenna. But let us turn to mediaeval and modern Egypt, let us look to Cairo, where the Alabaster Mosque looms and gleams above the citadel.

Standing beside the Alabaster Mosque we see spread out on the plain below the greatest city of modern Africa.

We see mosques, domes, minarets and towers where holy men are buried or where heroes wished to immortalize their loves, their ambitions or their hopes.

Thus the finest art springs from the hearts of the people, and the glory of the spirit of Cairo overshadows the bare needs of the municipality.

If we look closely at the individual works of art in Cairo we discover that the most dignified and superb of all is a hospital built in 1285. Like a modern hospital it had lecture halls, clinics, libraries and separate wards for every known disease. It also had a wealth of mosaic ornamentation and wood carving and inlays of marble, mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell. We still can admire some superb stained glass windows, of Arabic design, which light the tomb of the great Khalif Kalaoun, the founder of the hospital.

Turning now to where the lofty minaret of Kait Bey rises like a fountain of alabaster in the desert air, what beauty is to be admired there.

The wonderful dome of this mosque is adorned with ornamental bands of intricate and lace-like sculpture colored and gilded till it seems to float like a fairy bubble in the azure sky. The interior bursts upon one as a vision of beauty, bewildering in its kaleidoscopic splendor. It was such buildings as these that first fired the imagination of our Gothic ancestors and added a touch of warmth and splendor to the decorations of the chilly north.

Wonderful examples of this influence are to be found in the Norman churches of Sicily, of which I will show you an example later.

No doubt the most magnificent of all ancient churches were in Constantinople, but they are now all in the hands of the Turks. We can, however, form a faint idea of the glories of Saint Sophia and Saint Irene. We can easily understand what a prodigious impression they must have made on the Crusaders and pilgrims from France and Germany.

The churches of Jerusalem were of the same style as those of Constantinople, and have suffered a similar fate.

About the only ancient church in Jerusalem still in the hands of the Christians is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and this is repaired out of all semblance to the original building.

One other great influence has gone toward building up our modern traditions of decoration, and that is the influence of Greece. This was the force that gave us the Renaissance, but it is generally considered to have had more influence on our public buildings than on our churches and other semi-public structures. The kind of decoration that was developed in the Renaissance was not really an art of the people, or for the people. It was rather an art for the learned and sophisticated.

Great and imperial Rome was the centre of the civilized world for many centuries. Artists were brought from the East to beautify and render glorious the great city.

They carried with them the traditions and experience of the ages, and out of it all was created the Roman Basilica. And from the Basilica was developed the Christian Church of the time of Constantine. And thus in building and decorating we came to have what is called the Roman Tradition.

These splendid products of this tradition are still numerous even in modern Rome and stand as monuments to the artistic wisdom of the early Christians.

These wonderful Basilicas rise on every hand to impress the eye, and they are in some instances built three and four, one on top of another, as at Saint Clement's. Rome inherited all the traditions of the East and West. The decorative arts were preserved in the East and at a later period were again brought from Asia and Africa by Justinian, Theodora and a host of other noble patrons.

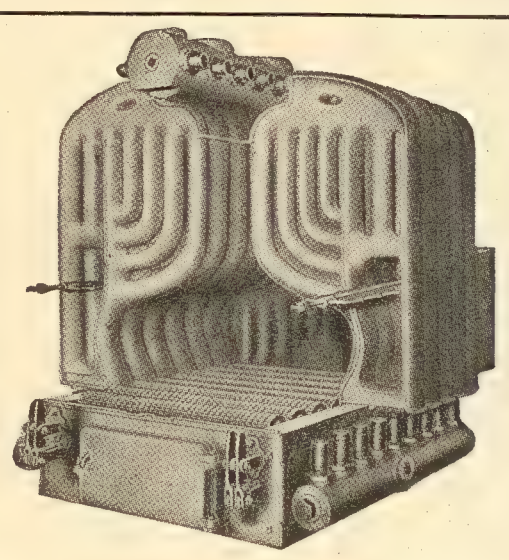
Wherever we turn in Italy we find municipalities rendered beautiful by buildings that are not municipal.

In Ravenna even more than in Rome we feel the ancient traditions of the East. Here the splendor of the Justinian period still lives, and here we can still see Theodora and her women giving an added lustre to the capital of the West. From Rome as well as from the East the traditions of sound construction and magnificent decoration spread through all Northern Europe.

Churches were planned, all the stones cut and numbered in the workshops of Rome for far-away towns in France and Germany and even Asia Minor and Syria. These ready-made churches were then shipped by boats, rafts and carts to their destination.

Some of these splendid semi-public buildings still survive the accidents and disaster of passing centuries. Under the shadow of these examples of Roman art there open up local schools of artists, who built the Romanesque constructions of their time. There are not a few fine old Romanesque churches in France similar to Saint Benoit sur Loire, with its exaggerated search after stability. Then there is the Cathedral of Poitiers, where the builders advanced from the heavy Romanesque to the more aerial Gothic, rich in carvings and stained glass. Each advance in art that was made was the result of private enterprise, personal initiative and a real enthusiasm for beauty. The Gothic altar screens and the elaborate doorways are among the most beautiful things in the world. It was in the churches and monasteries that each splendid innovation was effected and each new idea brought forth. In the decorative arts the force of Byzantine tradition was very strong, as we see in the porch of Saint Zeno, at Verona. The interior of Saint Mark's, of Venice, still remains one of the most magnificent interiors of Christendom, and the color scheme of the Paulist Church at Fifty-ninth street and Columbia avenue.

Again we can visit Sicily and admire the



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wonderful mosaics in the churches due to Norman architects and Byzantine workmen. Possibly the finest mosaics in the world are the mosaics of Chefalu. All these unique and wonderful examples of art were the great artistic sensations in their day, and were for semi-public use. They were built by the force of a sacrifice made, sometimes by a king or potentate, sometimes by a great bishop or archbishop, and often by the collective action of clubs and guilds.

The State and municipal buildings were so inferior and so few in number that they are now almost forgotten. But it is in Rome that finally all the arts combined to make the most prodigious of all efforts in the colossal building of Saint Peter's.

I think, however, that the earlier Basilica churches make a more direct appeal to the American temperament. For a moment we will glance at two of the prototypes of the Paulist Church, Saint Sabina, in its solemn grandeur, and the superb church of Saint Maria Ari Coeli.

All these wonderful churches and many others are admired by the founders of our American School of Decorators. They had been enraptured by the beauty of the buildings, the wealth of the sculpture, and the splendor of the mural decorations. These great men who saw and dreamed of the past, who with strong imagination looked into the future and beheld the glories of American art as it will be, lived in the troubled times of our Civil War. As far back as 1864 and probably somewhat earlier, John La Farge and the Paulists began to confer on how the Paulist Church should be built and decorated. A little later La Farge brought in Augustus Saint Gaudens and Stanford White. And so it came about that the first of our modern church decorations were made at Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue.

These first efforts met with many difficulties and discouragements, for the people were so accustomed to makeshifts and imitations that they preferred shams to real things. It was commonly said that the Paulists were good men, but as mad as March hares. But Fr. Isaac Hecker believed in American art. So they kept on quietly building their church on original lines, and though the times were hard, yet there was no skimping in the masonry.

The walls were so thick that it was looked upon as a joke and laughingly called Fr. Deshonn's Fort. Fr. George Deshonn was the constructor and in the end was the architect in charge. The church was indeed a fort where the ideal intrenched itself against the material, and where American art was fortified against the corrupting influence of the time. And these influences were many. For in the days when the Paulist Church was started the art of church building in America had degenerated till it could sink no lower. And it was no easy undertaking this, of reviving an art that seemed to be dead.

The first experiments were of a tentative nature and continued for some ten years, most of this first work was lost. It was, however, at Fifty-ninth street that Mr. La Farge gained the experience which made him the one man in America able to take charge of Trinity Church in Boston when that building was decorated in 1876. No one knew better than Mr. La Farge the vital force of tradition. He often said to me: "I am only trying to do an old thing in a new way."

And so the Paulist Church grew and grew till it is what you see it today. Great names in the artistic world have been associated with the work. Not only did Mr. La Farge do twenty-two great stained glass windows and paint nine decorative panels, but Stanford White designed three of the most important altars, including the high altar, which is the most splendid altar in America. The first commission that ever came to Frederick MacMonnies was the sculpture on this high altar. Robert Reid, Bela Pratt and Phillip Martiny have also worked in the church and Grant La Farge designed the Narthex.

Other men, like Saint Gaudens and Thomas W. Dewing, have been called in for consultation, till now it is a museum of American art.

But there was a moment after Fr. Hecker's death when the whole scheme seemed about to fail.

The imitation of foreign paintings, the slavish copiest and the manufacturer of church goods gained a footing. All sorts of incongurous things were put in, to the great detriment of the general effect.

For three years this sort of thing went on. But, fortunately, there was an outcry of sufficient force to stop the sacrilege.

And it was at this juncture that I was called in to make right what was wrong and to bring order out of confusion.

So I designed a general scheme complete both from the theological and the artistic point of view, and this is now the scheme adopted for the church.

It is now twelve years since I perfected my general plan, and one end of the church is now about finished. Several of the side chapels are also well along. The general decorative motive to tie the whole church together is the parable of the vine, which makes it possible to have continuous ornamental bands going from one end of the vast church to the other.

Then this general motive of the vine is varied in each side chapel by symbolic ornamentation suitable to the special character of the chapel. In Saint Patrick's Chapel we see the Shamrock, the Irish Ivy, and the foliated design so characteristic of old Irish manuscripts.

In Saint Agnes' Chapel we see the lily of purity and other special symbols worked in with the ever-present vine of spiritual life. The Lady Chapel and Saint Joseph's Chapel each have an appropriate arrangement of figurative ornament. I will not weary you by going any more into detail, it is sufficient for me to say that every square foot of the vast church is considered in my general schemes; and every picture or bit of ornament has a special meaning and a spiritual significance.

The exterior of the church, now bare and grim, will some day be embellished with colored bas reliefs and mosaics, lending a glow of splendor to an otherwise dull neighborhood and adding a bright spot to our municipality.

I have thus hastily outlined the decorations of this semi-public building, the Paulist Church, because the difficulties here overcome are the difficulties that confront each and every man who tries to do something original and fine here in America.

Moreover, this church has an historic interest, as it was here that the pioneers in the decorative arts made their first substantial effort to equal if not surpass the splendors of antiquity and to maintain the noble traditions that are founded on the whole experience of the human race. The men who had to do with the inception and first development of the work are now dead. We cannot honor them too highly.

They sacrificed much for a dream and an ideal. Their dream has come true and their ideal will remain to point out for us the glorious future of American art.

And if you pass by the memorial to the Paulist Fathers in the south tower I trust you will pause for a moment and think of the men buried beneath your feet and remember what their devotion to art has meant for us all.

Finally, I may confidently say that Americans do not believe in an endless array of columns as previously described, nor in architraves or pilasters in meaningless display. Neither do we wish in our semi-public buildings painting or decorations just because they are oil paintings or water colors.

But we do believe that every material and object known to man, and every art and science should be used to express in its most noble form the spiritual aspirations of our American people.

And when this is done the glory of New York will overshadow its material necessities, and then we will have our City Beautiful.



NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

The Solar Grand Gas Heater:

A number of points of superiority are claimed for the Solar Grand Gas Heater over other makes known to the trade, the most notable among which is the claim that the Solar Grand operates with a "white" flame, thus eliminating the objectionable gases and odors incident to the blue flame type of heater. Meter tests, the sponsors for the Solar Grand claim, show conclusively that this heater is able to deliver more good, wholesome heat into a room with a smaller consumption of gas than any similar device on the market. The Solar Grand is attractive in design; is constructed upon the "closed-in" order, effectually protecting the attire of women or children from coming into contact with the flame; does not require flue connections, has a hot closet attachment that is useful in warming things for the sick room or nursery, and is used to supplement the work of other systems of heating in many of the more progressive houses now being built. The Solar Grand is not unduly expensive, and is manufactured by the Sanitary Heating Company, 229-233 Thirty-seventh street, Brooklyn, New York, who will be pleased to send descriptive literature to parties interested.

The Dean Reversible Window:

The "Dean Reversible" is a handsome and attractive window that can be turned inside out for cleaning, adjusted at any angle for ventilation, that is weather-tight and draft and rattle-proof, and that can be fitted into any ordinary window frame, new or old. These Dean Reversible Windows are made from California sugar pine, the best milling timber in the world, are processed with paraffine, making them at once moisture-proof and free from the influence of climatic changes; are delivered already assembled and ready to put into the frame, and have no fancy mechanical attachments to rust out or get out of order. They are not expensive, will last a lifetime, won't shrink or swell and are in every-day use in many of the largest and most important buildings in the country. They are manufactured by the Pacific Sash Company, of San Francisco, Cal., whose Philadelphia office at 1608 Diamond street, this city, is in charge of Mr. A. L. Merritt, vice president of the company. Mr. Merritt is prepared to furnish attractive literature explanatory of the merits of the Dean window or to furnish estimates to parties interested.

Changeable Signs:

The United States Changeable Sign Company, 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York, manufactures a line of directories for office and apartment buildings that are without equals in this particular field. These directories can be changed with the greatest ease as frequently as necessary, are highly attractive, and can be made to conform in general appearance to the decorative style of the building. In addition to its office and apartment building directories the same company makes signboards for special purposes such as rosters for clubs, announcement boards for hotels, timetables for tourist agencies or railroads, lodge meeting notice boards for meeting halls, building and loan associations, etc., and general show window signs built on the same easily-changed system of lettering. Persons interested may obtain a handsome catalogue showing the range, style and cost of these directories by writing the company and mentioning the "Builders' Guide."

"Sun-Burst" Prism Vault Lights.

In the Sun-Burst prism system of vault lighting the building trade is introduced to something new, original and admirable in the field of pavement lighting. Here is a glass prism that, presenting a most attractive appearance from above, refracts at least 60 per cent. more natural light than any other prism made, is easy to set, sets firm, requires fewer square feet of actual construction than any other prism on the market, is strong, efficient, durable and economical and presents a surface from below entirely of glass, without any suggestion of cement or iron. The flare in the glass area of this prism as the prisms reaches its base means a greater diffusion of daylight than is to be had from any other make with the additional advantage of a surface, seen from beneath, of beautiful, figured glass, set with the effect of one continuous sheet. The claim of the manufacturers and pantentees, the Sun-Burst Prism Company, of 243 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, that the Sun-Burst is the only prism made "guaranteeing 100 per cent. daylight," comes pretty close to being borne out by this decidedly ingenious vault light. The prism is so made that it may be used in pavement lights, roof lights, or in the company's patented combination, sky-light, ventilator and reflector. This latter device is one of the most effective combinations of its kind ever invented. Here a ventilator is so combined with the prismatic idea of roof-lighting as to fill a room simultaneously with fresh air and brilliant daylight. The Sun-Burst Prism must be seen to be rightly appreciated. It is so far in advance of anything else of the kind on the market that simple description sounds like exaggeration. Its salient characteristics may be briefly summed up as, first, more daylight than can be had from any other form of prism construction; and, second, a clean. decorative effect such as may be had from nothing else of the kind ever devised. And all of this, the makers claim at a cost considerably less than the antiquated, easily broken, troublesome and ineffective vault lights, common to this class of construction. The company has just issued a handsome new catalogue, with illustrations covering the principle of the new prism that will be sent to architects and others interested on request. Write today, mentioning the Builders' Guide.

Proposals

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As the Home Office and Headquarters of the Most Important Financial Railroad, Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing and Equipment Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania offers a Particularly Rich and Productive Field for "Proposal" advertising. "The Builders' Guide" is the Only Medium in this Field.

CONSTRUCTION WORK, U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 10, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for the erection and completion of marine officers' quarters at the navy yards, Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks, plans, specifications and other information can be obtained from the Commanding Marine Officers at the stations named, or from the undersigned. Plans and specifications may be obtained by depositing $10 to guarantee their treurn. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities. C. L. McCAWLEY, Lt. Col., Asst. Quartermaster, in charge of Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of April, 1911, and then opened for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus and electric conduits and wiring) of the United States Post Office at Braddock, Pa., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the custodian of site at Braddock, Pa., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
No. 18,264. Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending March 18, 1911.

Number of Transfers	507
Amount of Transfers	$1,390,066.50
Cash Consideration	382,366.50
Ground Rent Consideration	26,176.00
Which, on a 6% basis, amounts to	436,266.67
Mortgage Consideration	1,007,700.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Bricks ,Face, Etc.).
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
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VOL. XXVI. NO. 13. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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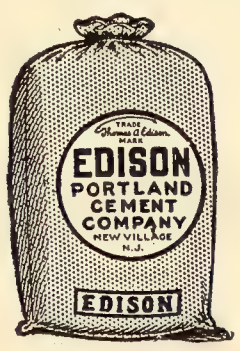
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record
AND
BUILDERS' GUIDE

Vol. XXVI. No. 13. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Saloon and Hall, Broad and Porter streets. Architect, David Woelpper, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Peter P. McEvoy, 2500 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, 56 by 80 feet, slag roof. Owner and Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Apartment House, Queen Lane, Philadelphia, $125,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 200 by 75 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $13,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owner, Dr. Guthrie McConnell, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and half timber, 2½ stories, 100 by 25 feet, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids, due March 28th. J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square, is figuring (only bidder).

Factory (add.), Ninth and Washington avenue. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owners, Cini & Taska, on premises. Brick, four stories, 60 by 90 feet, slag roof. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Saloon, Seventh and Fitzwater streets. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, Antonio Marno, care Architect. Brick, three stories, 50 by 20 feet. Plans in progress.

Stable and Alt. to Residence, Tenth and Bainbridge streets. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, R. D. Abruzzo, 733 South Seventh street. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Owner taking bids. J. P. Thompson, 1627 Ludlow street; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, are figuring.

Church and Rectory, Cape May, N. J., $40,000. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Our Lady Star of the Sea R. C. Church, Cape May, N. J. Stone, one story, 60 by 110 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due April 1st. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. J. McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg.; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Thomas Goslin, Wildwood, N. J.; H. A. Godfrey, Cape May, N. J., Court-House; S. S. Sharp, Cape May, N. J.

Erecting Shop, Front street, above Race street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Philadelphia Coppersmithing Co., 119 Florist street. Brick and steel, truss roof, one story, 61 and 133 feet. Plans in progress. Owners will be ready for bids in about one week.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Louis J. Kolb, 1431 North Eighteenth street. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 22 by 74 feet. Architect taking revised bids, due April 3rd. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Residence (alt. and add.), Boardman, Ohio. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Frank Hitchcock, Boardman, Ohio. Frame, 2½ stories, two wings. Architect taking bids, due March 29th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Milton M. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; D. L. Sueringer, Sewickley, Pa.; Constable Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.; Heller Bros. & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Vogelberger Bros., Youngstown, Ohio.

Hospital (add.), Broad and Catherine streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Bldg. Owners, The Howard Hospital, on premises. Brick and steel, fireproof, three stories, 20 by 40 feet. Plans in progress.

Show Rooms (alt. and add.), Broad and Mt. Vernon streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1213 Arch street. Owners, B. F. Goodrich Company, 1332 Arch street. Brick, five stories, slag roof. Architects taking bids, due March 30th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; B. Ketchama Sons, 1029 Brown street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; W. J. McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. V. Yeager, 9 South Thirty-sixth street.

Dwellings (11), West side of Thirty-third street, North of Reed street. Architects, Evans & Puff, 14 South Broad street. Owner, John Baxter, Fourth and Pine streets. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot-air heat, 16 by 60 feet. Architects taking bids, due March 30th. The following are figuring: F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Residence, Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, J. H. Kessler, Bureau of Building Inspection, City Hall. Stone, three stories, slate roof, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Owner is taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: J. P. Thompson, 1420 South Penn Square; W. J. Gruhler, 214 East High street; McClintic & Weaver, 24 East Phil Ellena street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lines West. Brick, one story, 150 by 100 feet, copper roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Owners will soon take bids.

Home Buildings, Longport, N. J. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Bldg. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, one and two stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Bottling House, Twenty-second and Lippincott streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Jacob Hornung Brewing Co., on premises Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 52 by 80 feet, slag roof. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, name withheld. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, 26 by 40 feet, hot-air heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; A. P. Fraim, 319 Market street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; W. H. Parelman.

Factory (alt. and add.), Third and Locust streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Seltzer Bros., 247 South Third street. Brick, one story, 54 by 181 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg.; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bldg.; William Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Hotel and Restaurant, 508-10 Touth Fifth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owner, Charles Luber, 514 South Fifth street. Brick, three stories, 40 by 80 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owner is taking bids. P. J. Gaffney & Co., 132 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

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Distillery, Tasker and Swanson streets, $7500. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Berg Distilling Co., care David Berg, Swanson and Tasker streets. Brick, three stories, 35 by 75 feet. Owners taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Residence, Sharon Hill, Pa. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Bldg. Owner, George K. Goodwin, Sharon Hill, Pa. Brick and concrete or hollow tile, fireproof, 2½ stories, 48 by 23 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; C. R. Knapp & Co., Builders' Exchange; W. W. Anstine Const. Co., 5423 Irving street; Frank R. Hill, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Residence, Lancaster, Pa., $30,000. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, H. W. Hartmann, Lancaster, Pa. Brick, three stories, 60 by 100 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

High School, Hazleton, Pa., $120,000. Architect, E. E. Joralemon, Peekskill, N. Y. Owners, School Board of Hazleton, care S. Engle, chairman. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Owners taking bids, due April 14th. Abel Bottoms & Sons, 43 South Fifteenth street, and James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Office Bldg., Wilmington, Del. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owners, Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Reinforced concrete and brick, three stories, 50 by 135 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 31st. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg.; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; William D. Haddock & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington, Del. Brick and stone, 2½ stories, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Casper P. Sharpless, Swarthmore, Pa. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 34 by 47 feet, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Owner is taking bids, due March 30th. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Residence, Carpenter street station, Philadelphia. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, George C. Keim, Land Title Bldg. Brick, stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 30 by 56 feet, tile roof, hot-air heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: John Duncan, 920 Walnut street; John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; McLean & Baldwin, 1626 Sansom street; George S. Roth & Son, 230 East Graver's lane.

Barn, Marple Township, Pa. Architect, Charles L. Hillman, Provident Bldg. Owners, Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Stone and concrete, one story, 30 by 65 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due March 31st. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Bldg.; Walters, Purks & Mellon, 1835 Ludlow street.

School, East Orange, N. J., $100,000. Architects, Gilbert & Betelle, Newark, N. J. Owners, School Board of Newark. Brick and concrete, three stories, 152 by 90 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due April 4th. Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Residence, Pennfield, Pa. Architect, E. N. Edwards, 14 South Eighteenth street. Owner, L. T. Edwards, 14 South Eighteenth street. Stone and stucco, 2½ stories, 38 by 40 feet, Farquhar furnace, electric lighting. Owner taking bids. George L. Croll, Strafford, Pa., is figuring.

Bungalow, Kirklyn, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, George A. Foreman. Concrete, two stories, 31 by 52 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 4th. The following are figuring: Sheen & Cope, 5127 Folsom street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Chas. S. Johnson, 712 East Chelten avenue; William J. Cowell, 943 East Chelten avenue.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Schermerhorn & Philips, 432 Walnut street. Owner, name withheld. Terra cotta, tile and plaster, 50 by 28 feet and 22 by 26 feet, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

Residences (52), Sixty-first and Catherine streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, two stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for sub-bids.

Water Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Engr., John Birkinbine, Parkway Bldg., Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Owners, Borough of Chambersburg, C. O. Wood, chairman Water Committee, Chambersburg, Pa. Consists of diversion dam, reservoir, 2,200,000 gallons capacity, stand-pipe 10-foot diameter and 45 feet high. Owners taking bids, due April 7th. Plans can be obtained from engineer.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Plant, Chambersburg, Pa. Engrs., Albright & Mebus, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Borough of Chambersburg, S. K. Syrock, chairman Sewer Committee, Chambersburg, Pa. Consists of 85,000 feet of terra cotta pipe, pumping plant, filter beds, etc. Owners taking bids, due April 10th. Plans can be obtained from engineers.

Tank Foundations, Ninth and Sedgley avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Co. (U. G. I. Co.), care J. G. Davis, No. 708 U. G. I. Bldg., Broad and Arch streets. Reinforced

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concrete. Owners taking bids, due April 3rd. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, William H. Sebring, Merchantville, N. J. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 43 by 24 feet. Architect taking bids, due April 2nd. The following are figuring: Martin T. James, 14 East Park avenue, Merchantville, N. J.; William Wrifford, Camden, N. J.; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Church (add.), Howard and Ontario streets. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., Sixteenth and Arch streets. Owners, Latter Saints' Church, Howard and Ontario streets. Stone and brick, one story, basement, slag roof, 26 by 37 feet. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due March 25th.

Residence and Studio, Scarsdale, N. J., $7000. Architect, Horace W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Miss C. Helen Simpson, care Architects. Frame and stucco, 2½ stories, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due March 31st. The following are figuring: C. F. Richards, White Plains, N. Y.; E. Bedford, White Plains, N. Y.; G. Rossing, Hartsdale, N. Y.; F. N. Goble, 1 East Forty-second street, N. Y.

Houses (20), Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, John R. K. Scott, 1403 Filbert street. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, shingle roofs, hot-water heat. Architect taking bids, due April 5th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Library Bldg., Fifth and Ellsworth streets. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Free Library of Philadelphia, care Librarian Thompson. Thirteenth and Locust streets. Tapestry or Sayre bricks, two stories, 60 by 64 feet. Plans completed. Owners are ready for sub-bids.

Creamery, Yerkes, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Wilk-Jones Dairy, 1202 Montgomery avenue. Concrete, two stories, 33 by 60 feet. Architect taking bids, due April 1st. The following are figuring: Philadelphia Fireproofing Co., 1341 Arch street; Eckard-Powel Co., 1310 North Carlisle street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; E. L. Polley, Trappe, Pa.

Residences (6), Jenkintown, Pa., $12,000 each. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owner, William G. Glenn, Land Title Bldg. Stone and timber, 2½ stories. Plans completed. Owner will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, W. A. Austin, care Architects. Frame and rough cast, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids, due April 4th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; A. P. Fraim, 319 Market street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; William H. Parleman, Devon, Pa.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $22,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George S. Robbins, Haverford, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 37 by 91 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due March 31st. The following are figuring: E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Erecting and Blacksmith Shop, Edgemont and Aramingo streets. Engrs., Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York City. Owners, Williamson Bros. & Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 93 by 253 feet, slag roof. Builders William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Bank Bldg., 4336-4342 Main street, Manayunk, $60,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Manayunk Trust Co., on premises. Brick, terra cotta, steel and concrete floors, two stories, 66 by 51 feet. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Haverford, Pa., $45,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, A. A. Hirst, 211 South Sixth street. Stone and stucco, 2½ stories. Plans completed. Architect is ready for bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Church (alt. and add.), Mt. Clair, N. J., $25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Christian Union Congregational Church, Mt. Clair, N. J. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Passenger Station, Steubenville, Ohio, $60,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lines West. Brick and stone, one story Contract awarded to Cuthbert Bros.,Pittsburg, Pa.

Garage, Sixteenth and North streets. Architect, Werner Trumbower, Crozer Bldg. Owners, A. F. Bornot & Bro., cor. Seventeenth and Fairmount avenue. Brick and concrete, two stories, 50 by 90 feet. Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street. (Contract not signed.)

Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut streets. Owner, C. Willing Hare, 120 South Twenty-second street. Brick and plaster, one story, 24 by 40 feet. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.

Store Buildings, Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Grookett Bros., 8609 Pine street, Fox Chase. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Contract awarded to Ashby Bros., 7920 Oxford road, Fox Chase, Philadelphia.

School, Swarthmore, Pa., $60,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board of Swarthmore. Brick and stone, three stories, 73 by 138 feet. Contract awarded to W. O. Weaver & Son, Harrisburg, Pa.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, H. Morton Coale, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

Parochial School, Manayunk, Philadelphia, $75,000. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Holy Family, Rev. James J. Hannigan, 242 Hermitage street. Stone and brick, three stories, 65 by 140 feet. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Garage and Cottage, Rydal, Pa., $20,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street, Owner, William F. Denegre, St. James' Hotel. Stone, three stories, 35 by 70 feet, wing, 30 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Residence, Norristown, Pa., $10,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Charles A. Gehret, Norristown, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 48 by 36 feet. Contract awarded to Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Office and Shops (alt. and add.), 412 to 420 North Eighteenth street, $5000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Philadelphia Iron Works, on premises. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Nurses' Home, 1340 Lombard street, Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, The Visiting Nurses' Home. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 36 by 98 feet. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Store and Apts., Nineteenth and Arch streets, $22,000. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Nelson Fry, 1901 Arch street. Brick, terra cotta, four stories. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Nineteenth street.

Factory (add.), Janney street and Allegheny avenue. Engr., A. C. Wood, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owners, Harvey Fibre Carpet Co., on premises. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 109 by 52 feet. Contract awarded to Charles W. Denny, 1309 Arch street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Fred W. Storch (O), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, $2500. (2) two-story dwellings, brick, 29 x 33 feet, Pt. Breeze and Pierce street.

William Fischer (O), 3621 North Fifth street. Cost, $20,300 (10) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 52 feet, Broad and Wyoming streets.

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D. Smith (O), 8114 Cedrick street. C. Gerckef (C), 7101 Lousdale street. Cost, $4000. (2) three-story dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Ashbrun avenue.

Philip Herring (O), 411 Belgrade street. L. W. Eckard (C), 1320 North Carlisle street. Cost, $3200. One store and dwelling, 17 x 57 feet, Belgrade and Orange streets.

A. B. Millett (O), Eleventh and Ruscomb streets. Cost, $76,200. (24) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, 5001-31 and 5000 to 14 North Eleventh street.

Harry A. Higson (O), Eighty-sixth and Erwig avenue. George F. Heath (C), Eightly-seventh street and North Bartram avenue. Cost, $5000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 58 feet.

George W. Shisler (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, $34,700 (24) two-story brick dwellings, Twenty-third and Cantrell streets, 14 x 34 feet.

S. McCook (O), 243 Olney avenue. Cost, $4500. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, A and Wyoming avenue.

G. W. Bricker (O), 500 Land Title Buildings. Cost, $30,000. (6) two-story brick dwellings, 20 x 70 feet, Forty-sixth and Sansom streets.

William E. Howes (O), Sixty-second and Arch streets. Cost, $73,400. (33) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 42 feet, Sixty-second and Arch streets.

Sol. Stone (O), Forty-sixth and Fairmount avenue, Penn Buildings Co. (C), 5202 Market street. Cost, $3000. (1) two-story dwelling, 15 x 50 feet, 1242 South Second street.

Louis H. McCartney (O), Broad and Haines streets, Monaw & Johnson (C), Union and City Line avenue. Cost, $5000. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 26 x 36 feet, Twelfth and Chelten avenue.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building, J. E. Walnt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $10,000. three-story brick dwelling, 21 x 52 feet, Springfield and Cresfeldt avenues.

Wilson & Randolph Stearly (O), 4618 Frankford avenue. George R. Osborne (C), 5017 Willow street. Cost, $15,000. (6) three-story brick and stone dwellings, Lawndale.

E. B. Sharp (O), 6110 Mascher street. Cost, $3600. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 38 feet, 6114-16 Marsden street.

Drehuang Pav. Co. (O), 2631 Parirsh street. Cost, $1500. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 15 x 27 feet, 2625 Parrish street.

J. J. McHugh (O), 4518 Chestnut street. Cost, $3600. (3) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 30 feet. 5746-50 Pearl street.

Michael Christ (O), Luper and Unity streets. J. E. Mattes (C), 4412 Wingohocking street. Cost, $7000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, Foulkrod and Horrocks streets.

Archbishop of Philadelphia (O), Logan square. Thomas Reilly (C), 1616 Thompson street. Cost, $1383.15. five-story residence, parochial, 60 x 159 feet, Eighteenth and Thompson streets.

Samuel Shoemaker (O), 1628 Land Title Building. Cost, $96,600 (46) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 23 feet, Fifty-eighth and Norfolk streets.

H. H. Staley (O), 569 Hermitage street. Cost, $2400. (2) two-story brick dwellings. 16 x 37 feet, Lawnton and Hermitage streets.

School Lane Lane Co. (O), Michrate and Stockley streets. Cost, $75,000. (1) dwelling, three stories, 35 x 22 feet, Fox and Pearl streets.

Max L. Apt (O), 1007 Cottman street. Michael Stevens (C), Fox Chase. Cost. $1200. Garage, stone, 23 x 20 feet, 6729 North Thirteenth street. Oak Lane.

Frank W. Platt (O), 126 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $68,200. (27) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 50 feet, Sixty-first and Locust streets.

G. W. Branagan (O), 537 Erie avenue Cost, $35,500 (13) dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. brick, south side of Lycomb and Franklin streets.

George Edel (O), 835 East Ontario street. Cost, $25,800 (18) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 45 feet, Hilen and Ontario streets.

Edwin Schaffer (O), 1314 Markley street Cost, $6600 (3) two-story brick dwellings. 15 x 51 feet, south side of Chew street, west of Second street.

H. T. Saunders (O), 31 South Eighteenth street, Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $3500. Garage, one-story, 26 x 60 feet, 1405-07 Race street.

W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second street pike. Cost, $9000. (6) two-story brick, 16 x 37 feet, Stanwood and D streets.

William C. Raynor (O), 1815 South Eleventh street. Cost, $3700. Two-story brick dwelling, 36 x 28 feet, 1537 West Passyunk avenue.

H. W. Buchanan (O), 1105 Filmore street. Cornelius West (C), 1103 Harbert street. Cost, $3000. Two-story, 16 x 43 feet, brick dwelling, 1117 Filmore street.

B. L. Carroll (O), 704 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $3000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 21 x 46 feet, Sixty-first and Columbia avenue.

John L. Fry (O), 1131 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $43,000. (13) two-story brick buildings, 16 x 54 feet, 728-754 South Sixtieth street, 730 to 752 South Sixtieth street.

C. E. White (O), 5441 Haverford avenue. Cost, $34,600. (19) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 50 feet, Fifty-fifth and Westminster avenue.

E. H. Vanderweidt (O), 2930 Suttain street. Schreiber & Steinhauser (C), 502 Tabor road. Cost, $2725. (1) two-story dwelling, 16 x 47 feet, 5801 North Fourth street.

Charles Bay (O), 3419 Old York road. T. Bay & Co. (C), 2135 Dauphin street. Cost. $1050. Dwelling, 2172 York street.

Alterations and Additions

Mrs. Louis Parestley (O), 1570 Adams avenue. Ashbridge & Bean (C), 4958 Eadom street. Cost, $350. Store room.

J. E. Carr (O), 233 North Thirteenth street. John Welsh (C), 138 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling and office.

A. Freedman (O), 2225 South Seventh street. Max Shafer (O), 636 Hoffman street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 2319 South Seventh street.

Foss Hughes Motor Co. (O), Twenty-first and Market streets. Brilliant Mfg. Co. (C), 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, $750. Salesroom, Twenty-first and Market streets.

Estate of Henry E. Lea (O), 122 South Seventh street. A. H. Williams Sons (C), 419 Locust street. Cost, $45,000. Store, Seventh and Arch streets.

D. Ludwig (O), 1210 North Thirteenth street. F. O. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling, Thirteenth and Girard avenue.

Meyer Craves (O), 1817 North Thirty-second street. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $1800. Garage, 1817 North Thirty-sevond street.

Bachorach Quality Shop (O), 5945 Market street. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $2200. Store, 5944 Market street.

Henry Stern (O), York and Tulip streets. Philip & Lersh (C), 1808 Hanson street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Link Belt Co. (O), Hunting Park and P. & R. R. Co. F. A. Havens (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $2500. Mfg. building. Cost, $1500. Storage.

S. H. Qunt Sons Co. (O), 15 South Fourth street. William Wrifford (C), 525 Market

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street, Camden. Cost, $2500. Stamps (business). 15 South Fourth street.

John A. Mack (O), Torresdale, Philadelphia. L. R. Waltin (C), Andalusia, Pa. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, Academy road.

Mr. Stroble (O), 1741 North Twenty-fifth street. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 1741 North Twenty-fifth street.

Morris Zantzer (O), 261 North Second street. Harry Marius (C), 219 Montrose street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 261 North Second street.

North United Presbyterian Church (O), Fifteenth and Ingersoll streets. William F. Baldwin & Co., 2116 Estaugh street. Cost, $6000. Church.

E. E. Brown (O), McKean and Meadow streets. Cost, $500. Laundry.

Watson & Rhoads (O), C & Somerset streets. D. O. Kelley (C), 2046 East Orleans street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Girard Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut streets (O). A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 11 South Sixteenth street.

Union League Club (O), Broad and Sansom street. The Roebling Const. Co. (C), Land Title Building.

William T. Clark (O), 1652 North Thirtieth street. T. Esbiornson (C), 1451 Robinson street. Cost, $1000. Dwellings, 2805-07 Dauphin street.

Jacob Wasehowsky (O), 491 North Sixth street. S. S. Shestach (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $450. Dwelling.

A. J. Hettell (O), 1717 Passyunk avenue. Girard Trust Co. (C), 1835 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling.

Murray Gibson (O), 1825 South Eleventh street. Charles H. Zebley (C), 340 Quince street. Cost, $4000. Office and factory, 125-27 South Eleventh street.

J. Blank (O), 1521 South Sixth street. H. Braunsti (C), 325 Fitzwater street. Store and dwelling, 509 Race street.

J. Edelstien (O), 1612 South Sixth street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling, 509 Race street.

S. E. Canklins (O), 5103 Cedar street. C. C. Cam (C), 1654 Lyre street. Cost, $17,000. (13) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 28 feet, Fifty-first and Willow streets.

G. W. Young (O), 2310 South Broad street. Cost, $57,000. (46) two-story brick dwellings, Broad and Jackson streets.

Philadelphia Milk Exchange (O), 909 Sartain streets. S. E. Ostrander (C), 954 Sartain street. Cost, $2100. One storage, two stories, 30 x 26 feet.

Atlantic Refining Co. (O), 3144 Passyunk avenue. Cost, $13,200. Storage (2), 170 x 73 feet, Passyunk avenue and Thirtieth street.

A. R. Queens (O), Fifth and Independence streets. Marrow & Johnson (C), Union avenue and City Line. Cost, $1300. One-story garage.

C. O. Struse & Sons (O). Cost, $1800. Store and dwelling, (1) two-story dwelling, 22 x 33 feet, Manayunk and Dawson streets.

W. H. Craighead (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. C. J. Thompson (C), Manayunk avenue. Cost, $2800. Store and dwelling, two stories, 16 x 60 feet, Martin and Mitchell streets.

Victor Simon (O), 411 Walnut street. J. P. Drew (C), Tenth and Walnut streets. Cost, $400. Store, Tenth and Walnut streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. John R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost. $580. Driveway, 2065 East Clearfield street.

H. Blacker (O), 1239 Poplar street. A. Rubin (C), 1610 South Ninth street. Store and dwelling. Cost, $450. 2142 Columbia avenue.

H. S. Kolb (O), 2847 Kensington avenue. R. C. Norgiver (C), 2046 North Fifth street. Cost, $590. Store and dwelling, 2845 Kensington avenue.

Mrs. Julia Balder (O), 1308 North Broad street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

A. M. Mahyanhian (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, $2500. Store and dwelling, 125 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling and store, 123 South Sixtieth street.

Philadelphia Iron Works (O), 418 North Eighteenth street. F. A. Havens & Co (C), 845 North Nineteenth street Cost, $4500. Office, 412 North Eighteenth street.

Holt & Co. (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $3000. Factory, Menbrio & P. R. R.

L. Fries (O), 5420 Market street. Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling.

S. Blanstein (O), 2832 Kensington avenue. Barnes Bros. (C), 2035 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $350. Store, 3016 Kensington avenue.

Walter P. Miller (O), 448 York street. M. T. Beck (C), 136 North Thirteenth street. Mfg. Cost, $4000.

James Ferry (O), 3861 North Broad street. Brilliant Mfg. Co. (C), 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, $750. Saloon, 12 North Twelfth street.

H. Brown (O), 913 North Third street. A. Krauss (C), 239 Jackson street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 2218 South Seventh street.

Mr. J. Lyons (O), 6107 Naudain street. E. E. Wells Contracting Co. (C), 745 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $1800. Store and dwelling, Sixtieth and Chestnut streets.

H. Perelstein (O), 519 South Sixth street. S. Rosenberg (C). 529 Queen street Cost, $900. Warehouse, 512 South Randolph street.

Kensington Mfg. Co. (O), 1121 North Front street. Cost. $5000. Factory.

Mrs. L. W. Wolf (O), 2034 Columbia avenue. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $1150. Store and dwelling, Camac and Jefferson streets.

Philip Levy (O). 411 Belgrade street. L. H. Eckard (C), 1320 North Carlisle street. Cost. $500. Dwelling.

Miss S. D. Stabsbury (O), Cheyney, Pa. C. R. Baldwin (C), 218 North Werner street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 1508-14 Wood street.

N. Wisebreger (O), 710 Snyder avenue A. Krauss (C). 739 Jackson street. Cost. $500. Dwelling. 2037 South Seventh street.

H. Herman (O), 1313 South street. I. Farkstein (C), 504 Dickinson street. Cost, $900. Store and dwelling.

F. H. Benkan (O), 5146 Market street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling and store. 5305 Market street.

J. Flynn (O), 5226 Vine street. J. Collins (C), 18 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling, 5549 Haverford avenue.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Market streets. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), 1211 Filbert street. Cost, $500. Store, 22 North Seventh street.

B. D. Beerwald (O), 429 Preston street. J. Dunlap (C), Race and Farson streets. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 4036 Spring Garden street.

A. Frank Abbott (O), stable. Cost, $400. Stokley avenue.

William Ler (O), Bustleton avenue, and Red Line road. J. Weiss (C), Bustleton. Cost, $400. Barn.

Mr. Scott (O), 5118 Arch street. H. N. Housekeeper (C), 1212 North Sixtieth street. Cost, $890. Dwelling.

W. B. Stratton (O), Germantown and Coulter avenues. B. P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, $375. Apartment house.

If your best salesman could round up every week everybody of any consequence in the structural field and talk to them direct—without let or hindrance—you'd think it a pretty good stunt, wouldn't you? Well. a good, attractive "ad" in the "Guide" can do this for you 52 weeks in the year. D'j'ever look at it in this light?

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Fiske & Company, manufacturers of "Tapestry" brick, will move their home offices on or about May 1 from the Flatiron Building, in New York City, to 40 West Thirty-second street.

** H. A. Warren, identified with the New York offices of the American Bridge Company, has been commissioned to represent the interests of this concern as contracting manager at Baltimore, Md.

** Messrs. Hartford & Jacobson, architects, St. Paul, Minn., request catalogues from firms specializing in hospital accessories.

** The choir and two finished chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, costing to date more than $5,000,000, will be consecrated on April 19.

** In a discussion at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on the cost of industrial power, one engineer maintained that the cost of the power ought to be kept in its proper position in the rank of expenses of the industrial establishment, and if it was so regarded, it would generally be found that it came to only about 2 per cent. of the whole manufacturing cost.

** The amendment to the constitution of the American Society of Civil Engineers absolving from further payment of dues all corporate members and associates who have reached the age of 70 years and who have paid dues as such for 25 years and also those who have paid dues as such for 35 years, regardless of their age, was passed by a vote of 2229 to 39 members.

In preparation for the spring trade, the J. M. & L. A. Osborn Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, will soon issue a new catalog of their varied stock of up-to-date tinners', roofers' and furnace men's supplies that cannot help attract the attention of the trade and which every person interested in the building trade should have. Architects especially should be supplied with one of the forthcoming catalog before issuing specifications.

The catalog will contain 900 pages of fully illustrated roofing materials, tinners' hand and power tools, and a wide variety of manufactured articles to which the catalog can do justice.

** The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, of New York, has received an order for a ¾-mile monorail overhead tramway for the tannery of the J. H. Ladew Company at Newark, N. J. The order embraces I-beams, three traveling cranes, transfer devices, automatic fire-door attachments and other auxiliary apparatus.

** New Yorkers seem to be developing a fancy for large country houses, especially along the Sound, where are more sites available than on the Hudson or along the Jersey coast. Joseph R. Grace, son of ex-Mayor Grace, has commissioned James W. O'Connor to prepare designs for a structure to be fashioned after an old English manor house, and to be erected at Great Neck. It is to be a large structure with two wings at either end, its dimensions being 150 feet in width, with a depth of 40 feet. The cost has been roughly estimated at $150,000.

** Owing to the remarkable growth in their all-steel furniture and Herringbone Lath business, the directors of the General Fireproofing Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, announce the sale of their entire bar and beam reinforcement business to the General Reinforcement Co., of Youngstown, O. This move has been made to gain necessary manufacturing facilities which will permit of specializing along the metal lath and furniture lines in which they are pioneers.

** Organization is now being perfected for the Ninth International Congress of Architects to be held at Rome next year in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition. Among questions to come up for discussion will be: (1) Armored cement, as used in various countries, and the possibilities of its being utilized for large buildings of a monumental character, having due regard to the technical and decorative aspects of the question. (2) Rules governing international competition in architecture.

** The directors of the Cleveland, Ohio, Builders' Exchange have decided upon an interesting summer outing for the Exchange next June when a "journey de luxe" will be made to Washington, this city and Atlantic City. The trip is to take the place of the usual summer outing. The matter is in the hands of the entertainment committee, consisting of A. C. Klumph, Lawrence Slatmyer, E. T. Holmes, F. J. Dresser and Philip McAbee.

** Official announcement has been made that the next (23rd) annual convention of the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters will be held in Chicago. The dates selected are June 5-8, 1911. Headquarters have not yet been announced.

**Cleveland, Ohio, is to have an Ideal Home Exhibition beginning May 27, patterned after the great exhibition held at the Olympic in London, last year, under the auspices of the London Daily Mail.

** The annual dinner of the managers and employes of the tributary companies of the American Gas Company was held on Wednesday evening at the Bellevue-Stratford. Morris W. Stroud, of this city, president of the company, was toastmaster, and Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., was one of the speakers.

** Business of the Atlas Portland Cement Company thus far this month is about 15 per cent. ahead of that for the corresponding period of 1910, according to John R. Morron, president of the company.

** There has been a marked improvement in structural steel trade over last week. Orders have been considerably in excess of the corresponding period of February. Most of the business, however, has been confined to small lots. Railroads have been fairly liberal purchasers of steel for bridges. Prices for fabricated steel are reported a shade firmer in tone.

THE REJUVENATION OF BRICK BUILDING.

"Observation leads me to believe that the best architectural effects produced in America will be those of the Old English feeling adapted to our surroundings and conditions and built of brick in its many interesting tints and shade, which reflect the art of brick making as developed three hundred years ago.

"These colors and surfaces as they existed in centuries past are being reproduced by the skillful mixture of different clays and various methods of burning them, together with modern machinery for roughing the face.

"Brick offers opportunities for design superior to other materials, not only through its ease in assembling colors, but in the facility with which the joining may be used to accent the pattern designed.

The influence of the joint upon the color of the brick work can be understood when we note the fact that the mortar joint constitutes one-fifth to one-tenth of the surface of the finished wall.

"Business blocks as well as homes, if built of brick, are superior to those constructed of any other material, not alone from the fact of being fireproof but from the effects permitted in design, particularly by using rough surfaced brick that maintain their colors even in the strongest sunlight.

"The revival of pattern work is of importance in the use of rough brick, as it gives an opportunity to show the colors and texture in comparison with the smooth brick used to work out the pattern.

"The whole of this paper is intended to show that the construction of the modern building of brick is based upon rejuvenated brick work with common-sense principles as deducted from the experience of the early ages and in observation of the colors produced by nature.

"I sincerely believe that the brick work we are producing today will exert so strong an influence upon American architecture that eventually we will have better brick work than any the old world produced."—R. D. Coombs, Chicago, at Clay Product Convention.

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architect, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

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NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Utility Wall Board:

Utility Wall Board is a fibrous, waterproof board that can be had in sheets for use as a wall and ceiling covering in place of lath and plaster. It is less expensive than plaster, cleaner, easy to apply, nailing direct to the studs, cannot crack or warp, has a fine decorative surface and is damp-proof and water-proof. This board can be used over old plaster where advisable, giving a fine, clean surface at little cost. For lining room partitions there is no material on the market its equal. Frank C. Gillingham & Son Company, Norris and Richmond streets, Philadelphia, are the sole distributing agents for this board for Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and carry it in stock in sizes to suit. Persons interested may obtain descriptive literature and prices by dropping a postal request to this concern. Directions are sent with every shipment of this board so plain as to enable any person with ordinary mechanical skill to apply it successfully.

Golden Metal Weather Strip:

The "Golden" is an all-metal weather strip and window slide made in zinc and copper that keeps the dust and cold out; can be applied to any window, new or old, and is practically indestructible. In applying this metal strip no plowing of the sash and consequent weakening of the rope-groove is necessary. Moreover, it is claimed to be the only strip that permits of the removal of sash for the purposes of glazing or putting in new cord without removing or damaging the weather strip. The same firm manufactures "Golden's Automatic Bronze Spring Door Bottom," a device that without the use of rubber or any other destructible material produces a perfect tight joint, while at the same time making due allowance for necessary expansion and contraction. The United Gas Improvement Company's offices, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the dormitories and veterinary hospital at the University of Pennsylvania, the Aldine Hotel and the Brighton, Young's and Strand Hotels at Atlantic City are among the hundreds of large modern buildings equipped throughout with these devices. For estimates, samples and descriptive literature address Mr. C. Chester, 316 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Tile for Concrete Decorating:

The Associated Tile Manufacturers, Room 5, Reeves Building, Beaver Falls, Pa., are devoting increased attention to the making of attractive tile for supplying a touch of color to the neutral tones of solid concrete and stucco work. Many of these tiles are of a rare order of beauty and add immensely to the artistic possibilities in the use of concrete. The Associated Manufacturers will be glad to enter into correspondence with architects interested in this class of work and are prepared to submit some choice designs suitable for the purpose indicated.

J-M. Asbestos Roofing:

This excellent ready roofing was subjected recently to a test the result of which proves conclusively that its claim of being absolutely fire-proof is well founded. The flame of a powerful blow torch was placed within two inches of a sheet of this roofing and held there for fifty minutes. At the expiration of this test the roofing was found to be uninjured aside from the natural blackening due to the smoke. The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, manufacturers of J-M. Asbestos Roofing, will be glad to forward catalog and descriptive literature to parties interested. Address the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and elsewhere.

Spencer Turbine Cleaner:

The Spencer Turbine vacuum cleaner, which is manufactured by the Spencer Turbine Cleaner Company, Hartford, Conn., is a machine scientific in construction and operation which has given remarkable satisfaction in the great variety of buildings, both public and private, in which it has been installed. Perhaps the most interesting features of the machine aside from its inherent perfection of construction and operation, are the great variety of tools which it is possible to use in connection with it. A particularly interesting tool is the Spencer swivel cleaning tool, the adjustment of which makes it possible to rapidly and thoroughly clean around door casings, table legs, under safes and other pieces of small furniture.

The Spencer Turbine system is particularly adapted for use in hotels. Many of the leading hotels throughout the United States are equipped with this system. Rector's Hotel in New York contains one of the latest installations. The Hotel Taft will also be equipped with this system. Architects who may be interested in the question of vacuum cleaning as applied to any type of building will be furnished with full information by writing either to the home office or to the New York branch, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

Ornamental Iron Work:

The decorative possibilities of iron have been realized practically since the time men first began to work in iron, but never at any time in the world's history have the uses of ornamental iron been so varied as at present.

The ornamental iron worker of today is an artist.

Almost every great hotel and high-class apartment house nowadays has some example of the ornamental iron workers' art to display, and the examples are daily multiplying.

Among the firms doing excellent work of

this character, the A. Perlman Iron Works, Inc., of 1735 West Farms Road, New York, takes high rank. Recent important installations of this firm were those in the Brentmore, Amherst, Cortlandt and Strathmore apartments.

A postal card to Perlman Iron Works, Inc., will bring designs and information of value.

A Device for Floor Surfacing:

One of the most valuable inventions of modern times is the floor surfacing machine which in smoothing and finishing floors is as superior to the old-fashioned hand method as electric light is to the candle. One of the most effective of these machines is the American floor surfacing machine, manufactured by the Floor Surfacing Company of New York, 1 Madison avenue, New York City. This machine will surface and polish any kind of a wood floor from pine to the finest parquetry, giving a smooth and sandpapered finish. The machine is endorsed and in use by leading contractors and floor companies throughout the country. Literature and other information desired may be obtained upon application to the Floor Surfacing Company of New York.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

We are indebted to The Trenton Potteries Company, of Trenton, N. J., for a copy of the March number of "Sanitary Pottery," the sprightly, readable and newsy little house organ issued in the interest of this flourishing concern by its enterprising ad man, Mr. R. King Aitkin. The number contains some very creditable editorial matter, a batch of attractive descriptive matter regarding recent installations of the company's product in important buildings, such as the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York City and the public toilet rooms in the New York Zoological Gardens and some very gossipy "chat" that is of the essence of good advertising. "Sanitary Pottery" is a model in its way of what a house organ should be, containing just the right proportion of matter of general interest, along with a fair proportion of house boosting.

The Glidden Varnish Co., 636-638 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, has set aside a department for the use of architects, contractors and engineers who have concrete floor treatment problems to solve. The Glidden Co. has just issued its booklet "Advanced Finishes for Modern Building Construction," which fully describes the various floor conditions and the proper methods of treating them. This book will be sent to any address upon application.

Catalog No. 19 is the latest product of the advertising department of the Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., South Bend, Ind. This catalog covers a complete line of ornamental work such as lawn vases, porch columns, pier molds, pedestal caps and bases, spindles, balls, etc., and includes a number of new ideas in the way of special ornamental work. This catalog should be of value to block makers in furnishing ideas for artistic construction.

The 1911 catalogue of the Detroit Fenestra Window Sash issued by the Detroit Steel Products Company is accompanied by a table of dimensions which renders easy the task of adjusting the openings in one's buildings to sizes to meet the standards in which steel window frames are made, or the ordering of steel window frames and sash for buildings as they are required. A portion of the catalogue is devoted to instructions for glazing, and there is a chapter headed "Points to Know," which contains numerous items of interest. A series of photographs of large structures in which Detroit Fenestra window sash have been used displays the wide variety of uses to which Detroit Fenestra may be put. The final page of the catalogue is devoted to a list of institutions in which this product has been used and the architects and engineers who advocate it.

Copies may be obtained by addressing the Detroit Steel Products Co., Department 101, Detroit, Mich.

The American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich., announces the retirement of C. W. Old as manager of its Atlantic district, with headquarters in New York. He is succeeded by Arthur Ritter. Mr. Old will engage in the manufacture of brick. He remains a director of the American Blower Co.

Let us have your "proposals." "The Guide" never fails to "make good."

The Coming Architectural Exhibition.

Philadelphia contains many notable examples of both Colonial and contemporary architecture, the standard probably as high, if not higher, than in any other American city, yet probably the majority of Philadelphians are not sufficiently versed in architectural matters to discriminate between the good and the bad, to appreciate the meretricious or to condemn the banal. The need of education along architectural lines, then, is evident, and there is, undoubtedly, no more efficacious source of education than architectural exhibitions, just as art exhibitions are an invaluable aid towards acquiring a knowledge of art.

One of the largest and most important architectural exhibitions in the history of Philadelphia will be held by the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the T-Square Club, under the auspices and in the galleries of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets, from April 16 to May 14, 1911.

All the arrangements for this event have been in the hands of an Exhibition Board, the members of which were selected from the above two architectural organizations. Mr. John Molitor is the chairman of the Exhibition Board, Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., the Treasurer, and Mr. Charles A. Ziegler the Secretary, the remaining members being Messrs. J. P. B. Sinkler, C. L. Borie, Jr., John Hall Rankin and Herbert C. Wise, with Mr. Collier Stevenson acting as Assistant Secretary.

An interesting feature of the exhibition will be the assembling of a number of the designs submitted by the most prominent architects of the country in the recent Washington competitions for Department Buildings, and for a Confederate Memorial, at Richmond, Va.

Every branch of architecture will be represented in the Exhibition, including the Mission and bungalow types, for which California is so justly noted; and diversity will be given by very artistic displays of antique furniture, tapestries, artistic lighting fixtures and other appropriate architectural embellishments.

As has been the custom for a number of years, there will be issued, in connection with the coming Architectural Exhibition, a splendidly illustrated Year Book and Catalog. This publication will be of special value to all who are identified in any way with architectural matters; as well as to those who are anxious for education, in order to assist in the promotion of good American architecture.

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Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
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Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 29, 1911

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Building News Publishing Company has the honor of announcing to the trade that at the last stated meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects the "Builders' Guide" was formally adopted as the official medium of this important body. This action means that future announcements of the Philadelphia Chapter will be published to the profession exclusively in these columns. Beginning with the issue of April 5th a special department will be set aside every week to accommodate this matter, under the heading, "Official Bulletin of Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. of A."

A NOTABLE ARTICLE.

Did you read the paper in our issue of March 22, by Mr. William Laurel Harris, on "The Decoration of a Semi-Public Building?" Here was an article well worth the attention of our readers, both lay and professional. It is but one of many good things in store for the "Guide's" regular clientele. Without abating one iota the interest that we feel it to be our duty to give to the more prosaic trade happenings incidental to our field, it is to be a fixed part of the "Guide's" policy to find space from time to time for articles dealing with the artistic side of contemporary structural affairs, decorative and architectural. Which is merely another way of intimating that despite the handicap of our title, "The Builders' Guide," it is our purpose to make of the "Guide" something more vital and varied than a mere "trade" paper.

The Moral of Recent Collapses.

On the 9th of March a section of the eighth floor of a handsome apartment house in process of construction at 12 and 14 East Eighty-seventh street, New York City, suddenly collapsed, carrying down parts of the floors beneath and instantly killing four workmen. The material in this as in other recent disasters of the kind was—reinforced concrete. The moral in each of these cases is so plain and unescapable that we marvel how any sensible, reasoning building owner can miss it.

Reinforced concrete as a building medium is without a superior in its field. It is as cheap as common building, fire-proof, water-proof, almost wear-proof. When it is done right it makes a building good for ages of use and abuse. But—it must be done right. Concrete construction to be done right must be done by men who have had experience in calculating stresses, spans, proper reinforcement and the numerous other problems involved in this class of work. It cannot be with safety intrusted to men who lack this experience. The moral, therefore, is, Mr. Building Owner, to award work of this class only to men whose records demonstrate a capacity to deal expertly with it. One would not be deemed prudent who would hand over to a carpenter of the hatchet-and-saw variety a job of fine cabinet work, or to a watchmaker an intricate piece of bridge building. Nor can the building owner be charged with an excess of plain business foresight, to say nothing of ordinary trade sagacity, who hands over a job of concrete building to men whose experience has not been of the sort to fit them to deal intelligently with it.

Be pleased to understand that we are not advancing the charge that the builders, in this particular case, were at fault. Of the merits of the case in question we know only such facts as may be gleaned from a distance. It is speaking generally and without specific reference that we advise—as a matter of obvious and pointed business prudence—the awarding of concrete work to firms who understand this excellent medium. There is no scarcity of such firms—either here or elsewhere. In the majority of instances in which buildings employing this medium have failed the fault has been due, not to any defect in the material, but to the evident incapacity of the contractors engaged to deal with the problems inseparable from this class of construction.

THE CALIFORNIA MISSION AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECTURE

One of the numerous treats enjoyed by the delegates to the recent convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in San Francisco, was the illustrated lecture on the California Mission by Architect Arthur B. Benton of Los Angeles.

Any intelligent consideration of the architecture of the Missions without a right conception of the character of their builders is impossible. Their founders were Franciscan friars, vowed to poverty, to works of charity, to celibacy. In their architecture, as in their lives, the secular was always subordinate to the religious. They built no marts of commerce, no courts of justice, no halls of government, no palatial dwellings, no cities. All their architectural aspirations were centered in their churches. Even where the monasteries were large, as at San Fernando and Santa Barbara, they contained no great or ornate apartments. The chambers were plain cells. In the churches, on the contrary, were employed all the art and ornamentation within the compass of the builders, supplemented by extensive importations from Mexico, Spain and the Orient.

The most prominent characteristics of the Mission ground plans were their spacious patios, their long cloisters, their deliberate perspectives, all of which are inherent in those types of architecture derived from the Italian Renaissance. It is frequently asserted by writers on the Missions that their architecture obtains from Moorish sources. That there are traces of Moorish influence, as is common in much of the architecture of Spain, is true, but that Christian zealots should deliberately adopt the architecture of their worst infidel enemies is inconceivable, even if it were not historically certain that the Renaissance style of architecture, introduced from Italy, was the pervailing fashion in Spain at the end of the fifteenth century, when America was discovered; was carried to all the Spanish colonies by the conquerors, and was an especial favorite of the Roman Church everywhere. In common with the ecclesiastical buildings of Mexico, Florida, Texas and Arizona, the Alta California Mission buildings, in their principal architectural features, as well as in their ornamentation, follow the Renaissance; often it is true but lamely, judged by the standard of the schools.

The California Missions are unique among the Spanish buildings of the Americas, by their simplicity, often approaching in this respect the severity and the charm



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of the arcades and unbroken wall masses of the early Romans. When I consider that they were the work of laborers largely derived from the native Indian tribes under the direction of friars more often than of highly skilled architects, if, indeed, there were any professional architects whatever; when I see their great diversity in design without violent departure from type, their moderation where one might expect redundancy, their enrichment where we are accustomed to find poverty, I am not critical as to the crudeness of some of their detail, nor impatient with their departure from fixed rules of classic proportions, but I am rather amazed at their exhibition of the fundamental principles of design and their freedom from those architectural vulgarisms from which this generation has yet to be delivered.

It is evident that the men who built the Missions loved architecture, as few love it now, for its own sake. Who was there then to admire but the barbarians? As a means wherewith to retain their hold on the highest conventions of civilization and as an expression of that faith for which they had put all that most men count dear behind them. I can imagine no lesser motives that could have produced in the California wilderness of the early eighteenth century such stupendous architectural works as the greater of the masonry churches or that would have almost immediately rebuilt the Missions in better form than before after the widespread destruction wrought by the earthquakes of 1812.

The principal churches of the Missions now standing were all built prior to the year 1820, or within fifty years of the founding of the first Mission at San Diego. San Carlos, at Monterey, was dedicated in 1797; San Gabriel Archangel, near Los Angeles, was completed in 1800; the church at San Luis Rey, in 1802; at San Juan Capistrano, in 1806; at San Fernando, in 1818; the present church at Santa Barbara, to replace the one destroyed in 1812, in 1820; the Plaza church at Los Angeles, built by Neophites from San Gabriel and San Luis Rey, in 1822, and rebuilt in 1861.

The sites for the Missions were admirably chosen, always in picturesque as well as fertile locations. One who makes a modern pilgrimage to the ancient buildings will visit some of the most beautiful of the California valleys. The Missions were generally some miles inland, but not far from a harbor. Their exact location was largely determined by an adequate water supply. Their irrigation works are of considerable extent and the conduits, reservoirs and ornamental basins built of tiles and of stone are, many of them, in excellent condition to this day. The basins were often very elaborate in design, with intricate star-shaped plans and excellent carved work and plaster ornamentation.

The constructive materials for the buildings varied with their location. The first buildings were of posts and interwoven brush, with thatched roofs, not differing greatly from the native Indian dwellings. In some places these were followed by frame buildings with plastered walls. But doubtless the earlier buildings were generally of adobe sun-dried bricks, in which straw or other binder was incorporated. Their foundations were of stone or burnt clay brick, as adobe too near to grade will rapidly disintegrate from absorption of ground dampnesses. The adobe brick were laid in mortar of the same material. Adobe arches are common; also wood lintels of sycamore, willow and pine.

Thatch was used for roofing to some extent, but all permanent buildings were covered with terra-cotta tiles generally very large and heavy, two layers of which were placed on timber rafters and roof lath, where they were retained by their own weight. I have not seen evidence of nailing or other securing of them. No knowledge of truss construction seems to have been possessed by the builders, as rafter ends were placed directly on the walls and ridge poles

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

upheld by struts bearing on the centers of the ceiling beams. These were often reinforced by corbels and bolsters at the ends and sometimes at the centers.

Timbers were tied together by thongs of rawhide, which in drying contracted with such power as to hold fast for over a century these great timbers. This hide was used for most purposes for which we use nails and bolts, and also in place of chains for the hanging of bells and other weights. The ceilings of major rooms were of hewn plank laid on top of the ceiling beams, and if minor rooms of tile laid on rafters very close together, or of the native bamboo, woven together with rawhide strands. Both tile and rush ceilings made a very good appearance.

Many of the ceilings and the plastered interior walls were frescoed in brilliant colors. At San Miguel Mission, near Paso Robles, the design is of pomegranates and morning glories, while the chancel decoration is derived from the scallop shell.

Window openings were very few and small, and closed with wooden shutters. Many of the doors were of interesting design, with curved and molded flutings. Hinges and locks were not generally conspicuous, the former especially being often almost invisible, although strong and serviceable. Floors were of burnt clay tile or of hewn planks. The clay tile were square, oblong or elongated diamond shapes and sometimes laid in patterns.

There was much cutting and shaping of corbel ends. Turned and sawed woodwork of good design was common and iron grill and railing work was most admirable in its refinement. What remains of altar reredos and accessories is of elaborate Renaissance design and heavily gilded. Dolores Chapel, in San Francisco, contains very interesting examples.

Many statues of wood overlaid with enamel and gilding and old paintings still remain.

Candlesticks and altar vessels were of the precious metals and vestments or the priests and altars approached those of Mexico in their richness. Fonts, piscinas, holy-water stoups and niches were handsomely carved and decorated even in the adobe churches.

The stone churches, as at San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, Monterey, San Gabriel and Santa Barbara, were generally constructed of sandstone. In some places, as at San Juan Capistrano, it is of inferior quality for the support of the great weights required. Many of the roofs were of vaulted construction, partly of stone, as the ancient nave roof at San Carlos now entirely disappeared, or of tile and concrete as at San Juan Capistrano. Here the tiles are of the old Roman pattern, laid in projecting rings, not truly vaulted. The mortar is exceedingly hard and the great domes are in excellent condition in spite of what nature and man has done to destroy them, for the greater portion of this church was blown down with gunpowder to make room for a projected church which was never built.

I have been unable to discover accounts of the methods of preparing limes or cements for mortar. It is related that in the building of Santa Barbara church the lime was obtained from boulders; that sea sand was not used, but stream gravel; that the "mash" was formed and then laid aside for several month ,sadded to and stirred from time to time until properly tempered.

In the stone churches there was much elaboration of door stiles and lintels and of pilasters and cornices. The workmanship is generally crude, but in some instances, as at the Presidio church and San Carlos Mission at Monterey, mouldings and flutes are very well cut. The mouldings and turned work show a fair knowledge of classic detail treated with a freedom to be expected, and frequently by its departure from rule the more interesting, as showing the possibility of a free rendering of the classic with but very few lapses into the vulgarisms with which our modern ordinary work is so unfortunately overloaded.

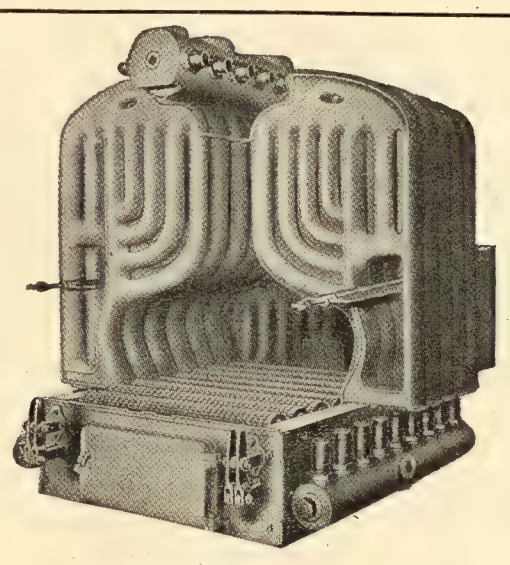
The prominent characteristics of the exteriors of the Missions, aside from those of the ground plan which I have mentioned, and the predominance of the churches over all other of the buildings, are the towers, the fractable gables and the cloisters.

The towers differ from their Spanish and Mexican prototype in their extreme massiveness, their simplicity of detail, and in their common, almost universal, domed terminations. Their great massiveness—in some there are six feet of wall thickness in the upper stories—is doubtless due to the destruction of earlier buildings by earthquake; their simplicity, I think, to the temperament of their Franciscan builders. As for the reason of the preference of the builders for domes over pyramidal roofs or steeples, I will not hazard an opinion.

The recession of stories is a treatment of frequent occurrence in English and German, as well as in Spanish Colonial architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fractable gables are also common in the same architectural era in Northern as well in Southern Europe and in the Americas. The roof construction of the Missions made this form of gable the easiest termination for rafters and tiling, and also the simplest way of giving proper contrast and architectural support to the towers. The curvatures of these gables are an interesting study in design, exhibiting as they do some of the subtleties of ancient mouldings.

The cloisters were mostly of burned brick of various patterns and not hard enough to resist wind erosion unless plastered. Arches were usually semicircular, but as the preserving of uninterrupted vistas was evidently carefully considered, the spacing of piers was frequently irregular, and elliptical arches intersperse with the round ones. Circular brick pillars supporting veranda beams sometimes occur. The roofs of the cloisters were originally almost always flat, with parapet walls and native asphaltum roofs laid on boards. In several of the Missions, as at San Fernando, the flat decks have later been covered by raising the walls to the main buildings and extending their roofs over the cloisters.

The Mission bells were probably nearly all imported from Mexico or from Spain.



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Those having the crown at the top are said to be from the royal bell foundry at Barcelona. Furniture was also imported. Much of it would look well in place of our Eastern Colonial dwellings. Some was from the Orient. But little was of the fashion of that now called "Mission" furniture. A delicacy of treatment characterized ornamental metal work and furnishings, indicating a nice perception of that fitness of design to purpose which is the eternal standard of architectural art.

Within the limits of this paper it is impossible to do more than to barely mention some characteristics of the Missions which are worthy of much consideration. I can assure you this field of study is a rich one for the architect with many unsuspected leadings toward the great schools of design, but chiefly interesting to me as the most consistent architectural development of a half century duration with which I am familiar, at least of modern times.

The presence of such buildings in California from its earliest occupation by any large population of civilized people, could not fail to greatly influence its architecture. That its influence has not been greater is due to the small growth of cities until the time of the American occupation, and since to the demand for wooden buildings as the cheapest and easiest of construction and the most susceptible of all manner of architectural eccentricities of design and elaboration. Until within the last twenty years our cities were wooden cities to an extent very rarely equaled in any other country.

The Missions having singular simplicity of design, would naturally need to be variously "enriched" to meet the architectural refinement of a generation which can manufacture staff at a few cents a yard, and whose duplication of classic ornament is as easy to-day as was the jig-saw creations of a few years ago. There has been, however, a growing appreciation of the Mission with the growing interest throughout the country in all good architecture, and it has doubtless had large influence on California architects toward better design.

There have been many intelligent attempts to follow the Mission architects, but it is not an easy road for the modern designer. Sixteen-inch walls will not give the effect of six-foot ones. Walls pierced by many windows will not have the repose of unbroken masses. Ordinary building sites forbid long perspectives or spacious patios. Milled woodwork, machine iron work and stock hardware can not surprise and charm as do their ancient substitutes.

It is possible to adapt some of the Mission architecture to our modern uses without too much sacrifice of the utilities. It is better to try and conceive of the workings of that spirit pervading the minds and souls of the old padres, which made them able in the midst of manifold labors to take of the clay, the local stone, the sparse timber, the green hide and the rushes at hand, to train wild savages to skill and obedience, and to build in so little space of time, buildings warm in winter and cool in summer, pleasing in architecture, comfortable to the bodies and satisfying to the souls of several generations of men. When we can grasp this we will not need their works as a copy, but will rejoice in them as an inspiration and build our highest aspirations into structures commensurate with our opportunities, as they did with theirs.

While we are learning to do that, we may well go to the same sources from which they must have obtained their insight into architectural design, and study the early Renaissance, and the architectural developments which preceded it. Not that florid, decadent Renaissance, with its senseless ornament and unmeaning symbolism, which so appeals to the architecturally uneducated, but a type simple enough to be gradually enriched with a symbolism growing out of own own national and local history, and expressive of the ideals of our own times.

In doing this we will certainly find much in our own work resembling that of the Mission padres, as we see in theirs much that speaks of the art of Spain and Italy.

I count it a high privilege to speak to the Institute on a subject so sure to command your attention as the history of these Missions which so enrich the valleys by our Western sea, whose nomenclature fits the softened majesty of our mountains as their walls and towers do the vivid sunlight of our southern land, and whose design and fashioning remind us that noble architecture is not dependent for its making on the competitions growing out of congested populations or the ostentatious of individual or public pride, but that at its best it is the natural expression of the lives of men wise in their appreciation of the culture of the past, skillful in its adaptation to their present needs, mindful of their obligation to pay to the future their debt to the past, and inspired by a realization of those lasting glories which do inhabit all great buildings.—Arthur Burnett Benton.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Mr. J. Walter Ward, who is widely and well known in the concrete field, has succeeded Mr. Lawrence Keir as Philadelphia representative of the Watson Engineering Company, sole distributers for the celebrated cut-cast stone manufactured by the Onondaga Litholite Company, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. Ward has a host of friends in local contracting circles, and is booking some excellent business for the season now opening.

* * *

Mr. R. H. Anderson, of Lansdowne, is rapidly establishing himself as a factor in the suburban building field. Mr. Anderson is a well-equipped builder with years of valuable experience. He was formerly associated with Mr. Alexander Wilson.

* * *

The Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y., has appointed F. K. Russell as its special representative in this city and vicinity. Mr. Russell has been connected with Crane Co. for the past seventeen years in its Philadelphia office.

* * *

Architect Sinkler, of Bissell & Sinkler, the firm of Philadelphia architects who were awarded first prize in the competition recently decided for a Confederate Memorial Museum to be built in Richmond, Va., is of Southern extraction, a son of the late Dr. Wharton Sinkler, of South Carolina.

* * *

Two very interesting and instructive talks on the subject of "Teaching Children to Appreciate Art," were given before the Philadelphia Mothers' Club at 1307 Locust street, by Miss Emily Sartain, president of the School of Design, and Professor W. F. Gray, art instructor in the public schools.

* * *

Allen Butler, who has been for some time manager of the uptown office of C. D. Barney & Co., Philadelphia, has associated himself with the bond department of this firm.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Nolan, assistant professor of architecture in the University of Pennsylvania, has been engaged as editor of the Architects and Builders' Magazine, of New York City, the title of which is to be changed with the March issue to "Architecture and Building."

* * *

C. H. Chubbuck, contracting engineer for the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company, of Pottstown, is in charge of the



recently-opened Philadelphia office of this well-known concern. The McClintock-Marshall Company is a leader among fabricators of structural steel. This concern completed the North Ninth street viaduct and is making the gates for the Panama Canal. Mr. Chubbuck is widely and well known to the trade.

THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

Conditions That Impede the Artistic Development of Great Cities.

[Additional extracts from the address of Mr. John W. Paris before the Municipal Art Society of New York City]

In considering the artistic development of our city and the manner in which it is influenced by real estate developments, I am compelled to admit in the beginning that but very little attention has been given by the interests having in charge the development of our business and residence sections, to the artistic feature. This fact, deplorable as it may be, is a natural outcome of our intensive commercial life, and, therefore, those who have been charged with the initial provision for these business and residence sections cannot be too severely criticized.

We look upon the City of Paris and proclaim it a beautiful city. It is unquestionably the most beautiful and artistic city in existence today. We look upon the city of Washington and proclaim it a beautiful city, and of all the American cities it is readily conceded as being the most beautiful.

The tempermental elements of a city or nation, as a man, depend entirely on its surroundings, environments and necessities. A man may be possessed of an artistic temperament, but if he is forced into a commercial channel, and the demands of the business in which he becomes absorbed are so insistent that it requires every moment of his waking hours to grapple with same; his markets are expanding; his factories must be enlarged and additional men must be employed; organization of forces must be extended, all this so completely occupies his time and thoughts that his artistic inclinations are entirely neglected, notwithstanding the perusal of same would give him the keenest enjoyment. On the other hand, take a man of even less artistic temperamental inclinations, and place him in a position where he has leisure and time for the pursuit of the artistic and beautiful, whereby he can spend a few hours daily, or a few days each month, or a few weeks each year in the cultivation and enjoyment of these sentiments, and you have a man whose environments will express the development of this artistic inclination.

As applied to cities, Paris is a city today of about 2,700,000, or but little more than one-half the population of New York City. It is a city almost, if not quite, 2000 years old. It is a city whose growth has, therefore, been slow. Its officials and creators have had both time and means to devote to its artistic development and growth; hence the Paris Beautiful of today!

The City of Washington has a population of less than 300,000. It has had the wealth of the nation spent upon it in the erection of our magnificent national buildings. It is distinctly a residence city, there being no manufacturing interests or large commercial interests to be found there. It is the pride of the nation, and the nation has loosened its purse strings in its artistic development and growth; hence its beauty.

New York, on the other hand, is an intensive commercial city. It has the enormous population today of practically 5,000,000 of people, or almost twice the population of Paris. Its material growth has far exceeded the roseate dreams of the most sanguine. It has added to itself a city the size of Paris in the past twenty years. Should Paris have been created from the grass-roots in twice or thrice that time, can you imagine it being what it is today? Its officials and creators would have had to have grappled with the problems of housing that rapidly-increasing aggregation of people; they would have had to have grappled with the provision of proper sanitary accommodations, for the provision of a proper water supply, of proper policing, of proper educational system, of lighting plants, transportation lines, and a thousand other things going to make up a complete metropolitan centre, and all thought of art and artistic development as is today to be found in the City of Paris would not exist.

The officials of New York City have been harrassed by a constant clamor for more schools to provide for the thousand and tens of thousands of half-time pupils, and notwithstanding many millions of dollars each year are expended in school sites and school buildings, yet the number of part-time pupils has been constantly increasing; insistent demand is heard from the suburban section of this city for fire and police protection, which means new fire houses, more firemen, new police stations and increased police force. Many of these demands are met each year, but new ones are constantly springing into being, and the clamor is not hushed. Yearly the cry goes up of the danger of the water famine. The water sinks low in the Croton reservoir. The supply from Long Island threatens to be inadequate. A new supply must be provided if the city's population is to be protected from a serious epidemic of typhoid or other malignant disease and if the city's physical development is to be protected from the ravages of destructive fires.

Another grave problem to absorb the time and thoughts of the waking hours of the harrassed city officials. The heavy traffic over the city streets necessitates constant repairs and repaving in all parts of the city in addition to the extension of additional streets in the new territories made necessary by the rapidly increasing population, all demanding attention from the overworked city official, and the overdrafted city treasury. The struggling and clamoring masses at our subway and elevated stations, as well as all of our surface lines, both morning and evening, cry loudly for relief in transportation matters.

Is it any wonder that Father Knickerbocker has had but little time to devote to the consideration of his artistic temperament and the artistic arrangement of his domains?

The foregoing is a form of an excuse for our present condition. It must not be considered, however, that there is no remedy. There is a remedy and the most potent element in such remedy is to be found in the real estate developer. There is no time when this artistic element may be so readily and cheaply engrafted into the city's growth as at the time of the incipient development from market garden purposes to purposes for business and living room. Permit this period to pass and the sections developed and covered with buildings occupied by population without any thought as to beauty and art, but with an eye solely to commercialism, i. e., with the single idea of getting the greatest number of square feet out of the acreage being developed which can be used for either living or business purposes, and you have passed the stage when elements of beauty and art may be installed at a minimum cost. In fact, you have made it almost impossible to have grafted into such a community any changes which could be construed as making it a development of beauty.

During the past year many developments have been laid out and houses erected in sections where the Topographical Bureau of the city has given no thought. This makes absolutely certain non-uniformity in the final building up of these territories.

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Amount of Transfers	$3,051,344.00
Cash Consideration	704,269.00
Ground-Rent Consideration	37,979.80
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	632,996.68
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Bungalows (2), Merchantville, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owner, W. H. Dotts, Aldan, Pa., and George Rue, 509 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Frame, 1½ stories, 40 by 34 feet, asbestos shingle roofs. Owners have received bids.

Passenger Station and Office Building, Norfolk, Va. Architects, Reed & Stem, 7 E Forty-second street, New York City. Owner, Norfolk Terminal Railway Co., Norfolk, Va. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories, 198 by 104 feet. Steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due April 10th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Apartments (alterations), 1919 Arch street. Architects, Shore and Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Edward Snader. Brick and stone, four stories. Architects taking bids due April 7th. The following are figuring:—Wm. Morrow, 320 Harmony street; R. W. Strude & Sons, 6 N. Eighteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street. Owen Fogarty, 1918 Cherry street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street; Wm. C. Shuster, Lansdowne, Pa.

Creamery, Woodbine, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Baron De Hirsch Agricultural School. Brick and reinforced concrete, two stories, 53 by 43 feet, slag roof, Architects, taking bids, due April 7th. The following are figuring:—H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wm. Eisenberg, Woodbine, N. J.

Garage, Sixtieth and Chancellor streets. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Berman Bros., 6019 Market street. Brick (steel truss roof). One story, 80 by 150 feet, slag roof. Plans completed. Owners ready for sub-bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Eighteenth and Ridge ave.and Poplar street,$20,000. Architects Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Model Amusement Company. Brick (concrete floors, steel truss roof); one story. Architects taking bids.

Bank Building, Ambler, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, First National Bank of Ambler. Stone, one story, 45 by 65 feet. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in ten days.

Residence, Woodstown, N. J. Architect, William C. Pritchett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Alphus Bilderback, Woodstown, N. J. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories. New plans in progress.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $5600. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, W. E. Weller, Trenton, N. J. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 30 by 40 feet. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Johnstown, Pa. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owners, Scherer & Kelly, Johnstown, Pa. Brick, three stories, slag roof. Architect and owner taking bids, due April 3d. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Factory and Show Rooms (add.), 2730 N. Broad street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, The Haney-White Co., on premises. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids. F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg., is figuring.

Club House, 2630-32 Columbia avenue. Architects, Lachman and Murphy, Witherspon Building. Owners, Twentieth Century Republican Club, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Brick, three stories, 29 by 76 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa., $12,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead and Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Peter Woll, Jr., Oak Lane, Phila. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 30 by 50 feet. Architects have received new bids.

Flat House, Atlantic City, N. J., $8000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Meloney & Cassidy, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and frame, three stories, 40 by 80 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory, Beach street, $250,000. Engineer, N. M. Loney, 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York City. Owners, American Can Company, 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York City. Brick and reinforced concrete, six stories, 80 by 300 feet. Plans about completed. Engineer will soon take bids.

Coal Pockets, Oregon street, West of Twentieth street. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate, Stephen Girard Building. Brick and concrete and steel. Architect, taking bids due April 6th. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Parish House, North Wales, Pa. Architect, Chas. L. Jarrett, North Wales, Pa. Owners, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, North Wales, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories, 40 by 70 feet, slate roof. Steam heat. Owners have received bids.

Bath House, Asbury Park, N. J. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, City of Asbury Park. Brick and stone, one story. Owners taking bids, due April 11th.

Residence, Malvern, Pa., $35,000. Architect, Charles Barton Neen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, S. Boyer Davis, 2134 Locust street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown, Phila., $12,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, G. R. Nichols, 130 W. Johnson street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street, $100,000. Architects, John D. Allen Co., Denckla Bldg. Owner, The Frankford Theatre, William Freihofer, Pres., Twenty-third and Master streets. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, one story, 105 by 205 feet. Revised plans about completed. Architects will take new bids in a few days.

Theatre, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Bldg. Owner, B. F. Keith, New York City. Brick, stone and steel, one story, plans in progress.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison, Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 62 by 41 feet, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 127 S. Fifth street. Owner, Edgbert Moxham, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and rough cast, 2½ stories, 26 by 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory, Twenty-third and York streets, 25,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Concrete, two stories, 50 by 125 feet. Plans in progress.

Store and Offices (alt. and add.), 729 Sansom street. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, J. B. Bechtel, 725 Sansom street. Brick, three stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert G. Gamble, Haverford, Pa. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due April 4th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; C. R. Knapp & Co., Builders' Exchange; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Wolf & Dilworth, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.

Factory, Newark, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Paraffine & Parchment Paper Co., Newark,

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N. J. Brick and concrete, one story, 175 by 75, slag roof. Architects taking bids due April 6th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bldg.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Co., 1314 Arch street; American Concrete Steel Co., Newark, N. J.; Herman Fougner, New York City; John W. Ferguson, Patterson, N. J.

Church and Sunday-School, Norristown, Pa., $40,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, Reformed Church of the Ascension. Stone, one story, 48 by 65 feet, and 53 by 40 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids due April 5th. The following are figuring: Frederick Elvidge, 5225 Morris street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Residences (3), Haverford, Phila., $60,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, N. E. Cor. Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, A. A. Hirst, 211 S. Sixth street. Stone and stucco, two and one-half stories, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architect taking bids due April 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; E. J. Hedden, 14 S. Broad street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Phila.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; Walter D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; Thompson, Smith & Co., 437 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Stores and Offices (alt. and add.), 729 Sansom street. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, J. B. Bechtel & Co., 725 Sansom street. Brick, three stories. Architect taking bids due April 10th. The following are figuring: James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; D. C. Moyer, 2324 N. Carlisle street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; Smith Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Theatre, Altoona, Pa., $50,000. Architect, W. L. Plack, 1209 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, steel and stone, fireproof, one story. plans in progress.

Church and Sunday-School, Chester, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, Bethany Presbyterian Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, one story, 59 by 95 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress for superstructure.

Administration Building (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Stone and brick, three stories, slate roof. Architects taking bids due April 5th. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Bldg.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg.; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bldg.

School (alt. and add.), Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, two stories. Revised plans in progress.

Home Buildings, Longport, N. J. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Bldg. Brick, one and two stories, 70 by 36 feet, and 23 by 280 feet, slag roof and slate, steam heat, electric lighting| Architect taking bids due April 7th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; George F. Payne & Co., 401 S. Juniper street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg.; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apartments (alt. and add.), Thirty-third and Powelton avenue. Architect, Charles H. Casper, West End Trust Bldg. Owner, Estate of F. A. Poth, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Brick, three stories, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due April 4th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Club House, 2630-32 Columbia avenue. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, Twentieth Century Republican Club, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Brick, three stories, 29 by 76 feet. Owners taking revised bids. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Herman Voight, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street; John H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets; Northwestern Construction Co.

Show Rooms (4) N. W. Cor. Broad and North streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, 31 N. Tenth street. Brick and concrete, one story, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids due April 7th. The folowing are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Irwin & Leighton, H. E. Baton, A. R. Raff, J. Sims Wilson, Cramp & Co., H. E. Grau Co., George Kessler.

Factory (add.), 103-111 N. Twenty-second street. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, R. R. Lloyd, 105 N. Twenty-second street. Brick and steel, two stories, slag roof. Architects have received bids.

Residences (20) Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, John R. K. Scott, 1403 Filbert street. Brick, stone and frame, 2½ stories, electric lighting, steam and hot water heating. Owner has received bids.

Addition to Residence and Garage, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Charles Copeland, Wilmington, Del. Stone (concrete floors), fireproof, two stories, 33 by 35 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Owner will take bids in a few days.

Residence, St. Martins, Phila. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 S. Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Bldg. Stone, three stories, 56 by 32 feet, and 18 by 24 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Garage, Queen Lane Manor, Phila. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 S. Sixteenth street. Owner, E. H. Fitch, 304 N. Broad street. Stone, two stories, 20 by 30 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. Architect, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street .Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Co., 1231 Callowhill street. Brick, concrete and steel, eight stories, 190 by 260 feet. Plans in progress.

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Bank Building (add.), Jenkintown, Pa., Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Jenkintown Trust Co., Jenkintown, Pa. Stone, one story. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Hotel, Reading, Pa., $500,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Reading Hotel Co., Reading, Pa. Brick, terra cotta steel and fireproof, nine stories. Owners taking bids, due April 8th. The following are figuring: George A. Fuller Co., Morris Building; Beard Construction Co., Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa.; Hedden Construction Co., 1 Madison avenue, New York city.

College Buildings (alts.), Girard College, Philadelphia. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate. Consists of interior alterations. Architects taking bids, due April 7th. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Home Buildings, Twentieth and Ogontz avenue, $100,000. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owners, Odd Fellows' Orphanage, Seventeenth and Tioga streets. Brick, stone and steel, two and three stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in one week.

Hotel, Newark, N. J., $500,000. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owners, Hotel Broad, George Mausert, prop., Newark, N. J. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fifteen stories. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Factory (add.), Camden, N. J. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Joseph Campbell Co., 32 N. Front street, Camden, N. J. Brick concrete and steel, two stories, 88 by 40 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Residence and Garage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner, Edward Heckman. Stone, two and one-half stories, 34 by 40 feet, slate roof, hot-water heat. Architect taking bids, due April 7th. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Alfred R. Smith & Bro., Oak Lane, Phila.; M. P. Murphy, 263 S. Tenth street; J. W. Draper, Camden, N. J.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Samuel Poole, Ashbourne, Pa.; Edward Lang, Audubon, N. J.

School (alt. and add.), Bethlehem, Pa. Architect, Henry C. Pelton, 10 E. Thirty-third street, New York city. Owners, Board of Education, Bethlehem, Pa. Brick and stone, two stories, 62 by 198 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due April 18th. Edward Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, are figuring.

High School, Hazelton, Pa., $120,000. Architect, E. E. Joralemon, 122 W. Forty-second street, New York city. Owners, School Board of Hazelton, Pa. Stone and brick, three stories, 124 by 138 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due April 11th. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring.

Residence, Pittsburg, Pa., $75,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. D. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Manse, Chester, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Third Presbyterian Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, three stories, 30 by 60 feet, slate roof. Plans about completed. Owners ready for bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Albert A. Hamblen, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 40 by 20 feet. Contract awarded to Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street.

Show Rooms (alt. and add.), Broad and Mt. Vernon streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, B. F. Goodrich Co., 1332 Arch street. Brick, five stories. Contract awarded to William J. McShain, 417 S. Thirteenth street.

Erecting and Blacksmith Shop, Edgemont and Aramingo streets. Engineers, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York city. Owners, Williamson Bros. Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 93 by 253 feet. Contract awarded to George Kessler, Drexel Bldg.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Horatio G. Lloyd, Haverford, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 114 by 32 feet, and 22 by 56 feet. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Bldg.

Pumping Station and Power House, Spring Lake, N. J. Engineers, Jos. L. Sweigard Co., Betz Bldg. Owners, Borough of Spring Lake, N. J. Brick, one story, 62 by 94 feet. Contract awarded to H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.

Public Library, Hazleton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owners, City of Hazleton. Marble, one story, 66 by 41 feet. Contract awarded to S. Y. Fredericks, Hazleton, Pa.

Parochial School, Williamstown, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, Sacred Heart School, Rev. J. F. Clarke, Williamstown, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 66 by 100 feet. Contract awarded to Host & Kramer, Williamstown, Pa.

Alterations for Apartments, 718 N. Nineteenth street, $3000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Bldg. Owner, Miss Mary E. Caulett, 2225 Page street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to William T. Fox, 2248 N. Eighteenth street.

School, Phoenixville, Pa., $51,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Phoenixville School Board. Brick, stone and concrete. Contract awarded to American Concrete Steel Co., Newark, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rydall, Pa., $8000. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Montgomery Realty Co., Rydal, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Residence, Carpenter Street Station, Philadelphia, $9800. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse and Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, George C. Keim, Land Title Building. Brick, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30 by 56 feet. Contract awarded to McLean & Baldwin, 1626 Sansom street.

Creamery, Yerkes, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Wills-Jones Dairy, 1202 Montgomery avenue. Concrete, two stories. Contract awarded to Linker-Loose Co., 348 S. Fourth street.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, W. B. Cooke, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 31 by 47 feet. Contract awarded to E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Stable, Wayne, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. B. Wood, Wayne, Pa. Frame, one and one-half stories, 58 by 28 feet. Contract awarded to W. Harry Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.

Factory, 414-16 N. Third street, $60,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Alexander Brothers, 406 N. Third street. Brick (steel frame) and concrete, six stories. Contract awarded to George F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets.

Distillery, Tasker and Swanson streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Berg Distilling Co., Swanson and Tasker streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 35 by 75 feet. Contract awarded to W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 N. Second street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Harry Schmidt (O), Sixth and Olney streets. Cost, $37,000. (10) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 56 feet, Sixth and Olney streets.

E. Thompson (O), 200 North Fifty-fourth street. Cost, $47,000. (18) two-story brick

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dwellings, 16 x 51 feet, Sixty-fourth and Haverford avenue.

Nelson Fry (O), Nineteenth and Arch streets. H. C. Rea & Co., 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $20,000. Stores, four stories, 89 x 17 feet, Nineteenth and Arch streets.

William T. Logan (O), 6029 North Tenth street. Cost, $2200. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 23 x 25 feet, Eleventh and Champlost street.

H. B. Shoemaker (O), 24 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $30,000. (3) three-story brick, 43 x 40 feet, Cliveden avenue and Wissahickon avenue.

George A. Boyd (O), 1822 Erie avenue. Cost, $25,800 (6) three-story stone dwellings, 16 x 53 feet, Willow Grove.

Joseph Eddleman (O), 950 Franklin avenue. Cost, $14,400. (4) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 58 feet, Ardley street, north of Gravers lane.

Mrs. H. Stockes (O), Wells and Frankford avenue. Anton Ahlees (C), 3425 Howell street. Cost, $6500. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Higbee and Jackson streets.

Silberman & Egnal (O), 233 Mountain street. (3) houses, $45,000; two stories, 14 x 35 feet; (3) houses. Cost, $9000. Three-story brick, 16 x 33 feet, McKean street and Third.

Walter J. Thompson (O), Eighty-sixth street and Gibson avenue. George F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Batram avenue. Cost, $1000. (1) two-story dwelling, 14 x 28 feet, Suffolk, east of Eighty-seventh street.

Curtis Publishing Co. (O), 427 Arch street. Wells Bros. (C), Harrison Bldg. Cost, $550,000. Warehouse, 4 stories, 173 x 114 feet, Eleventh and Washington avenue.

American Agric. Chem. Co. (O), Delaware avenue and Wellacoe avenue. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, $5400. Boiler house, 61 x 65 feet; one story, Delaware avenue and South Bigler street.

Joseph Kennedy (O), 1515 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $8000. (5) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 28 feet, Redfield and Media streets.

Pennsylvania Laundry Co. (O), 319 North Thirty-second street. Carey & Reed (C), Perry Bldg. Cost, $9000. Mfg. addition to stable, 24 x 75 feet, and 30 x 37 feet, two-story brick, Thirty-second and Baring streets.

S. E. Carver (O), 3151 Frankford avenue. Cost, $14,400. (8) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 47 feet.

James Nolen (O), Sixty-fourth and Church lane. Charles Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, $6000. (1) two-story stone stable, 60 x 100 feet, Lena street and Church lane.

E. McCloskey & Sons, Eighty-second and Dick avenue. Cost, $15,500. (10) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 40 feet, south side of Clementine, west of Chatman street.

M. Laurian (O), 6314 Vine street. Cost, $1900. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 47 feet, Fifty-seventh and Vine streets. Cost, $7100. (5) two-story brick dwellings.

Visiting Nurses' Home (O), 1340 Lombard street. W. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $29,500. Four-story house, 36 x 73 feet.

George S. Roe (O), 935 Paschall avenue. Cost, $3500. (2) two-story brick dwellings, Reaman street and Bolomia avenue, 16 x 40 feet.

Huston H. Milligan (O), Real Estate Trust Bldg. John Borden & Bro. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $16,000. Two-story stores and offices, 65 x 113 feet, Fifty-sixth and Baltimore avenue.

Frankford avenue, M. E. Church (O), Frankford avenue and Franklin street. Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, $41,000. Church, one-story, 70 x 96 feet, Frankford avenue and Foulkrod street.

Jacob Lucatzky (O), 819 North Second street. Cost, $4500. (1) dwelling three-story, 17 x 56 feet, 1725 North Twentieth street. Cost, $7000. Two-story dwellings, 16 x 44 feet, 1721-1723 South Twentieth street.

Joseph McKinty (O), 3553 North Fifth street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling, 14 x 66 feet, 3331 North Fifth street.

Philip N. Voland (O), Twelfth and Buttonwood streets. T. S. McVaugh (C), Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Cost, $4400. (1) three-story brick building, 16 x 37 feet. K and Blight streets.

Frudman & Rubin (O), 413 Tasker street. James Silver (C), 2312 South Seventh street. Cost, $3600. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 14 x 43 feet, Cedar and Margaret streets.

Harry F. Harting (O), 7403 J street. Cost, $6400. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 1439 Palmetto street.

Ferguson & McDowell (O), 110 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $156,800. (80) two-story brick dwellings and stores, 15 x 50 feet, Paxon, Springfield and Warington streets.

Hopkins & Milgram (O), 1529 South Seventh street. Cost, $68,150. 15 stores and dwellings, brick, three story, Market and Robinson streets.

James Daley (O), 676 North Forty-second street, Wiggings Bros. (C), Fifty-ninth and Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $1600. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 14 x 42 feet.

Frank W. Benham (O), 5146 Market street. Ed. J. Rush (C), 5216 Spruce street. Cost, $104,500. (55) two-story brick stores and dwellings, 15 x 40 feet. Fifty-eighth and Delancey streets.

Friedman & Rubin (O), 413 Tasker street. Joseph Silver (C), 2312 South Seventh street. Cost, $7700. (4) two-story brick stores and dwellings, 15 x 46 feet, Cedar and Margaret streets.

James Maguire (O), 708 Fidelity Bldg. Cost, $96,000. (24) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 54 feet, Pulaski and Rittenhouse streets.

Henry Pheppo (O), 787 Fifth avenue. New York-Pittsburg Building Co. (C), 787 Fifth avenue, New York. Cost, $175,000. Hospital, five stories, Seventh and Lombard streets.

James J. Turner (O), 610 Commonwealth Trust Bldg., Samuel Stabbs (C), 166 North Cambria street. Cost, $10,200. (6) two-story, 15 x 46 feet, Bryan, south of Durham street.

Robert McFarland (O), 641 Carpenter street. Cost, $4500. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 15 x 46 feet, Sherman and Carpenter streets.

John J. Turner (O), 610 Commonwealth Bldg. Samuel Stubbs (C), 126 North Courtland street. Cost, $8500. (5) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 46 feet, Bryan and Durham streets.

Charles Voclich (O), 2215 Reese street. Schreiber & Steinbause (C), 502 Tabor road. Cost, $2000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 35 feet, Master, east of Chew street.

Hubert Miller (O), 3208 Frankford avenue. Julian Werner (C), 3261 Almond street. Cost, $30,600. (24) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 34 feet, Thompson and Ontario streets.

Chambers Bros. (O), Fifty-second and Nedra streets. Sutton & Stephenson (C), 1315 Washington avenue. Cost, $1500. Storage.

Alterations and Additions

Francis Fripps (O), 5200 Norris street. F. Y. Herring (C), 447 Queen street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

The Tube Co. (O), 805 Denckla Bldg. F. L. Bernage (C). Cost, $10,000. Riding Device, Woodside Park.

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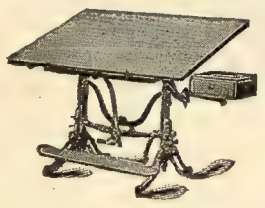
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C. Erbe (O), York road and Erie avenue. Carey & Reed (C), 426 Perry Bldg. Cost, $3500. Stores.

H. Peoples (O), 2544 East Allegheny avenue. J. F. Crowe (C), 3127 Belgrade street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

J. H. Bromley (O), Lehigh and Lawrence streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2518 Orkney street. Cost, $800. Boiler house, Fourth and Lehigh avenue.

William N. Hauber (O), 6254 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, $400. Laundry, 6254 Wissahickon avenue.

K. Hoffmeister (O), 650 South Sixtieth street. G. W. Steinmetz (C), 6447 Grays avenue. Cost, $1100. Stores and dwelling.

Estate of E. D. Smith & Son (O), 200 Montgomery avenue. J. E. & A. L. Pennock (C), 1800 Land Title Bldg.

Presbyterian Hospital (O), Thirty-ninth and Powelton avenue. George H. Walters & Co., 1218 Chestnut street. Cost, $1800.

S. E. Duthie (O), 5932 Market street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

Feldman & Edelstein (O), 321 Washington avenue. Cost, $2500. Store and dwelling, 1235 South street. Cost, $1200. Store and dwelling, 1239-45 South Seventh street.

William F. Bryan (O), 370 North Duval street. Charles Johnson (C), 1219 South Sixteenth street. Cost, $650. Garage.

Lincoln Co. (O), 415 Brown street. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $780. Factory.

Atlee Douredours (O), 4017 Pine street. Cost, $550. Garage.

J. Conrey (O), 242 Indiana avenue. H. R. Moyer (C), 2061 East Lippincott street. Cost, $300. Saloon and dwelling.

F. W. Poth & Sons, Inc., Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, $3580. Brewery.

Donato Motcello (O), 1010 Bainbridge street. A. Brassi (C), 617 Fitzwater street.

Harry Lafferty (O), Stone House Lane. W. Shuster (C), 305 Mercey street. Cost, $800. Frame dwelling.

Estate of William Weightman (O), 1336 Walnut street. George F. Payne (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $800. Department store, 1128 Chestnut street.

H. T. Donaghey (O), 33 South Eleventh street. J. N. Gill & Co., 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $400. Saloon, 33 South Eleventh street.

James Rittenhouse (O), Fifty-third and Vine streets. William L. Frame (C), 835 Holly street. Stores. Cost, $500, Fifty-third and Haverford avenue.

Henry Tappler (O), Twentieth and Green streets. Cost, $2000. Apartments.

A. H. James (O), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $500. Restaurant, 60 South Second street.

John Bload & Bro. (O). Allegheny and Jenny street. Rimert & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorn street. Cost, $2000. Mfg.

H. C. Cope (O), 5733 Wayne avenue. Fred J. Kennedy (C), B and Thayer streets. Cost, $800. Shops, 5733 Wayne avenue.

M. G. Wright (O), 3928 Haverford avenue. Cost, $500. Store, 6003 Market street.

R. D. Fleisher (O), 1521 Land Title Bldg. George A. Brown (C), 5222 Sansom street. Cost, $400. Moving picture, 5226 Market street.

John C. Miller (O), Haverford, Pa. Geo. C. Dougherty (C), 2021 Race street. Cost, $3200. Warehouse, 1711 Ranstead street.

C. Rogers (O), 608 Chestnut street. Max Githin (C), 1413 North Marshall street. Cost, $4000. Store, 20 North Ninth street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. John H. Jordan (C), Thirty-first and Oxford streets. Cost, $17,450. School, Juniper and Snyder avenue.

Henry C. Lea Estate (O), 122 South Seventh street. George L. Sipps (C), 912 Locust street. Cost, $500. Store, 1710 Market street.

Mr. M. Hares (O), 1119 Walnut street. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 1624 Walnut street.

D. B. Martin Co., Gray's Ferry road. Cost, $1500. Smoke house. Cost, $3000. Boiler house.

B. F. Neil (O), 1936 North Eighteenth street. S. B. MacDowell (C), 1928 Montgomery avenue. Cost, $900. Dwelling.

Samuel Kapek (O), 1621 Tammer street Cost, $375. Apartments.

J. Morris (O), 1239 Point Breeze avenue F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, $350. Store.

H. Greenbaum (O), 1531 South Sixth street.. Abe Frank (C), 1522 North Sixth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 2907-09 North Twenty-second street.

Henry Potankey (O), 304 Mifflin street. Sol. Sheslack (C). 528 Reed street. Cost, $700. Store and dwelling, 2131 South Seventh street.

J. C. Donoghue (O), 409 Betz Bldg. P. J. Gaffney (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $10,000. Loft building, 305 North Eighth street.

Holmesburg Granite Co. (O), 112 North Broad street. Cost, $350. Shops, Solly, north of Casper street.

Dr. William Evans (O), 4307 Chestnut street. P. J. Shaw (C), 3742 Cuthbert street. Cost, $600. Laundry.

B. Alexander (O), 307 Hale Bldg. E. J. Kreitzburg (C), 1345 Arch street. Cost, $1320. Store, Thirteenth and Commerce streets.

AN EDITORIAL COMPLIMENT.

The Philadelphia Builders' "Guide" has reached number 7 of Volume 26, and its course promises to be onward and upward. Indeed it cannot help doing so under the very able editorship of John Irving Dillon, journalist, politician, poet, man of affairs and gifted librettist. This many-sided Philadelphian has a practical streak in his nature, which he has fully developed in his excellent management of the reading and news matter in the "Guide." In this attractive publication can be found everything of interest relating to building in this and nearby cities. The offices are in rooms 824-825 Perry Building, at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets.—The Sunday Dispatch.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Myron H. Lewis, C. E., and J. E. McCoy, C. E., have associated under the firm name of Lewis & McCoy, with offices in the Builders' Exchange, 30-34 West Thirty-third street, New York City, to conduct a general consulting civil engineering business, specializing in all problems connected with the waterproofing, dampproofing and preserving of structures and structural material.

** The R. H. Miller Co., incorporated at Asbury Park, N. J., with a capital stock of $25,000, by Randolph H. Miller, Alice Miller and Raymond Wells, will manufacture waterproofing compounds.

** American Cement Tile Manufacturing Co., I. L. Myers, New York City, president, will erect, it is reported, branch cement tile roofing factory costing $175,000 at Corey, Ala., where it now has temporary plant. Joseph Freund, vice president, St. Louis, Mo., was recently registered at the Hillman, Birmingham.

** The General Cement Products Co. has been incorporated at Indianapolis, Ind., with $25,000 capital stock, for the manufacture of cement concrete products. W. J. Wiley, Joseph Zeigler and Charles K. Bogot are the incorporators.

** The American Concrete Co., 80 William street, New York City, has been adjudicated bankrupt by Judge Hough, who has appointed Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, to take charge of further proceedings. Mr. Lesser, the receiver, is continuing the examinations in an endeavor to discover assets.

** West Virginia Fire Clay Co. has doubled the capacity of its plant at New Cumberland, West Virginia, by erection of addition 60 x 120 feet. It has a big trade in the Pittsburg district.

** The City of Pittsburg is gradually getting ready to build an immense sewage disposal plant in accordance with the demands of the State authorities. N. S. Sprague, Superintendent of the Bureau of Construction, has been appointed to make a complete study of this problem in relation to the proposed Greater City. Morris K. Knowles is chairman of a sub-committee which will visit several cities and make a report.

** The Nicola Building Co. has secured the contract for building the immense plant of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co., at Koppel, Pa., about thirty miles below Pittsburg on the Ohio River. The Nicola Co. is making splendid strides in every direction, and last year had the best year in its history.

** The plant of the Standard Shale Rock Brick Co., at Youngsville, Pa., is advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale. It is one of the best plants in that section of the State, but has not be operated for two years.

** Another industrial town near Pittsburg that promises to be a "big place" for building material men, is that of Wierton, W. Va., about 50 miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburg. At this place the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co. has just let the contract for fifty modern 5, 6 and 7-room homes, and construction is to be completed as early as weather will permit. It is also possible that fifty more homes of the same character will be started soon after the first contract is under way.

** Because of the increased use of hollow tile building blocks, the National Fireproofing Co. has started work on a new plant at Elkton, Md., which is expected to be completed and ready for operation within six months. This plant will be used to supply the trade in the central east and southern market, where the demand for hollow tile is growing faster than was anticipated even a year ago.

** Out of the old Building Material Men's Exchange of Jefferson County, Ala., the Builders' & Traders' Exchange of Birmingham, Ala., has been evolved. Not only is the name of the organization an improvement on that of the old, but the Exchange itself is far ahead of its predecessor.

The following officers were recently elected: President, John W. Sibley, of the Sibley-Menge Press Brick Co.; vice president, Frank H. Conner, building contractor; second vice president, A. J. Krebs, of The Standard Contracting Co.; treasurer, J. H. Eddy, of Kaul Lumber Co.; secretary, G. T. Stafford.

The directors are: J. Mercer Barnett, Jesse L. Burns, F. H. Conner, J. H. Eddy, A. J. Krebs, H. A. Lockhart, A. W. Nelson, John W. Sibley, H. H. Snell, H. A. Stockmar and C. E. Thomas.

Mr. Stafford represented the Exchange at the recent National Association of Builders' Exchanges in Philadelphia, Pa.

** The Thompson-Starrett Co. has become a member of the B. T. E. A. through joining the Mason Builders' Association.

** J. F. Blanchard, formerly of the J. F. Blanchard Co., Flatiron Building, New York City, has taken over the control of the Van Kannel Revolving Door Co. with offices on the thirteenth floor of the Flatiron Building. The J. F. Blanchard Company was recently taken over by the United States Metal Products Co., 203-5 West Fortieth street.

** Leonard K. Prince, head of the Prince Iron Works, has recovered from an illness of several weeks' duration. Mr. Prince was a power in the Building Trades Employers' Association when the great labor war was on in 1903.

** The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation laws have been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

** S. Parson, specialist in dumbwaiters, has moved from Tinton avenue to 180 East 119th street, New York City.

** Indications point to a very successful season for face brick manufacturers in the Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania district. That the demand for light face brick for home building is growing cannot be denied, for every plant in this territory engaged in the manufacturing of these lines is being worked to capacity.

**Hollow tile manufacturers report a decided increase in the demand for this clay product, all due, it is said, to the advertising campaign which was started about a year ago. Throughout the country municipal building codes are being revised to permit the use of this product, although it is generally admitted that some municipalities have been very slow. However, it is a "long lane that has no turning," as the manufacturers express it, and they are coming into their own rapidly.

** Building material dealers might do well to make a mental note of the fact that over $5,000,000 is to be spent at Midland, Pa., 40 miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburg, Pa., this spring and summer by the Crucible Steel Co., of Pittsburg, which is a wing of the Crucible Steel Co. of America. Midland is going to afford a big market for all lines of building materials this summer. Over 200 homes will be built there, many of which will be of brick, and several cement houses are contemplated. W. C. Rice, of Midland, is authority for the statement that the new steel town will rival Gary, Ind., ere another two years is past, and that building is to start at once.

** One of the contracts closed last month by the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., of 1170 Broadway, New York, was the banking room of the Third National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. The entire sidewalls, columns and ceilings are to be in terra cotta to approximate a French Caen stone in color. The effect the architects hope to get is something unusual and never before tried in terra cotta. Large groined arches springing from the capitals of columns, with the plain portion laid up in about 8x12-inch herringbone effect is expected to give a very dignified appearance. Some of the architects on this contract are W. T. Downing, Morgan E. Dillon and A. Ten Eyck Brown.

** The Niles Art Stone Construction Co. has been organized at Niles, Ohio, for the manufacture of concrete building blocks, art posts for porch columns, etc., by L. H. Young, August Young, Bliss K. Delin and W. C. Haise.

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USE OF COLOR IN ARCHITECTURE

By Louis Christian Mullgardt

[Read before the American Institute of Architects at its Forty-fourth Annual Meeting Held in San Francisco in January, 1911.]

We note two fundamental methods according to which color is used in architecture.

The first method consists of a deliberate use of broad color masses which are generally made to appear as an embodied constituent in the structure.

The second method is that of treating a structural design to a florid color decoration in detailed ornament, with or without the broad massing of color.

The first method is a consistent integral part of the physical structure. The second method is in the nature of pure ornament, applied, even though it has been made a part of the physical structure. It is nevertheless a decoration and does not represent an essential in the structure's makeup.

In the two methods broadly referred to, we have color in mass and color as ornament. These two fundamental principles are again subdivided into various methods in their application.

Sometimes broad masses of color, or detailed ornament, or both, are applied after walls are structurally complete.

Every instance where color is applied as a thin non-structural skin after the architectural structure is complete, such work is purely decorative in character, and is thereby distinguished from the art of building in color, which method is distinctly constructive in character, and therefore purely architectural because it is an inherent part of the structure.

If, for instance, color is applied as a pigment, stain, metal foils, mosaic or similar materials, then it does not differ from the character of decorative art.

If, on the contrary, color is embodied in the structural material out of which a building is being built, either in mass coloring or detailed ornament, then we are building in color, as distinguished from decorating in color.

Colors possess a comparative element which is suggestive of physical strength or weakness, vigor or delicacy.

The so-called pastel colors which are commonly used in the art of dry painting, such as colored chalks, are peculiarly expressive of great delicacy.

This effect of delicacy is principally due to these pastel colors being ground in white chalk, consequently the element of white prevails, and as white is essentially evanescent in effect, it tends to remove the element of strength in color, and substitute an effect of weakness, or changes an expression of vigor into delicacy.

It is conclusive that all colors which have a strong infusion of white, lack in elemental quality expressive of physical strength. Therefore, such colors should be used in an architectural composition with due regard to the principle of physical strength in color

If, for example, a structure several stories high and laminated in character, is to embody two mass colors, one above the other, in laminated form, in such instances it would seem logical to consider the relative physical strength of color, and thereby guard the artistic result quite as much as to guard the relative strength and carrying efficiency of the materials piled one above the other in stratified form.

As a matter of course, there can be no set rules covering the precise relation and use of color in architecture because they are so variable, nevertheless, there are many fundamental principles which are generally applicable.

For instance, take a structure of numerous stories, wherein the major superimposed mass is of a rich, dark red or purplish brick so commonly used—imagine this heavy mass of dark color supported upon a lamination of one or two stories of white marble or granite.

The mass of red is, to be sure, being carried by a white material which our scientific knowledge tells us is harder in texture, but the suggestion conveyed to the eye due to relative color strengths is on the order of beautiful female Caryatides, determinedly, stolidly, but not gracefully supporting an entablature upon the crowns of their heads.

It stands to reason that colors must be placed relative to their carrying efficiency, if they are to fulfil the natural requirements of the unconscious eye of mankind, which has inherited certain fundamental laws.

It is not natural to support a great mass of strong heavy color on a weaker and lighter one, wheras, a color expressive of superior strength is appropriate under a mass of lighter color. This is a consistent rule, most effectually illustrated by the natural law of the prevailing deeper, stronger color tones, which we find below the line of the horizon, and from which vaults the ethereal canopy of the sky.

Color is most seductive and illusive. It appears to be everywhere except in white and black, and even these outcasts of nondescript origin borrow from their surroundings instantly, where there is the slightest chance for them to reflect a new tone out of their neighbor's complexion.

Then again, each color appears changed in its tonal value the instant that a new color neighbor is introduced into the field of vision.

Color possesses a distinct element of temperature. We speak of colors which are fundamentally red or yellow as warm colors, and those which are fundamentally blue, as cool colors. The eye is at once conscious of the influence of color as regards temperature and the effect conveys a distinct physical sensation.

It would seem to be an indiscreet and hazardous expedient to deliberately or by inference advocate a more extensive use of color in architecture.

Instead of advocating the use of more color, it would seem proper to strongly advise curbing the prevailing custom of using too much intense color, and substituting a more refined and judicious application of it.

Architecture, viewed from the standpoint of a constructive art, has one most vital constituent which does not enter into the more limited scope of any other branch of the fine arts; that constituent is physical weight tending to destroy.

Neither music, painting poetry, or even sculpture possess within themselves this element of physical weight.

Architecture alone has this element of physical weight in expression as well as in reality, and unless it is properly provided against, both in its physical construction and its visual expression, in that case we have failed in our purpose of good design, and the result is essentially imperfect. A color treatment applied to the exterior surface of a structure, which presents an appearance suggestive of skin-grafting, generally lacks the first and all-important requisite demanded by this element of physical weight.

Anything which gives the impression of insecurity in architecture fails of its purposes to be good architecture.

A structure which is sufficiently large and imposing to inherit the architectural element of visual weight, must of necessity present an appearance of perfect homogeneity in its construction.

It must have the appearance which is clearly manifested by the human form divine, wherein the cuticle is essentially an integral part of the structure, and not something which has the appearance of being applied, after the body was constructed.

A field, or large mass of color applied in the nature of faience, tile or thin slabs of any convential building material, and which in its application fails to express the principle of homogeneity in construction, may in some instances suggest an inherent tendency for that structure to fall.

The mere suggestion of instability in architecture, even though it does not exist physically, is nevertheless sufficient to jeopardize charm of design.

Physical weight is an inherent primary element in architecture, the evidence of which even the untrained eye unconsciously telegraphs to the senses. Therefore, it is of vital importance that a design possess the elements of strength in appearance, both as regards color and method of application, to provide an antidote to resist this element of physical weight, which is the antithesis of strength in design.

The Alhambra—at Granada—palace of the Red Pasha, affords us a most interesting example of the influence of polychrome, combined with sculptural detail, as applied to architecture. The inner courts are enriched with the most delicate marble columns, exquisitely carved, supporting arcades and wall masses, which, if compared with any other accepted architectural style, would be pronounced utterly disproportionate.

It is most interesting to note how the effect of superincumbent weight has been practically eliminated by means of a gorgeous application of the most intricate and delicate elaboration.

The heavy walls supported by these slender columns have been treated with an endless variety of Arabesque patterns and Moslem inscriptions, interwoven like a fabric out of the sculptor's and decorator's art in polychrome.

Herein we find a representative style, quite its own, because it graphically illustrates how effectual delicacy of sculptural detail, combined with polychrome, will tend to make a disproportionate mass in superstructure look ethereally proportionate under the most adverse condition respecting the element of weight in architecture.

Polychrome in architecture was well understood in the days of our classic forebears. Greece is accredited with having carried the art of color application to its highest artistic perfection. It was frequently applied to sculpture as well as to architecture. The use of colors in statuary became more or less conventionalized. For example, men's flesh was represented by a dark brown otherwise red color, whereas the flesh of women was represented in white or yellow.

Architecture has a marked parallel characteristic to sculpture, in the sense of proportionate massing, termed composition

Without proper massing partial failure in design is certain, because proportion is a fundamental requisite, which, if once lost in the structural element, can only be partially rescued by means of a polychromatic treatment in design.

Sculpture in reality parallels architecture most closely, when independent and complete in itself, as an integral composition

Again, sculpture, when applied to architecture, becomes an integral part thereof, because it is embodied into the physical and spiritual elements of an architectural entity, quite as color is, when similarly applied.

In Greek architecture the entablature was strongly accented. The triglyphs and metopes, aside from being carved, were also colored, usually in brilliant shades of blue, red and gold.

Sometimes broad wall surfaces back of columns were in color, whereas the columns were left in natural marble, though sometimes tinted lightly, and further ornamented with meander and other conventional designs in bright colorings and gold.

A building in polychrome is in some respects comparable to a painting in particolor, because here we have a complete expression of the object, in shade and color. regardless of the physical structure back of it.

A building in monotone may more properly be said to find its prototype in the art of etching; herein the entire surface is treated in a solitary basic color of lights, shades and shadows.

Every building, whether in polychrome or monotone, is influenced by its surroundings, and also affects its surroundings into an altered state of existence. It must be observed that no building can be regarded as complete in itself, and that every building must serve to fulfil a beneficial, otherwise a detrimental, effect upon its surroundings. It is either appropriate or inappropriate to the place which is occupies, all depending upon the design.

The proportion of a structure is subject to the effect of optical change in its apparent length, width or height through a judicious use of polychrome, otherwise by means of varying shades of a single color.

The apparent length of a building may be increased through the introduction of a horizontal color scheme in its architectural laminations.

As opposed to this, its apparent height may be increased by inverting the contrast of color or shade values in its vertical growth.

It is, indeed, quite impossible to avoid the use of color in architecture, since everything which is not positively white or black, has the element of color in it.

Color may express truth, or hide the real nature of whatever it covers, like a cloak would a queen, or as the sheep's skin did the wolf, in one of Aesop's fables.

It was Aristotle who, in reflecting upon the comparative merits of culture and religion, requested to be enlightened as to which one of these two, culture or religion, was the true architectonic or master-art, which prescribes to all the other arts and occupations of life their proper functions.

Sir Charles Thomas Newton, England's archaeologist, writes that "We must consider architecture as the great law which has in all time regulated the growth and affected the form of painting and sculpture, until they have attained a certain period in their development, which enables them to free themselves from its influences."

There are innumerable examples of the deliberate use of color as applied to architecture, in the Orient.

It is an accepted tradition that the peoples who inhabit the Oriental sections of

(Continued on page 224)

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
LOUIS S. DE LONE . . . . . Secretary and Treasurer

Offical Organ by Appointment, of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 5, 1911

General, spontaneous and unqualified indorsement has followed the suggestion of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the final shaping up of Mayor Reyburn's "Comprehensive Plans" be entrusted to a Commission of representative architects, fitted by training and experience to deal with the problems involved in a spirit of artistic intelligence and able to give harmony, order and a certain cohesive unity to the scheme of development there proposed. By way of emphasizing the favor with which this suggestion has been received in circles regarded as authoritative, we take the liberty of quoting here in its entirety the timely utterances upon this topic of that representative journal, The American Architect. Under the head of "City Planning," The American Architect says in its issue of March 22:

Probably there is no branch of architectural practice that has occupied the minds of the leaders in the profession during recent years to the extent that town planning has done. With schemes for civic betterments ranging in scope from the establishment of squares or breathing spots, to a comprehensive plan providing for the practical rebuilding of cities along lines dictated by the most progressive thought and study of the subject, the entire country is now apparently on the verge of taking definite action calculated to correct early errors and at the same time make ample provision for broadest future growth. Town planning congresses have been held both in this country and abroad, with the result that the movement is gaining the support it deserves from municipal authorities and others charged with the direction of civic affairs. The progress made in Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities is notable, and has been watched with no little interest. More recently Philadelphia has undertaken the formulation of a plan of improvement, and as an indication of the growth of the movement in popular esteem it may be observed that, whereas, difficulty has ordinarily been encountered in enlisting the support and interest of men of large affairs engrossed in their private undertakings, among those identified with the Philadelphia project are the recognized leaders in practically every line of effort. In further contrast with what has occurred elsewhere, the Chief Executive has taken the keenest personal interest, and has appointed carefully-selected committees to examine and report upon the various phases of the many matters involved. Drawings of a more or less tentative character have been prepared, and altogether the study of the subject is progressing in a manner that gives promise of tangible results at a not distant day.

While all of this is as it should be, and gives occasion for much gratification, it would seem that the letter addressed to Mayor Reyburn by the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, printed on another page, is most timely and deserves careful consideration. As stated, the interest of the Chapter members is probably greater than that of any other professional body, as the effort is along lines of their own professional work. For the same reason the Chapter members are peculiarly qualified to advise in the matter of men and methods that would insure to the project the greatest measure of success. That their interests are wholly unselfish, and their recommendations made with the single purpose of serving the city and country at large, is at once evident when reference is had to the personnel of the suggested Commission. If this Commission could be nominated by a popular vote of all persons throughout America thoroughly qualified to make selection, it is doubtful if there would be any material change in membership. Certainly the point has now been reached where it is essential that the various elements entering into the problem be harmonized and embodied in a broad, comprehensive scheme. It does not seem this can be done with greater promise of success than by entrusting it to those whose education and experience have fitted them to solve just such problems. Not only Philadelphians and members of the architectural profession, but public-spirited citizens everywhere will follow closely and with greatest interest the course and outcome of this work that has had such an auspicious beginning in the City of Brotherly Love.

It should be needless to say that the guide fully concurs in the eminently sensible views here expressed. In the plans it is undertaking to realize the cherished dreams of a City Beautiful Philadelphia cannot afford to lag behind sister cities in the important matter of having the details supervised by men with a genius developed out of experience in this important and little understood work. Mayor Reyburn is to be commended for his readiness in acquiescing in a suggestion that has won the unstinted approval of artistic minds everywhere.

USE OF COLOR IN ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from page 223)

the globe have constantly, through succeeding ages, manifested a natural tendency toward artistic variety in the use of color.

This is not alone in their architecture and sculpture, but also in their apparel, and in the many other objects with which humanity surrounds itself.

It will be observed that this evident tendency toward the artistic use of color was almost invariably accentuated by the predominating masses of lighter shades, of which the building walls were constituted, in every thickly populated community.

Such walls are usually in tints approximating white most closely, and, because white accentuates all other color values most effectually, therefore, it is fair to assume that our impression of the extensive use of color in the Orient is due to a judicious, rather than an extravagant use of color. The color used shows to better advantage, because of the prevailing lighter tints approximating white in their architecture.

This is true of India with its "Gem of Buildings," Taj-Mahal, predominating in light color, with its beautiful mosaics in stone, of flower motifs and arabesques, rendered in various colors of agate, bloodstone and jasper—resembling the Alhambra in the delicacy of its lace-like tracery, and Santa Sohpia in its solidity.

Assyria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt, including all the north coast of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean—then Spain and its South American colonies, and Mexico, are all in the same category.

Florida and California, with their Oriental atmosphere, show a natural tendency in that direction, partly due to early Spanish influence, but largely because the climatic conditions call for it. The Occidental has not fully awakened to this fact as yet, but he will as is proven by the more extensive use of the lighter tints approaching white in the walls which he builds today.

We are beginning to realize that it is the white wall which makes the blue sky seem more blue than it was, and that the red roof is more red. In this are the first signs of an awakening, which will prove to be the forerunner to an ultimate acceptance of the complete gamut of color.

Subscribe to the "Guide" and read it. Keep in touch with what is going on in the trade.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., have made arrangements with the Builders' Guide to publish an official Bulletin of the proceedings of the Chapter, and henceforth the minutes of the monthly meetings and such other matters of interest as are suitable will be published from time to time.

A brief resume of the subjects considered and acted upon by the chapter since the beginning of this season is now presented in order that the published records may be consecutive and more complete.

At the September meeting it was announced that the Directors of the Institute had selected Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., to be advanced to the grade of Fellow of the Institute, and the Chapter unanimously indorsed his nomination.

The death of Mr. Isaac Pursell, a member of the Chapter and of the Institute, was announced, and a resolution expressing the regret of the Chapter in loss of this respected member was presented and adopted.

The Committee on Education reported that plans had been consummated for the extension of the educational work of the Atelier and that courses of lectures on mathematics and history of architecture would be delivered throughout the winter.

Mr. Philip Webb, of London, England, delivered a most interesting and instructive address on the architectural practice in England.

At the annual meeting in October the following officers were elected: President, William D. Hewitt; First Vice-President, John H. Rankin; Second Vice-President, M. B. Medary, Jr.; Secretary, H. W. Sellers; Recorder, J. P. B. Sinkler; Treasurer, C. L. Borie, Jr.; Executive Committee, A. H. Moses, D. K. Boyd, Paul P. Cret.

The Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments reported that Mayor Reyburn had accepted the services of the Chapter in preparing plans for and superintending the restoration of Congress Hall and for lamps to be placed about Independence Square.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to arrange for an interchange of minutes of Chapter meetings with the other Chapters of the Institute.

A resolution was passed providing that a contract should be entered into with the T Square Club providing for the creation of an Exhibition Board to conduct future architectural exhibitions, this Board being composed of three members of each organization and these six electing a seventh, selected from either the club or the Chapter.

On November 11 the annual banquet of the Chapter was held at the University Club, the speakers of the occasion being Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. C. Howard Walker.

At the regular monthly meeting on November 18 at the Engineers' Club instructive and interesting addresses were made on the subject of the "Fire Protection and Equipment of Buildings" by Herbert P. Onyx, Associated Factories Mutuals Insurance Cos.; Henry Clay, Director of Public Safety; John H. Kenney, Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association; James T. Baxter, Chief of Fire Department; Edwin H. Clark, Chief of Bureau of Building Inspection; John E. Codman, Engineer High Pressure Department; J. C. Trautwine and William Easby, of Engineers' Club.

At the December meeting Mr. G. W. Hicks, Chief of the City Bureau of Statistics and Contracts, gave an interesting talk on the subject of the "Development of City Parks, Amusement Halls and a Discussion of the Proposed Sites for the Convention Hall."

It was announced that the name of Mr. Thomas M. Kellogg had come before the Directors of the Institute for advancement to the grade of Fellow and that the Executive Committee had indorsed this nomination.

At the January meeting routine business was enacted and the subject of permanent quarters for the Chapter was discussed.

On February 15 a dinner was held at Kugler's Restaurant, and the regular order of business was suspended in order that the meeting might be devoted to reports of the delegates to the annual Convention of the Institute in San Francisco. Among the guests present were the President of the Institute, Mr. I. K. Pond, and the following directors of the Institute, Thomas M. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; A. F. Rosenheim, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank C. Baldwin, Detroit, Mich.; M. B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. At the March meeting the delegates to the convention made detailed reports of the business transacted at the convention. The secretary read a letter addressed to Mayor Reyburn by the Executive Committee, advising the appointment of a Commission to act with the city authorities in planning the development and beautification of the city of Philadelphia.

THE CORINTHIAN COLUMN.

Many years ago a young girl died in Corinth. Some time afterward her maid gathered together various trinkets and playthings which the girl had loved and brought them to the girl's grave. There she placed them in a basket near the monument, and put a large square tile upon the basket to prevent the wind from overturning it. It happened that under the basket was a root of the acanthus plant. When spring came the acanthus sprouted, but its shoots were not able to pierce the basket and accordingly they grew around it, having the basket in their midst. Such of the long leaves as grew up against the four protruding corners of the tile on the top of the basket curled round under these corners and formed pretty volutes.

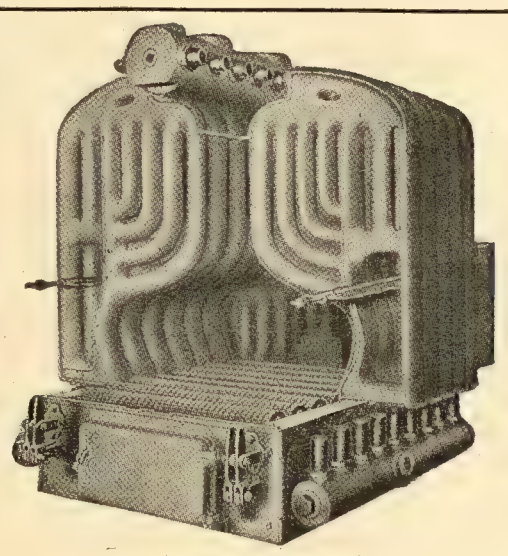
Kallimachos, the sculptor, walked that way one day, saw this and immediately conceived the notion that the form of the basket with the plaque on top of it and surrounded by the leaver and stalks of acanthus would be a comely heading for columns in architecture. He from this idea formed the beautiful Corinithian style of capital. Such, at least, is the story as the architect Vitruvius told it 1900 years ago.—San Francisco Architect and Engineer.

"Your paper is a live proposition," said an advertiser the other day, "but it is exclusively local. We are after bigger game!" If there is any one thing that the Guide is *not* it is local. We passed that stage of our evolution into bigger things months ago. The Guide of today is *national* with a particularly notable stride in what is known as "the New South." The advertiser who fails to recognize or will not see this is blind to his own best interests.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

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Senator Clarence Wolf denies the story that he is negotiating for the purchase of "The Orchard" at Essington, but admits that there is a possibility of the place being bought up as the site for a new pleasure park under the control of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit interests.



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NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Wire Glass:

The value of wire glass as an approved fire retardant is no longer in question. Its use in buildings constructed along fireproof lines is now as common as the use of metal trim, or concrete. or asbestos, or any of the numerous other materials known to be reliable fire resistants. A standard make of this excellent glass is that known as "Mississippi," the product of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company, 115 Broadway, New York City. This company turns out wire glass in four qualities—"polished," "maze," "rough" and "ribbed." Descriptive literature showing the difference in these grades and the principle upon which they are made may be had upon request.

Building Hardware:

Choosing the hardware for a building architecturally important is no easy task. On the contrary, it is a duty that in the hands of a conscientious architect—and all truly great architects are necessarily conscientious—requires the most careful consideration. Selecting the hardware for the New York Public Library was especially difficult. There were two absolute essentials; first, the selection of designs meriting a place in a building of this character, and in harmony with its architectural style; second, the selection of hardware best fitted to meet such difficult requirements and yet possessing the quality of material and workmanship demanded in so prominent a building. The hardware selected was "Russwin," the product of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Conn. Architects interested in exclusive designs in this line will be wise to drop a postal request for the Russwin catalogue.

Interlocking Rubber Tiling:

For certain uses no floor covering made equals a good, serviceable rubber tiling. It is sanitary, damp-proof, easily cleaned, noiseless and practically everlasting. About the finest article of the kind in the market is the new "Interlocking Rubber Tiling," manufactured by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio. This tiling is made in a wide variety of pleasing designs and colors, is as attractive, in place, as the finest imported clay tiling, and has a number of advantages not possessed by any other type of flooring. A new illustrated catalogue and samples will be forwarded to architects and others interested on application

"Target and Arrow" Roofing Tin:

It is significant that in selecting the roofing for the beautiful new Masonic Temple at Washington the choice finally rested upon the "Target and Arrow" roofing tin manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Company, of this city; this, too, despite the fact that to obtain a certain ribbed effect required on the visible slopes the tin had to be put on over one-inch nailed strips. The instance is only one of many showing the esteem in which this brand of roofing tin is held by men who know what constitutes a good roof. With reasonable care a "Target and Arrow" roof, properly laid, will last a lifetime. And when it comes to fire resistance there are few materials in the market that test by test can qualify with a good sheet tin. Standard specifications for architects upon request. Address N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fire-Retarding "Star" Ventilator:

The fire-retarding "Star" ventilator, manufactured by the Merchant & Evans Company, of this city, is a most ingenuous contrivance. Here is a practical ventilator the roof of which is movable vertically, held in position by a lever movement controlled by a chain with a fusible link. Just the minute fire reaches this link the link parts and the top closes itself by gravity. A skylight ventilator manufactured by the same house operates on the same principle. For particulars, catalogue and descriptive literature address the Merchant & Evans Company, Philadelphia.
Evans Company, Philadelphia.

Garden Furniture:

Suburban home builders interested in the subject of garden pottery will save time by writing the Erkins Studios, 225 Lexington avenue, New York City. This concern manufactures everything known to the limited field of garden pottery and carries in stock about 1500 attractive models. A postal request will bring a copy of their catalogue showing the range, beauty and decorative effectiveness of their product. A special catalogue is issued for the use of architects larger and more elaborate. Should you want one write, mentioning the "Guide."

When you have something of moment to say for the benefit of the trade, Mr. Architect, write it for the "Guide." We'll find space for it and see that you get full credit.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

An attractive and very interesting little booklet is being put out by the Crescent Portland Cement Co., Wampum, Pa., illustrating and describing their new Portland Cement Mill at Crescentdale, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trade will be interested in looking over these pictures of the new home and in reading the story of the development of this company during the past thirty-five years. One feels better acquainted with Crescent Portland Cement and the organization which is responsible for it, after going through this very attractive little booklet.

An extremely useful as well as unique souvenir from the Jamestown Paint and Varnish Co., Jamestown, Pa., is a folding coat hanger, just the thing to pack in one's grip when traveling. It is strongly made of black enameled wire and webbing straps. Folded, it occupies a very small space, and unfolded it serves the purpose even better than many of the large elaborate affairs of wood and metal. Anyone fortunate enough to possess one of these folding coat hangers ought certainly to be favorably inclined toward the mortar colors, paints and varnishes, which are the product of this well-known concern.

A booklet dealing with the important subject of cement and concrete workers' tools, comes from John Stortz & Son, 206 Vine st., Philadelphia, Pa., in which is illustrated and described their complete line. This should prove valuable both for present use and future reference.

The latest post card from The Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., shows asbestos "Century" shingles applied French method on the dining hall of the Pennsylvania State South Mountain Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, otherwise known as the Hillside City of Hope, Mont Alto, Pa.

A valuable booklet is "Cement Sidewalk Paving," containing rules and suggestions as to the best methods of construction, with illustrations of equipment used and work in progress. A list of cities in which important sidewalk work has been done with vulcanite Portland cement is given. This booklet is for free distribution and can be had from the Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Logan M. Bullitt is busy collecting data upon which to base a suit to annul the contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., for the construction of a city bath house at Darien and Montrose. The suit will be based, it is understood, on the claim of Edward F. Fonder that in substituting terra cotta for granite on this job Wiggins effected a saving of more than 15 per cent.

* * *

Former State Treasurer John O. Sheatz has been elected chairman of the Committee on Organization of the proposed Fifty-second Street Bank, and will probably head the new institution as president.

* * *

George W. Jacobs, William B. Oliver, E. J. Berlet, Herbert D. Allman, Hampton L. Carson, Lawrence McCormick, M. Wenger, Peter Thompson, Ferdinand Kellar, John E. Magerl and John H. Sinnex, who were active in the organization of the projected Walnut Street Trust Company, have decided to abandon the idea.

* * *

President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will leave for Europe on the 23d of June for an extended tour.

* * *

Employes of members of the Philadelphia Real Estate Brokers' Association to the number of about 100 have organized an associate branch of the association at the headquarters, 1114 Girard street. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. Frederick Knowlan; vice president, Harry S. Morris; secretary, John Oswald; treasurer, S. Thomas Gardiner. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. A committee composed of Augustine F. Garcia, Mansfield P. Clement and W. A. Gray was appointed to make arrangements for a luncheon to be given next month.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

A BUILDING AND MATERIAL SHOW

Why can't some of the big men in the trade get together and arrange a record-breaking building and building material show? This sort of thing has never been done here in Philadelphia, and conditions are favorable just at this time, to a success eminently worth while. Our own thought in the matter is that such a show should not be limited to any one line or group of lines, but should be in the broadest sense representative of the entire field—material, structural and decorative. Isn't there enough civic pride and public spirit of the right kind here in Philadelphia to promote such a show? As Philadelphia's one representative structural trade organ The Guide stands ready to do its part in making such a show—if attempted—a rousing, old-fashioned Philadelphia success. We know that once undertaken such a show under Philadelphia auspices would eclipse everything else of the kind ever organized. Philadelphia never does things by halves whether it is a centennial exposition, a Founders' Week celebration, a comprehensive plans schedule or a building show. Let us get together and work up the details. No city in the world is in advance of this sturdy old Quaker community as a centre of intelligent modern building. Suburban Philadelphia probably leads the United States in the beauty, the taste, the expensiveness and "smartness" of its country homes. Here, the artist-architect, the landscape architect, and the artist-interior decorator finds his richest field. Think what all this must mean to a Philadelphia Building Show under the right kind of management! Get together, gentlemen. Let us show neighboring cities with their building expositions where the City of Penn stands as a building centre.

We are fully of the opinion that it is possible to organize here in Philadelphia a show superior to anything of the kind heretofore attempted under American auspices.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

The statistician connected with the Philadelphia Bureau of Building Inspection has submitted some highly-encouraging figures covering the field of local building activity during the month just closed. These figures show that during March, 1911, there were 1059 permits granted for 2475 operations, at a total cost of $5,500,000, an increase of about $200,000 over the month of March, 1910, when 825 permits were granted for 2361 operations. That 1911 is destined to show an immense gain on the year over 1910 is evident from the fact that in three months of the present year the estimated cost of building work is $10,010.095, as compared with $9,520,120 for the same period last year. March, 1911, goes on record as one of the greatest in point of expenditure in the history of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the one exception being March 1903, in which month the permit was granted for the new Wanamaker Store.



RESIDENCE OF J. HARRIS LIPPINCOTT, MOYLAN, PA.

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BUILDING MATERIAL SHOWS.

The plan of holding an exhibition of building materials, methods and devices in Madison Square Garden is an extremely good one, and it is very much to be hoped that the success of the experiment will justify its repetition. From every point of view its effect will be both to strengthen those firms who stand for new and improved materials, methods and devices, and to popularize their products. No people in the world have so much reason to be interested in good buildings as the American people, says the New York Real Estate Record. They are paying for an unprecedented amount of new construction, and almost every American citizen who makes a little money becomes interested in building, either as an investor or as a house-owner. At the same time, it is difficult to popularize the best prevailing methods, materials and devices. Architectural and building publications perform valuable service in this respect, but in many instances ocular demonstration is necessary in order to convince people of the advantages of certain improved methods or devices. Every manufacturer or builder who has a really good idea to offer to the public should and will seize upon the opportunity offered of placing his wares or services before the public. Thus the exhibition from its very nature will become an effective educational influence in favor of higher standards and improved methods. An exhibitor will have to prove his claim to public patronage in competition with other exhibitors, and if his claims are weak he will soon have an unpleasant demonstration of the fact. Special efforts should be made to induce the builders and owners of small suburban houses throughout the whole of the metropolitan district to attend the exhibition and to that end it should be well advertised, and this class of patronage should be attracted by a large number of peculiarly interesting special exhibits. Finally, it is very much to be hoped that the co-operation of good architects also can be secured. The interest of the good architect and the manufacturer of improved building materials or devices are identical. It is that good architect—the man whose reputation gives him a real influence with his clients—who is the largest purchaser of good materials and the largest user of sound methods, and anything which strengthens the position of the one also strengthens the position of the other. In the case of the architectural exhibit, the management should make special efforts to secure models as well as plans, sketches and photographs. An uninformed man can understand and read the value of a model very much quicker than he can a sketch or a plan.

Chief Statistician G. W. B. Hicks is authority for the statement that just so soon as the money is available the new Convention Hall and Art Gallery to be constructed at the park end of the boulevard will have the personal supervision of Mayor John E. Reyburn.



REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 1st, 1911:

Number of transfers	677
Amount of transfers	$2,503,208.40
Cash consideration	613,854.40
Ground rent consideration	3,559.00
Which, on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	59,316.67
Mortgage consideration	1,889.354.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Mitchell & Clement.
2 and 4 S. Hicks st., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

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Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 15. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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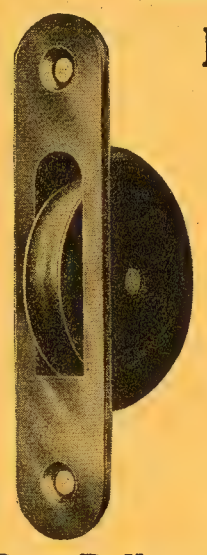
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Store and Shop (alt. and add.), 612 Race street. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. B. Osmond, 156 North Seventh street. Brick, three stories. Owner taking bids. M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street. Hayes Mendenhall & Son, Drexel Building, are figuring.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Stone and brick, one story, 30 x 40 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due April 14. The following are figuring: Pimeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Jacob Myers & Son, Witherspoon Building.

Residence, Elwyn, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Geo. A. Welsh, Bailey Building. Stone and shingle, two and a half stories, 38 x 40 feet, hot-water heat. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in one week.

Bank Building, 4336-4342 Main street, Manayunk, $60,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Manayunk Trust Co., on premises. Brick, terra-cotta, steel and concrete, two stories, 66 x 51 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in one week.

Church and Sunday School, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets, $30,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, First Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. P. H. Milliken, on premises. Granite, one story, 89 x 80 feet, tile roof, steam heating. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Church, Broad and Venango streets, $40,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Squares. Owners, Trinity Reformed Church. Granite, one story, 60 x 116 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Club House (alt. and add.), Phoenixville, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owners, Pickering Hunt Club, Phoenixville, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Lincoln drive, Germantown, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. H. Kessler, 253 West Hortter street, Germantown. Stone, three stories, 43 x 50 feet, slate roof, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Owner taking bids, due April 19. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; W. J. Gruhler, 214 East High street, Germantown; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; McClintock & Weaver, 24 East Phil-Ellena street.

Church, Clifton Heights, Pa. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Greek Catholic Church, Clifton Heights. Brick, one story, 40 x 70 feet, metal roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School (alt. and add.), Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, two stories. Owners taking revised bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau & Co., 1707 Sansom street; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; Geo. G. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. W. Meckert, Glenolden, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

Sunday School, Twenty-second and Federal streets, $20,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, Grace Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. Cuyler, 1410 Lombard street. Brick, one story, 48 x 60 feet. Architects taking additional bids. McTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2310 Green street. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, Chas. M. Lavin, 39 North Tenth street. Brick, three stories. Owners taking bids. A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 1732 Ridge avenue. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Satinsky Bros., 2258 East William street. Brick, two stories, 22 x 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bilding. Owners, George Sullivan, Merion, Pa. Stone and frame, two and a half stories. Plans completed. Owners will probably take bids.

Flat House, Fortieth and Locust streets. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, Frank Thompson, care of architects. Brick and stone, four stories, slag roof, steam heat. Architect is taking subbids.

Parochial School, northwest corner Nineteenth and Tioga streets, $60,000. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, Holy Souls' R. C. Church. Stone, three stories, 66 x 60 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Church, Bridgeton, N. J., $40,000. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, Immaculate Conception R. C. Church. Stone, one story, 60 by 130 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Club House (add.), Atlantic City, N. J., $5000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughan, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Brick, three stories, 75 x 45 feet. Plans in progress.

Garage, Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, E. H. Fitch, 304 North Broad street. Stone, two stories, 20 x 30 feet. Architects taking bids, due April 12. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; James H. Walter, 168 East Walnut lane, Germantown.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, name withheld. Stone and stucco, three stories, 45 x 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Garage, Oak Lane, Pennsylvania. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, name withheld. Stucco, one and a half stories, 15 by 20 feet. Plans in progress.

Business Building (alt. and add.), 1730 Chestnut street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Geo. Allen, 1214 Chestnut street. Agent, Frank B. Off, 115 South Sixteenth street. Brick and concrete, one story, 22 x 30 feet, slag roof. Agent taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; James Johnson, 1721 Ludlow street.

Nassau Hall (alts.), Princeton, N. J. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Princeton. Stone, two stories. Architects taking bids, due April 13. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; H. S. Stillwell, Princeton, N. J.; Wm. R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.

Store Building (remodeling), 1028 Chestnut street. Architects, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Geo. B. Bains Co., on premises. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Y. M. C. A. (add.), 1425-27 Arch street, $250,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer,

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Land Title Building. Owners, Young Men's Christian Association, 1423 Arch street. Brick and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 35 x 100 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence and Two Stores, 343-45 East Rittenhouse street, Germantown. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Benjamin Olive, 345 East Rittenhouse street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, hot-air heating. Plans in progress.

Apartment House (alts.), 4137 Girard avenue. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Berman Bros., 6019 Market street. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Residence and Garage, Wynnefield, Philadelphia. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenue. Owner, J. H. R. Acker, Penn Square Building. Stone, three stories, 40 x 46 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Wynnefield, Philadelphia. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues. Owner, J. Durbin, care of architect. Stone, two and a half stories, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence (remodeling), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, A. H. Lippincott, 925 Filbert street. Stone, three stories. Architect taking revised bids, due April 11. The following are figuring. H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 219 North Thirteenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; C. J. Platt, 1015 Arch street; John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Bank Building (adds.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Jenkintown Trust Co. Brick, three stories, 25 x 55 and 18 x 45 feet, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Club House, Camden, N. J. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 54 x 125 feet. Architects have received approximate bids.

Office Building, Camden, N. J. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden. Owner, Canio Lorusso, Third and Stevens streets, Camden. Brick, two stories, 30 x 20 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids.

Residence, Cleveland, O. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Owners, name withheld. Rough cast, three stories, 30 x 60 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Residences (8), Fifty-seventh street and Thomas avenue. $20,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 16 x 53 feet each. Plans in progress.

Residences (21), Fifty-sixth and Walnut streets. $100,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 20 x 65 feet each. Plans in progress.

Flat House, Fifty-sixth and Walnut streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, three stories, 23 x 65 feet. Plans in progress.

Office Building, 1713-15-17 Sansom street. Architects Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owner, Theodore Presser Co., 1712 Chestnut street. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, eight stories, 65 x 54 feet, heating and electric work reserved. Architects taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Hennebique Construction Co., Morris Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Wells Bros. Co., Harrison Building.

Gardener's Cottage, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. Henry M. Fisher, Jenkintown, Pa. Frame and stucco, two stories, 30 x 34 feet. Architects taking bids, due April 12. The following are figuring: M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; H. C. Larue, Jenkintown, Pa.

Residences (alts. for Apts.), Forty-fifth and Walnut streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Hamilton Trust Co., Fortieth and Market streets. Brick, three stories. Owners are taking bids.

Bank Building, Blackwood, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, First National Bank, Blackwood, N. J. Brick and stone, one story, 33 x 47 feet. Architects taking bids, due April 19. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; Wm. M. Baldwin & Co., 4111 Chestnut street; J. S. Rogers & Co., Stanwick, N. J.; A. E. Wills, Blackwood, N. J.; E. Henry, Woodbury, N. J.; J. E. Vanneman, Blackwood, N. J.; Chas. P. Owens, Blackwood, N. J.; J. S. Shone, Blackwood, N. J.; Thos. McCurdy, Turnerville, N. J.; T. P. Williams, Glenlock, N. J.; Joseph Best, Woodbury, N. J.

Hotel (add.), 110 North Fifteenth street. Architect, Carl P. Borger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Constantine Haas, 106 North Fifteenth street. Brick, four stories. Architects taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Herman Voight, Twenty-eighth street and Girard avenue; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 W. Lehigh avenue; Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Wm. A. Jarden, 324 South Fifty-second street. Stone and rough cast, two and a half stories, 42 x 42 feet, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Carvan Construction Co., 5144 Locust street; Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Stable, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, A. Hopkinson, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owner, C. H. Ludington, 421 Arch street. Stone, two stories. Owner taking bids. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, are figuring.

Laboratory Building (add.), Thirty-fourth street and Girard avenue. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Zoological Garden Society. Brick, one story, tile roof. Architect taking bids, due April 13. The following are figuring: Wm.

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R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; James G. Doak & Son, Crozer Building.

Rectory, Fifty-sixth street and Chester avenue. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Port Deposit granite, three stories, 43 x 66 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Forty-ninth and Walnut sts. Architect, James C. Ferneld, 5533 Wyalusing avenue. Owner, Charles S. Tanguay, 125 North Fourth street. Brick, three and a half stories, 25 x 58 feet, slate roof, hot-water heat. Architect and owner taking bids. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Apartments (alts.), Thirty-third street and Powelton avenue. Architects, Chas. H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Estate of F. A. Poth, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids, due April 11. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; H. E. Havens, 1314 Arch street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Moving-Picture Theatre, Eighteenth street and Ridge avenue and Poplar street, $25,000. Architects, Bradley — Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Model Amusement Co., Fifth and South streets. Brick (steel frame, concrete floors, one story, 244 x 50 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. F. Fraim, 319 Market street; B. Bornstein, 710 North Eighth street; Joseph Levin, 1530 South Sixth street; E. E. Wells Contracting Co., 745 North Nineteenth street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

Factory, American street and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, North Bros. Mfg. Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, five stories, 68 by 9 feet, slag roof. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Lancaster, Pa., $38,000. Architect, Wm. C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, W. H. Hartmann, Lancaster, Pa. Brick, three stories, 60 x 100 feet. Contract awarded to Herman L. Wiant, Lancaster, Pa.

Convent (alt. and add.), Manayunk, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of St. John the Baptist. Brick and stone, three stories, 20 x 40 feet. Contract awarded to E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architects, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Louis J. Kolb, 1431 North Fifteenth street. Brick and plaster, two and a half stories, 22 x 74 feet. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street.

Cottages (2), Mt. Pocono, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Stone and frame, two stories, 36 x 40 feet, hot-water heat, electric work. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Chapel, Broad and Old York road, $25,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children. Stone and brick, one story, 50 by 90 feet. Contract awarded to Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Factory (alt. and add.), Third and Locust streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Seltzer Bros., 247 South Third street. Brick, one story, 54 x 181 feet. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Residence, Wakeling street and Frankford avenue. Architects, Lackman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, J. P. Hall, 4445 Frankford avenue. Stone, three stories, 24 x 65 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street.

School, Princeton, N. J., $68,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Princeton, N. J. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to Wm. R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.

Entrance Gates, Bryn Mawr, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Thos. Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. Owner, Selden Twitchell, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and ornamental iron. Contract awarded to Richmond & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.

Bottling House, Twenty-second and Lippincott streets, $25,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Jacob Hornung Brewing Co., on premises. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 52 x 80 feet. Contract awarded to Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Store and Factory, Third and Arch streets, Camden, N. J., $7500. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Frost Building, Camden. Owner, F. Hartmann & Son, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 40 x 60 feet. Contract awarded to Graw & Co., 522 Columbia avenue, Camden, N. J.

Theatre, Germantown avenue and Lehigh avenue, $80,000. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owner, J. Fred Zimmerman, 918 North Broad street. Brick, terra-cotta and steel (concrete floor), one story, 80 x 200 feet. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Club House (add.), Bala, Pa., $5000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, one story. Contract awarded to Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough, Pa.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $22,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, N. E. corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George S. Robbins, Haverford, Pa. Stone and timber, two and a half stories. Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street (contract not yet signed).

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Michael Och (O), Eighty-seventh street and Laycock avenue. Cost, $3600. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 43 feet, Seventy-ninth street and Botonier avenue.

Chas. Gross (O), 926 South Fourth street. Joseph Zudowsky (C), 2025 South Eighth street. Cost, $9000. One store and dwelling, three-story, brick. Cost, $20,170. 924 South Fourth street.

Wm. Telland, Jr. (O), 4261 Penn street. Lennis Ahlerr, Jr. (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, $7600. (4) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 42 feet. Thompson and Lefever streets.

Chas. Rowe (O). Stewart & Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $10,070. Three-story seed store, 17 x 111 feet. 2843 Kensington avenue.

Jas. F. McCarthey (O), 4804 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $10,000. (1) Moving-picture hall, one-story brick, 54 x 103 feet. 1420 Point Breeze avenue.

Berg Distillery Co. (O), Swanson and Tasker streets. W. E. Dotts & Co. (C., 148 North Second street. Cost, $2500. Three-story brick warehouse, 35 x 75 feet.

A. Goldberg (O), 823 Quarry street. Frank & Kaiser (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, $8000. Apartment house, four-story, 18 x 80 feet. 826 Race street.

St. John Baptist Church (O), Cresson and Rector streets. E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $12,000. Convent. Stone, 40 x 50 feet.

G. H. McCurdy (O), 1925 McKean street. Cost, $2000. (1) Two-story dwelling, 17 x 47 feet. 1927 McKean street.

D. W. Kantine (O), 1936 North Park avenue. Wm. Eastebrook (C), 519 Commerce street. Cost, $2000. Manufacturing, 16 x 128 feet. One-story brick, 16 x 128 feet.

A. Barrister (O), 4543 North Front street. George W. Shuster & Son (C), 4543 North Howard street. Cost, $1400. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 38 feet. Front and Courtland streets.

C. West & Co. (O), Harrison and Horrocks streets. Cost, $16,800. (4) Three-story stores, brick, 16 x 50 feet. Twelfth street and Allengrove avenue.

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Quaker City Rubber Co. (O), Comly and Milnor streets. Samuel Wilmer (O), 3211 Comly street. Cost, $9000. Two-story factory addition, 60 x 69 feet.

Frank T. Williams (O), 4631 North Broad street. Cost, $61,500. (15) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 51 feet. Butler street, west of Sixteenth street.

Eagle Works (O), Gordon and Gaul streets. Wm. Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street. Cost, $34,000. Three-story factory, 70 x 57 feet.

A. F. Bornot (O), Seventeenth street and Fairmount avenue. B. Ketcham Sons (C), 1028 Brown street. Cost, $23,000. Two-story garage, 89 x 50 feet. North street, north of Sixteenth street.

James H. Kay, Jr., 663 East Clementine street. Geo. O. Osbourne (C), 5017 Willow street. Cost, $5200. (2) Three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet. H and Sassmore streets.

Herman Witz (O), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $4200. Two-story bottling house, 25 x 30 feet. Maesler street, south of Master street.

Grockett Bros. (O), Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Joseph Ashby (C). Cost, $6000. Two stores, two-story brick, 36 x 40 feet. Second Street pike and South Rhawn street.

Samuel Shoemaker (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $97,600. (46) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 40 feet. Webster and Fifty-eighth streets.

Wm. H. Ashton (O), 5618 North Second street. Cost, $3600. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 46 feet. Third and Grange avenue.

Chas. Zahn (O), 2156 North Thirty-second street, S. W. Cook (C), 243 Olney street. Cost, $3850. (1) two-story store and dwelling, 16 x 57 feet. Third and Olney avenue.

Tioga Realty Co. (O), Twenty-fourth and Allegheny avenue. Cost, $3200. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 38 feet. 3210 North Tenth street, 2532-38 North Twenty-fifth street.

A. A. Bellfield (O., 7231 State road. Cost, $2800. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 28 feet. Melrose and Cottman streeets.

Jacob Horning (O), 2132 West Clearfield street, Philip Haibach Contracting Co., (C) 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $21,000. Bottling House, 2-story, 80 x 52 feet. Twenty-second and Lippincott streets.

J. Whitney Wilson (O), Oriannan and Cambridge streets. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), Heed Bldg. Cost, $6500. 3-story store and dwelling, 20 x x54 feet. Godfrey avenue and G street.

Tioga Realty Co. (O), Fourth and Allegheny avenue. Cost, $18,200 (13) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 36 feet. 3212-36 North Twenty-fifth street.

John H. Wetzel (O), 2330 Germantown avenue. Chas. B. Sommer (C), 2429 North Second street. Cost, $2600. Mfg. Bldg., 2-story brick, 20 x 68 feet. 2328 Germantown avenue.

Rev. Joseph Hemepan (O), 242 Hermitage street, Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $36,000. (1) 3-story school, 56 x 102 feet. Store. 242 Hermitage.

Geo. C. Keim (O), McLean & Baldwin (C), 1626 Sansom street. Cost, $9735. (1) 3-story store and dwelling, 30 x 42 feet. Wayne avenue.

Harry Brocklehurst (O), 512 North Morris street. Cost, $16,500 (9) 2-story dwelling, 16 x 34 feet. 4208-12-17 Hicks street.

Chas. Eckman (O), 2136 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $5400 (1) 3-story store and dwelling, 26 x 36 feet. Thirteenth and Oak Lane street.

Antonio Donatio (O), 809 South Eighth street. Donato & Buro (C), 809 South Eighth street. Cost, $900. 2-story dwelling, 14 x 24 feet. 1409 South Willard street.

Scott W. Hahn (O), 6203 Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $50,200 (25) 2-story brick 15x38 feet. Sixtieth and Kingsessing avenue.

Chas. F. Myers (O), 206 West Washington Square. Chas. Townsend (C), 3512 Fairhill street. Cost, $4000. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 38 feet. Gale and Muscher streets.

S. J. Cairns (O), 1129 Duncannon street. Cost, $11,400. (3) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. Fifty-second and West Warnock streets.

E. S. Holmes (O), Tacony, Philadelphia. F. W. Jordan (C). Cost, $6000. (1) 2-story brick, 29 x 42 feet. Disston and Gillespie streets.

David J. Potter (O), 611 East Wislarn street. Thos. Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $9000. (2) brick dwellings. 50 x 28 feet. 4664 Wyoming avenue.

Geo. W. Shisler (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, $30,200 (31) 2-story brick dwellings, 14 x 25 feet. West of Cantrell street.

Alterations and Additions

Rev. John T. M. Quady (O), 3805 North Broad street. McLaughlin & McNanard (C), 3973 Elser street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Casper Titus (O), Disston and State road. F. S. Jordan (C), 6940 Dittman street. Cost, $780. Shop.

Wm. Long (O), 1710 North Twelfth street. John Clark & Co. (C), 1531-33 North Twelfth street. Cost, $320. Private house.

J. Wallace Hallowell (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, $450. Store, 212 South Second street.

Joseph W. Salus (O), Thirteenth and South streets. John W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, $4000. Store, 4047 Lancaster avenue.

Henry C. Lea, Est., Philadelphia. A. H. Williams' Sons (C), 415 Locust street. Cost, $2600. Mfg., Seventh and Arch streets.

F. P. Mellon Est. (O), 34 South Seventeenth street. C. Hoffman (C), 346 South Fourth street. Cost, $325. Apartments, 1318 South Broad street.

Henry Inerns (O), 1214 West Lehigh avenue. E. R. Headman (C), 2539 Germantown avenue. Cost, $420. Garage.

Chas. Cromley (O), 432 Richmond street. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $3000. Saloon, 1400 Beach street.

The A. F. Bornot Bros. Co. (O), Sixteenth and North streets. The Vulcanite Paving Co. (C), Land Title Bldg. Cost, $8000. Garage.

Geo. B. Newton & Co. (O), 308 Chestnut street. Guarantee Construction Co. (C), 140 Cedar street, New York. Cost, $5000. Conveyor.

Mrs. Bert (O), Twentieth and Delancey streets. D. K. Dairrogh (C), 263 South Twelfth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. (O), Tacony road. M. Magee & Co. (C), 1600 North Front street. Cost, $1200. Storage, Milnose and Urah streets.

Tamb Est. (O), J. T. Cookell (O), 1925 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2321-29 Pennsylvania avenue.

Jos. McKinley (O), 3335 North Fifth street. Cost, $700. Stable, 3506 Palethorp street.

T. H. Elliott (O), Land Title Bldg. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $600. Bathrooms, 2037 Chestnut street.

Frank Tabolsky (O), 1036 North Second street. Donato & Burd (C), 809 South Eighth street. Cost, $2650. Dwelling, 2022-34 Lawrence street.

N. Snellenburg (O), Eleventh and Market streets. Cost, $600. Department store.

Everett Realty Co. (O), 440 Drexel Bldg. Frank Gray (C), 2019 Marvine street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, Lambert and Norris streets.

Tioga Steel & Iron Co., Fifty-second and Grays avenue. H. J. Farrell (C), Sixty-fourth and Greenway avenue. Cost, $845. Office building.

David Davidson (O), 830 Pennock street. Wm. Davidson (C), 2437 Perot street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, Twenty-sixth and Aspen streets.

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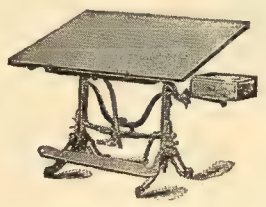
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St. Mary's Parish, Manayunk, Philadelphia (O). Wm. E. Keller (C), 4522 Barket street. Cost, $4500.

Mrs. M. Cassidy (O), 1011 Vine street. Jos. J. Fremont (C), 2650 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $550. Shops, 1035 Vine street.

John Berren (O), Twentieth and Fitzwater streets. H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $1400. Saloon.

Frank M. Tilden (O), 822 Pine street. Frank W. Allison (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $2150. Stable, Stenton and Chestnut Hill avenues.

E. Max (O), 146 Noble street. G. M. Whiteside (C), 2115 Wallace street. Cost, $500. Storage.

E. S. Bartel (O), 1801 Market street. Cost, $1500. Storeroom, Nineteenth and Washington avenue.

Kaplen & Osteff (O), 1515 East Moyamensing avenue. L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling.

Matter L. Knipe (O), Hancock and Bevk streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $1200. Dye house.

A. W. Laarts (O), 6019 Market street. G. S. Applegate (C), 328 North Fifty-third street. Cost, $775. Store and dwelling, 150 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $775. Store and dwelling, 146 South Sixtieth street.

Dr. W. R. Roe (O), 140 Locust street, Alex. Shambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, $300. Office and dwelling, 1212 Locust street.

Albino Barbiere (O), 1131 Federal street. Lucci and Padolese (C), 1645 Ellsworth street. Cost, $425. Dwelling.

Majestic Laundry Co. (O), 3230 Haverford avenue. Frank J. Wintz (C., 1618 North Second street.

Miss F. Jamison (O), 638 McKean street. N. Littman (C), 2332 South Ninth street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 917 Porter street.

Miss Rebecca Satz (O), 717 Porter street. N. Littman (C), 2332 South Ninth street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 917 Porter street.

E. & R. Quinn (O), 106 South Thirteenth street. Wm. Meyers Co., 216 Quarry street. Cost, $400. Store, 104 South Thirteenth street.

St. Augustine Church (O), 260 North Fourth street. J. C. Thomas (C), 328 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Church, 264 North Fourth street.

Goodrich Rubber Co. (O). Wm. J. McShain (C), 47 South Thirteenth street. Cost, $3965. Store, Broad and Mt. Vernon streets.

S. Works (O), Fifth and Kater streets. Penn Bldg. Co. (C), 5202 Market street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, Fifth and Kater street.

S. Barger (O), 2022 Clementine street. F. Diertrick (C), Torresdale, Pa. Cost, $450. Dwelling.

P. Beanstons' Sons (O), 3701 Spruce street. J. Sullivan (C), 4916 Woodland avenue. Cost, $3500. Store, Thirty-seventh and Spruce streets.

R. Wallace (O.), 417 Green street. Kohl & Megaree (C), 101 East Phil Ellena street. Cost, $410. Garage.

J. S. Palmer (O), 40 Wister street. L. J. Bruner (C), 218 Wister street. Cost, $400. 19 East Chelten avenue.

D. McCarthy (O), 6329 Woodbine avenue. Fischer & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

W. F. Monroe (O), 330 East Gowan avenue. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

Thomas F. Watson (O), 2143 Howard street. L. F. Supper (C), 2412 Fairhill street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, Carol and Dreer streets.

Joseph Beavis & Son. Cost, $2500. Green House, Limekiln Pike and Haines street.

Geo. F. Thompson (O), Franklin and Wakley streets. Geo. F. Thirsk (C), 4413 Frankford avenue. Cost, $300. Dye house, Horrocks and Orthodox streets.

Jacob Fleim (O), 1341 South Fourth street. Abe Shestack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling and store, 1339 South Fourth street.

John L. Herman (O., 4136 Lancaster avenue. J. M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $800. Garage, 4110 Aspen street.

Cambos & Van Roden (O), 1113 Walnut street. Chas. H. S. Zebley (C), 340 South Quince street. Cost, $1500. Shop.

M. Krakowitz (O), Fifth and Fitzwater streets. Fred Quale (C), 1324 Snyder avenue. Cost, $500. Garage, Fourth and Morris streets.

Frank Rusio (O), 1216 Politlorpe street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 848 Albertson street.

Chas. Valair (O), 1218 Clement street. E. Buckley (C), 7241 Grays avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling and store, 7029 Woodland avenue.

Wooden Shingles a Conflagration Hazard.

The conflagration hazard will hang over every town and village so long as wooden shingles are used for roofs. They are conflagration breeders, being usually dry and inflammable, ready to be ignited by the first flying brand or spark. Insurance companies make very material reductions in rates for non-combustible roofs, and the old-fashioned slate, tin or gravel roofs and the newer cement-shingle and tile roofs should be encouraged by every municipality. So far as exposure fires are concerned the one feature of the building which most needs protection is the roof, as flying brands or sparks are not likely to lodge anywhere else. Lighter forms of tile are now being produced, cement and asbestos shingles are growing in favor, and while their first cost is greater than wooden shingles, their much greater permanency and the immunity from fire danger and the reduction in insurance cost should encourage their more general use.—*American Architect.*

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The members of the Architectural Club, of Louisville, Ky., are engaged in the preparation of a tentative plan for the improvement of Louisville's river front.

Associations of engineers and other civic organizations are co-operating, and a plan being formulated that will insure a speedy realization of an improvement that will enhance the city's artistic value.

It is announced in the local press that the directors of the San Diego, Cal., exposition have appointed as an advisory board a committee composed as follows: Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, of the architectural firm of Cram, Gooodhue & Ferguson; Mr. John C. Olmstead of the landscape architectural firm of Olmstead Bros., Boston, and Mr. Frank P. Allen, constructing engineer, who acted in a similar capacity for the Alaska Yukon Exposition enterprise.

The artistic success of the forthcoming Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego, in 1915, would seem to be well assured.

** The Washington, D. C., Architectural Club and the other art societies of Washington have united in an appeal to citizens interested in the civic development of the Capital to commence a campaign for the acquisition of the twenty-nine sandstone columns which were recently sold by the Treasury Department to a local contractor.

These columns, formerly in place on one of the facades of the Treasury building, are considered of sufficient architectural importance to warrant their preservation, and if they can be secured it is proposed to utilize them to beautify Patoniac Park.

** The First Conference of architectural, engineering and building and contracting interests ever held has appropriately been selected to open the magnificent New Grand Central Palace, situated on Lexington avenue, from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh streets, New York, on May 6 and continue until May 13.

In the Architecture and Building Show, which is to open this handsome new building, exhibits and demonstrations of natural or manufactured products and supplies, machinery and appliances, and all devices and accessories of the architectural, building, contracting and engineering fields will be made.

A most valuable feature, however, will be the conference, under the auspices of a number of leading professional and technical associations and organizations, in which important problems now confronting architects, engineers and their co-ordinate interests, will be considered, debated and explained by authorities.

** Some discussion is going the rounds among the architects in regard to placing the name of the architect and builder on the corner-stone or on a tablet of prominent office buildings they design and erect. This question may come up before the National Association, and it is pointed out by the advocates that it is important that the name of the architect should be generally known, especially when a building is sold.

** The new officers elected at the nineteenth annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held in Washington, D. C., are as follows: President, Fred R. Babcock, Pittsburg, succeeding Robert W. Higbie, of New York; first vice president, Franklin E. Parker Saginaw, Mich., and second vice president, Nelson L. Walcott, Providence, and E. F. Perry, secretary-treasurer; the Haviland Lumber Co., the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who supply most of the red gum in the New York markets; W. D. McGovern, the Manufacturers' Lumber Co.; A. F. Peal Lumber Co., Rouse & Van Deusen, N. Y., were elected members.

** The following nominations have been made without opposition, and will be voted upon at the thirteenth annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association at the Hotel Astor on April 12 and 13: President, F. C. Caldwell, H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Chicago, Ill.; first vice president, Henry D. Sharpe, Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.; second vice president, W. A. Layman, Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Howard P. Eeells, Bucyrus Co., South Milwaukee, Wis. Councillors for two years, J. H. Schwacke, Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Bermingham, Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.; L. H. Kittredge, Peerless Motor Car Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Van Dervoort, Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co., East Moline, Ill.; A. E. Newton, Prentice Bros. Co., Worcester, Mass.; P. O. Geier, Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Councillor to serve unexpired term, Stevenson Taylor, Quintard Iron Works, New York City.

** The John W. Rapp Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, both manufacturers of hollow metal and metal-covered doors, windows and trim, have combined under the name of the United States Metal Products Company, and have established general offices and show rooms at 203-205 West Fortieth street, New York. The officers are: John W. Rapp, president; H. C. Randall, C. J. Hale and A. J. Connell, vice presidents; E. B. Wire, treasurer, and C. A. Leonardi, secretary. The factory of the John W. Rapp Co., College Point, L. I., covering seven acres, will be continued under the combined management, and the main offices on West Fortieth street will be devoted to sales offices and show rooms.

** The American Foundrymen's Association, American Brass Founders' Association and the Associated Foundry Foremen will hold their annual conventions in Pittsburg, at the Exposition Building, on May 22 to 26, inclusive, 1911, and a general invitation is extended to all those interested.

** That something is being done to make New York more attractive will appear at a show soon to be held in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth street.

The Municipal Art Society will include exhibits by several city departments, such as the Park and Dock, Board of Water Supply, etc.

This year's exhibition is likely to rouse a good deal of discussion among people having strong views for or against the use of public parks and piers by the masses for recreation. For the past decade or so the Municipal Art Society has been laboring to enlist citizens on the side of a sane and comely city; it has helped many good causes which have made New York cleaner, more beautiful, more livable. Among the exhibits are decorations for some of the new public schools.

The president of the Municipal Art Society is Bert Hanson, former Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the secretary is Charles H. Israels, architect.

** The Brooklyn Vault Light Co. has moved its offices and works to 262 Monitor street, near Norman avenue, Brooklyn.

** Madison Square Garden has been sold. Notwithstanding official denials, despite the fact that it was publicly advertised for sale a few weeks ago for $3,500,000, it has been learned on excellent authority that New York's greatest amusement building has been purchased by Henry Corn, a New realty operator.

As the Garden has never paid as an amusement place, it seems an assured fact that the building will soon be torn down and 12 and 16-story office buildings and lofts erected on the site.

Madison Square Garden was erected by a group of New York capitalists, including J. P. Morgan, and was controlled by a corporation, capitalized at $2,000,000.

** The Champion Lumber Company has been incorporated in North Carolina, with a capital of $5,000,000, and has purchased more than 100,000 acres of lands around Canton, N. C., with a mill and railway properties. R. F. Whitmer, of Philadelphia, is president of the company.

**"The Charge of the French Huzzars Against the Austrians at the Battle of the Rivoli," in the Italian campaign, a striking military painting by Henry Chartas, has been placed on exhibition at the Union League. The painting was presented to the Union League by J. Albert Caldwell.

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THIRD NATIONAL CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE

Programme of the Important Convention of City Planning Experts to be Held Here May 15 to 17.

Monday, May 15.

A CITY planning automobile tour of the city for members of the Conference and specially invited guests. His Honor, Mayor John E. Reyburn, will give a luncheon to members of the Conference.

FIRST CONFERENCE SESSION: From 3 to 5 P. M. Address of Welcome, by Mayor John E. Reyburn. Reply, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Frederick Law Olmsted. Paper, *Municipal Real Estate Policies.* Hon. Frederic C. Howe, New York City. Discussion: It is hoped that experts from England, France, and Germany will present the municipal real estate policy of their respective countries.

SECOND CONFERENCE SESSION: From 8 to 10 P. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings, Open Spaces, and Waterways. Chairman, Frank Miles Day, F. A. I. A., Philadelphia. Papers: *The Proper Distribution of Public Buildings.* Mr. Ernest Flagg, F. A. I. A., New York City. *The Location of Public Buildings in Parks and other Public Open Spaces.* Mr. Frank Miles Day, F. A. I. A., Philadelphia.

Tuesday, May 16.

THIRD CONFERENCE SESSION: From 10 to 12 A. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Buildings in Relation to Street and Site. Chairman, Lawrence Veiller, Secretary and Directory, Nat. Housing Association, New York City. Paper: *Buildings in Relation to Street and Site.* Mr. Lawrence Veiller.

FOURTH CONFERENCE SESSION: From 2.30 to 4 P. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Taxation. Chairman, Hon. Lawson Purdy, LL. D., President, Department of Taxes and Assessments, New York City. Paper: *Taxes, Assessments, and Condemnation.* Hon. Lawson Purdy, LL. D. Discussion: Professor Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University; Hon. James Alcorn, City Solicitor, Philadelphia; Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, Boston University; Professor Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago. The University of Pennsylvania will give a tea to the members of the Conference from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FIFTH CONFERENCE SESSION: From 8 to 10 P. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Traction Lines, Railroads, and Docks. Chairman, George E. Hooker, Secretary, Chicago City Club. General Topic: *The Dock Problem.* Papers: Hon. Calvin Tomkins, Dock Commissioner, New York City; Hon. Joseph Hasskarl, Director of Department of Docks and Ferries, Philadelphia; Hon. T. E. Gibbon, President of Dock Commission, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. George C. Sykes, formerly Secretary, Chicago Harbor Commission.

Wednesday, May 17.

SIXTH CONFERENCE SESSION: From 10 to 12 A. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Street Planning. Chairman, Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City. General Topic: *Street Widths and their Subdivision.* Papers: Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, Civic Adviser, Rochester, New York; Mr. John Nolen, Fellow Am. Soc. Landscape Architects, Cambridge, Mass. Discussion: *The Street Surface.* Mr. George W. Tillson, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Highways, Borough of Manhattan, New York. *The Subsurface.* Mr. George S. Webster, Chief Engineer, Philadelphia.

SEVENTH CONFERENCE SESSION: From 3.30 to 5 P. M. Under the direction of the Committee on Legal and Administrative Methods. Chairman, Andrew Wright Crawford, Esq., Assistant City Solicitor, Philadelphia. Paper: *The Principles of a Uniform City Planning Code.* A. W. Crawford, Esq. At eight o'clock the City Club of Philadelphia will give a subscription dinner, at which the members of the Conference will be guests.

Impressions of American Architecture.

The architects of Europe are discovering America. Fritz Waerndorfer, an artist of Vienna, at present sojourning in this city, writes to The Herald his impressions of our skyscrapers, saying:

"I knew them by reproductions and I often heard Americans talk about them on the Continent, but now that I have seen them I must say I am astonished. The buildings are not only wonderful, but they are the grandest, finest works of art! They are not only the grandest art created in our day, but in any age. I cannot repeat often enough the word art in speaking of them.

"No artist has ever put the right thing in the right place better than the architect of the Flatiron Building.

"I have stood before Egyptian temples thinking I would never find anything more beautiful, but now after four weeks in New York I can never pass the Flatiron Building without stopping for a quarter of an hour to enjoy the art of a genius of my time."

J. Ellis Barker, of London, investigating economic and social conditions in America, is quoted by The New York Evening Post to this effect:

"I had no idea that the United States was so beautiful, so advanced, and so imposing a country. I found New York not only the most imposing and the busiest, but also the finest city in the world. The commercial activity and the building activity in New York are infinitely greater than that of London, and I find America imposing, not only by its greatness and economic success, but also by the development of art. . . . I was prepared to condemn the New York skyscrapers, but I find them artistic and very beautiful. I have no hesitation to place the Metropolitan Building architecturally as high as the Cathedral of Cologne."

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ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

The Architect and the Public.

That the general public is gradually coming to a realization of the true relation of an architect to the buildings for the design of which he is responsible there is ample evidence, to which more is added almost daily. One of the most graceful acknowledgments of the architect's services that has been brought to our attention, and one that bears directly upon this subject of credit in the public mind, was recently made by the chairman of a building committee upon the occasion of the dedication of a public building in a neighboring city. Himself a layman, but a man of culture and refinement, he gave expression to the following sentiment during the course of his address:

"It is the misfortune of the architect that his name is not so intimately associated with his creations as is that of other artists. In music the name of the composer quite overshadows the name of the composition. In literature the book and the author are always coupled. But probably not one-half of one per cent. of the residents of this city know now or will remember the names of the architects of this beautiful building. The speaker is sure, however, that the directors, trustees and officers will ever bear in mind the skill, fidelity, zeal and patience shown by the firm of Messrs. ——— in preparing the plans and superintending the erection of this building."

If architects can so conduct their work that upon completion their grateful clients will not only make public acknowledgment of their appreciation, but deplore the fact that credit for their work is not generally accorded the designers of even the more important buildings, it does not seem that the day is far distant when the name of an architect will be as closely associated in the popular mind with the material evidences of his ability as is that of a successful writer or composer under present conditions.—*The American Architect.*

The Tiffany Studios are sending out invitations to a private view of the glass mosaic curtain just completed for the proscenium arch of the Mexican National Theatre. The view will continue until April 15, at Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York.

The City Planning Movement.

Another evidence of recognition of the importance which attaches to the subject of city planning is contained in the recent action of the Philadelphia City Council. That body, acting entirely without precedent, has appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of conducting a municipal exhibit devoted to the subject of city planning. This will be arranged at City Hall during the sessions of the Third National Conference on City Planning, which is scheduled to be held in Philadelphia on May 15, 16 and 17.

The circumstance seems worthy of particular notice. It indicates not only the progressive spirit of Philadelphians as reflected by the action of their representatives in the City Council, but also is conclusive evidence of the growth of the movement to improve both the physical aspect and the practical working features of cities. We hardly realize our own progress until some such radical change from former practice occurs and causes us to take account of our present position as compared with that of but a few years since. Probably there are not many with imaginations sufficiently active to believe that a resolution calling for a municipal appropriation to hold a city planning exhibition would have been even seriously suggested in 1900.—*The American Architect.*

The Lady of the Decoration.

Now we know what ails us. We know why we have nerves. Dr. John Quincy Adams, of the New York Municipal Art Commission, has identified the cause of dissipation, bridge whist, cigarettes and domestic infelicities. The family jar is easily traced back to the jar of infuriating design and irritating color which stands upon the mantelpiece and purports to give an air of refinement to the apartment. The handwriting on the wall which shook the nerves of Belshazzar is not more tormenting than the paper on the wall which confronts a large and unhappy portion of the population.

The cause of our trouble is the Lady of the Decoration. The instruments of torture under which we suffer, or under the malign influence of which we make other people suffer, are the things comprehensively known as bric-a-brac—very properly a foreign name for that which is foreign to American habits and traditions. The simple window shade is not enough and the light and air are obstructed by curtains whose color is at war with that of the wall paper and the cleaning of which is one of the burdens of life. The doorways are obstructed with portieres of ponderous weight and oppressive color. Bow-legged chairs and tables too frail to hold anything occupy so much of the floor space that a great, big, hulking, clumsy man can hardly get around without knocking things over, resulting in tears on one side and objurgations on the other, not infrequently culminating in Reno.

The spinsters and the websters have been left without constant and soothing employment by spinning and weaving in factories. They have turned to fancy work and art for occupation. A woman eminent in the world of sociology lately pointed out that the care of her drawing room ornaments made the life of the modern woman far more laborious than that of her grandmother. Taste is not always born in one, and it can rarely be purchased. Hence, says Dr. Adams, "Furniture, wall paper, bric-a-brac are arranged about the room, it seems, without decorative intent; the mantels are crowded; the color scheme inharmonious. In such confusion the nerves are working mightily to disentangle the mass and to assort the objects. The task is too stupendous and the nerves fail; they break down.

The inevitable result is that the women are excitable and their voices grow strident. The men flee from the overloaded mantel that surmounts the fireside, which should be the emblem of domestic peace. She buries herself in a problem novel; he goes to see a play that he shouldn't. Then they both go to Court and ultimately they go—well, we will leave that to the clergy; what happens on this side is bad enough.

It's the wall paper and the artistic furniture and the row of nightmares across the mantel.—*Philadelphia Record.*

VALUE OF WIRE GLASS.

A report of much interest, as indicating the value of wire glass when used as a fire retardent, has recently been made in connection with a fire which occurred in a lumber yard in St. Louis. It appears that two buildings, one equipped with windows glazed with wire glass set in metal frames, and the other with ordinary window frames and glass, were equally exposed to the fire. Each building was provided with automatic sprinklers. The building in which the windows were protected with wire glass was little damaged, as but three sprinkler heads were opened by the heat on the third floor, and one on the second floor. The wire glass held intact, althought the great heat radiated through it sufficiently to ignite wood more than fifteen inches away from the glass. This incipent blaze was, however, extinguished by the sprinklers. In the building lighted by windows glazed with ordinary glass, 117 sprinkler heads were opened, and while the water from them prevented complete loss of the building or centents from fire, considerable damage resulted from the flood of water poured out by the sprinklers. —San Francisco Architect and Engineer.

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 12, 1911

SPECIAL TOWN PLANNING NUMBER.

Our issue of Wednesday, May 10, will be a special number devoted to the Town Planning Exhibition, to be held in City Hall from May 15 to June 15. This number will be handsomely illustrated, will contain an abundance of exclusive information regarding the general subject of city planning, and will be mailed extensively to architects, city engineers and others interested in the physical development of cities throughout the United States. Advertisers wishing space in this notable special number will insure favorable consideration in the matter of preferred position, etc., by making application for space before the best positions have been taken. To reserve space address The Building News Publishing Company, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Notable Events in Store for Architectural and Structural Philadelphia.

Within the next two months this staid, drab, ultra-conservative old Quaker city of ours is destined to furnish the setting for three of the most important happenings—regarded from the structural and artistic angle—of the present year. First of all there is to open in the galleries of the Academy of the Fine Arts, on April 16, continuing until May 14, one of the largest, most important and most conspicuously representative architectural exhibitions within the history of the craft in this city. This exhibition, which will be given under the joint auspices of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the T-Square Club and the Academy of Fine Arts, will assemble the most notable work, architecturally, of the past twelve months, including, we are advised, a number of the designs submitted in the recent Washington competitions for department buildings, the designs for the Confederate Memorial at Richmond, Va., the distinguished work of Mr. Frank Miles Day at Princeton, and that of Messrs. Cope and Stewardson for Washington University at St. Louis. A feature of this exhibition will be a display of designs covering the California Mission and bungalow types of architecture notable beyond anything heretofore attempted in these branches—and furniture, tapestries, lighting fixtures and other architectural embellishments, such as will merit the attention of persons of taste and refinement.

May 15, 16 and 17, the third annual conference of the City Planning Association, is to convene here, with Secretary of the Interior Fisher presiding and President Taft and a most distinguished assemblage of specialists in municipal development in attendance. Papers of more than passing importance are to be read at this conference dealing with every phase of the subject of the City Beautiful.

Following this conference, opening May 15 and continuing until June 15, there is to be held at the City Hall the most comprehensive exhibition of city plans ever assembled in one collection. Drawings, paintings and models of various kinds from sixty different American cities and many foreign cities, many of these models of the largest, most elaborate and expensive character, are to be shown during this exhibition, enabling the visitor to grasp intelligently not only what Philadelphia, under the stimulus of her commendably aesthetic and progressive chief executive is attempting to do in the direction of beautifying Philadelphia, but what other cities, both here and abroad, are doing or seeking to do in this same broadly scientific field.

No city in the United States will be able, during the next two months, to parallel in importance the events here enumerated. And by way of exciting in structural Philadelphia a stimulus to the right kind of effort in behalf of the spirit of progressiveness involved in this happy conjunction of events The Guide is tempted to here disclose a state secret.

There is a possibility—amounting now almost to a certainty—that June—blessed month of brides and roses—will usher in Philadelphia's first great building and building material show.

Where it will be held, or upon what date, are details not yet arranged. The Guide is, however, able to announce that the project is now being canvassed by men in every sense capable, and that a strong probability exists that such a show will be had here upon a date in June yet to be agreed upon.

Who said Philadelphia was "slow."

"Crawling Under the Tent."

At the latest meeting of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Ad. Club, T. J. Sullivan "brought down the house" in an address overhauling sinners who try to get newspapers to do their advertising free. These people were characterized as "continually crawling under the tent." He cited numerous incidents that had come under his notice during his connection with the newspaper business. They are growing more numerous, he thinks, and ought to be suppressed. The phrase "crawling under the tent" is rather pat to the case—so expressive, indeed, that it will probably last a good while.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Concrete Bins for Coal Storage.

Many factories and large business houses carry a surplus stock of coal for use in case of emergencies. If soft coal is stored there is danger of spontaneous combustion, and such stocks as are apt to be left undisturbed for a considerable time should be stored in fireproof bins. Many fires which have been reported as "cause unknown," says The American Architect, are believed to have been started by spontaneous combustion in coal. The value of reinforced concrete bins for coal storage was forcibly shown recently at Minneapolis, where a fire started in 224 tons of coal stored in the surplus bins of Tibbs, Hutchins & Co., wholesale dealers. The fire burned several days, filling the building with gas. Plumbers sought in vain for a leak in the pipes, but when finally the fireproof door leading to the coal bins was opened the smoke and flames burst out, and it was apparent that the reinforced concrete walls and ceiling had saved the plant from destruction.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less directly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

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The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Announcement is made that the regular April meeting of Philadelphia Chapter, A.I. of A., set for the second Monday has been postponed until April 24th, on which date it will take place at "The Lilacs," West Fairmount Park, University Barge Club.

"The Committee on Public Information have received from the Boston Society of Architects (the Boston Chapter, A. I. A.), a copy of the minutes of their meeting, held on March 7. The following extracts from these minutes are quoted in the belief that they will be of interest to members of the Philadelphia Chapter.

"'Mr. Ralph Adams Cram was appointed a delegate to represent the Society at the Convention of the American Federation of Arts, to be held in Washington in May.

"'The President, in a most eloquent tribute to the late John M. Carrere, spoke of the great loss the profession has sustained in the death of Mr. Carrere, referring particularly to the sympathy, insight and enthusiasm which marked his personality.

"'Mr. Cram expressed his profound respect and admiration for Mr. Carrere's work and his inspiring influence as an architect. His greatness as a splendid, generous, well-rounded, big-hearted man is everywhere recognized and his life will serve as a model to all who survive him.

"'At the conclusion of these tributes of respect the choir sang the Integer Vitae.

"'Mr. C. Grant La Farge, President of the New York Chapter referred to Mr. Carrere as the true type of citizen who could be counted upon at any time to take his part in public service. Mr. LaFarge also gave some reminiscences of the San Francisco Convention. The long journey, he said, gave an opportunity for the men from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle West to become thoroughly acquainted before arrival. The men in a convention are, after all, the convention. The spirit of brotherhood fostered in these gatherings, the understanding of one another's ideals, are factors of immense value to all who participate in the proceedings."

* * *

At the Congress of Technology, to be held in Boston, April 10 and 11, 1911, three papers will be delivered, which will be of particular interest to the architectural profession. These are "Landscape Architecture," by Stephen Child; "The Engineer and Architect Unite," by Luzerne S. Cowles; "Some Phases of Modern Architectural Practice," by Walter H. Kilham.

* * *

"The History of Venetian Painting" is the title of a course to be given in Venice, July 20 to August 23, 1911, by the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania. The importance of this course as a new departure in university work is exceeded only by the enlarged educational opportunity which the subject of the course and its local setting afford. Inquiries respecting the course should be addressed to Professor Albert E. Everett, University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Plans have been filed for a fireproof building to house the architectural library and school of Columbia University. The building is to be known as Avery Hall, and will be located on one of the inner sites of the campus, opposite 118th street. The architectural design will harmonize with the other buildings of colonial type on the campus, and will be 150 feet by 57 feet in dimension, and four stories high, costing $200,000. McKim, Mead & White are the architects.

* * *

A competition is being conducted by the Florham Park Estates for a number of low cost California bungalow type of cottages. This is rather interesting as the competition will be governed by the rules of the American Institute of Architects and Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, and Mr. William E. Lehman, of Newark, N. J., are to act as the judges. A program of the competition may be obtained by addressing J. L. Feibleman & Company, of Newark, N. J.

* * *

Henry Vaughan, of Boston, has been chosen as the architect of the Huntington and Potter chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The chapels will cost $150,000 each.

* * *

Eugene Duquesne, the architect who has been in charge of the restoration of the historical palace at Versailles, and who recently won the Grand Prix at Rome, considered the greatest among all architectural prizes, was a passenger aboard the steamship La Provence, which arrived on Saturday from Havre.

He was met at the pier by H. L. Warren, professor of architecture at Harvard, where the Frenchman is to take the chair of architectural design. He brought with him the designs for the President's palace to be erected in Havana.

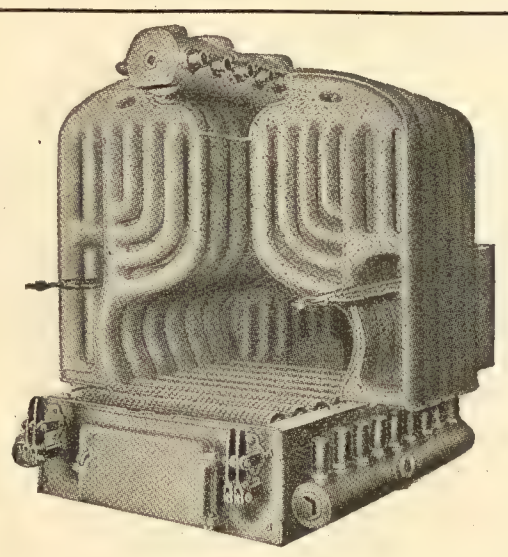
* * *

The American Water Color Society announces its forty-fourth annual exhibition, to open in New York in the Fine Arts Building, on April 27, continuing until May 21. Exhibits will be received at the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, on Friday and Saturday, April 14 and 15, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Original works in water colors, pastels, miniatures, etchings and drawings in black and white other than oil, which have never before been publicly exhibited in the city of New York, are eligible. The jury of selection are Colin Campbell Cooper, C. C. Curran, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner, Jules Guerin, L. Luis Mora, G. Glen Newell, Leonard Ochtman, Henry Reuterdahl, William Ritschel, W. Granville Smith and Cullen Yates. The Hanging Committee is Edward H. Potthast, Gifford Beal and Bruce Crane. The William T. Evans prize of $300 will be awarded for the most meritorious water color in the exhibition painted in this country by an American artist, without limit as to age; the recipient of the prize to be thereafter ineligible.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly too, because Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

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It is a common experience for our office to be called on the 'phone and asked for the business addresses of firms supplying certain lines of material. Wouldn't it seem to be good business policy for these firms to carry an "ad" and thus keep themselves constantly before the consumer? The cost is not great.



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Instantaneous release, easy operation, simple form, strong construction, adaptability to different conditions of service—these are the chief characteristics of the Corbin Anti-Panic Door Fasteners. Direct movements with an absence of friction-causing mechanism are employed and form one of the principal features.

The movement of the bar is horizontal. This gives a decided advantage. At the height at which the bar is placed (waist high for an adult) a horizontal pressure is the one which is naturally brought to bear upon it. A person may fall against the bar, back up against it, or come in contact with it in any other manner, and it yields instantly.

Corbin Anti-Panic Door Fixtures are easily applied. The line, sold by all dealers in Corbin Hardware, embraces the bar type illustrated, lever handle sets, bolts of special construction and adaptions of Corbin hardware for ready-exit use, covering requirements for all appliances. A 56-page catalogue, No. BK 33, describes the different articles. Other Corbin booklets of value and interest to our readers are No. BK 16 Corbin Wrought Hardware, No. BK 17 Corbin Colonial Hardware, No. BK 53 Corbin Princeton Design, and No. BK 80 Corbin Specialties. These will be sent on request by P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

Iron Coal Windows:

Here is a cast iron window frame and sash designed to be built into the foundation wall for the coal bin. In appearance it is just like an ordinary cellar window.

The sash is secured from the outside by a latch and lock and is taken out when coal is put in. You do not have to climb over the coal in the cellar to open or close it.

It is claimed that this is superior to the coal chutes, which are somewhat popular now, both in its appearance, and in its utility, as it admits light and is very strongly made. The size of the opening is 21 by 16 inches. Lugs are provided to anchor the frame into the masonry.

This window is made and sold by the H. W. Covert Company, 164 Duane street, New York City.

Drainage for Store Fronts:

A new feature recently put on the market by J. W. Coulson & Co., Columbus, O., is the Coulson Patent Drainage Sill, which takes care of the condensation on the inside of the store window, or of the moisture occasioned by cleaning them. This runs down into the gutter on the inside and is carried out through the metal tubes, which are placed at intervals.

The gutter is so constructed at the miters that no water can get into the joint causing it to rot.

The miter is cut and fitted at the factory, providing the exact angle to which the glass sets, is given. At these intersections, the ends are held together by an adjusted railboat, which can be tightened up so as to make a tight joint and held together firmly.

The metal covering can be had in polished brass, nickel plated, oxidized copper plated and polished copper, but the polished finishes are recommended in preference to the plated ones.

Pullman Sash Balance:

The Pullman Sash Balance is so constructed that the tension of a spring exactly balances the weight of the sash. The window may be raised and lowered with the greatest facility. The sash will stay wherever it is put, with no more tendency to raise and fall of its own accord than with cord and weight.

Pullman Sash Balances cost practically the same to install as cords and weights. They are very much more durable, for the bronze tape which supports the weight of the sash is practically indestructible.

Manufactured by the Pullman Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

King Plaster of Paris, Cement, Etc.

The firm of J. B. King & Co., 17 State Street, New York city, represented in Philadelphia by Mr. John H. Holmes, with offices in the Master Builders' Exchange, 24 South Seventh Street, manufactures a line of specialties that merits the attention of builders who want a good article and will be satisfied with nothing less. This firm manufactures King's Windsor Cement and Dry Mortar, Calcimied plaster, terra alba, marble dust, marble flour, plaster boards, pulp plaster, "Hillsborough" brand plaster of paris, "Snowflake" brand plaster of paris, asbestos cement, asbestos cement lath mortar and fibrous plaster board. All of these specialties are widely and well known to the trade and are giving satisfaction to patrons who have long been using them. Persons unfamiliar with the King line may obtain descriptive literature, prices, etc., by addressing Mr. John H. Holmes, Philadelphia Manager, at the Master Builders' Exchange, this city. Philadelphians may see a full line of samples by calling on Mr. Holmes in his quarters at the Exchange.

Kanneberg Art Metal:

The Kanneberg Roofing and Ceiling Co., Canton, Ohio, have issued a catalog of particular interest to all engaged in building or remodeling moving-picture theatres or other small amusement places.

This catalog is attractively gotten up, and presents a great assortment of neat and ornamental designs especially made for this purpose. It also describes the "Special Service" offered by this company in equipping amusement places with their patented stamped sheet metal.

This "Special Service" employs exclusively an expert designer, who builds from your suggestions.

They are adding new designs for fronts and proscenium arches, and feel confident that they have the front you need. Their decorative expert is at your service for suggestions. If you have a plan in mind which you wish worked out, let them hear from you.

Huber Cypress Columns:

Mr. Gustav Stickley, the well-known craftsman, states that cypress is the best American wood for all exterior use, such as shingles, timbers, pergolas and mill work subject to weather. Its slight natural oil makes it practically impervious to moisture, so that it does not shrink or swell like other woods, and it is very durable when protected by a coat of oil.

In offering their carefully selected genuine Louisiana red cypress porch columns, the Huber Builders' Material Co., 45-49 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., claim they are manufacturing and selling a column which will give perfect satisfaction. They state that they "air-dry" their lumber for at least one year, eliminating the danger of contraction and expansion. It is this expansion and contraction that cause solid or other columns to sometimes split or open up badly at the joints. The Huber cypress colonial columns are built under the wooden dowel system. The Huber cypress columns have special construction features in the staves, and waterproof glue is used. The smooth satin finish found only in Huber columns is obtained by a method distinctively belonging to the manufacturer of this line of columns. These columns are primed with pure white lead and linseed oil, insuring protection from the weather and making the best possible foundation for further painting.

Willis Skylight:

"Willis" Skylights are what you have been looking for. Every one is shipped with a guarantee against defects as to workmanship and material. It may be of interest to know that each skylight is first set up in the shops of the Willis Mfg. Co., and then knocked down for shipment. This materially reduces freight charges and insures safe delivery. They can be erected with a minimum amount of labor, inasmuch as a hammer and screw driver are the only tools required. Not even solder is necessary. This fact will appeal especially to the carpenter contractor. When erected, Willis Skylights are claimed to be absolutely watertight without setting glass in putty. The Willis Manufacturing Company, Galesburg, Ill., have specialized in skylight construction for many years, and consequently are skylight experts, and they would be more than pleased to advise regarding this line of work.

Dome Construction:

Dome construction is an art in itself apart from ordinary building. Usually when anything of this sort is projected the R. Guastavius Company, of New York City, is consulted, the rare, delicate and little understood art of building these being the concern's specialty. The dome of the church of St. Francis de Sales and of the Girard Trust Company are samples in this city of the work of the Guastavius Company. It is not an exaggeration to say that in dome construction this concern has no American rivals.

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RESIDENCE, AT SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA

Architect
H. G. McMurtrie
Philadelphia

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

In a handsome booklet, done in color-type, showing the possibilities of building artistic fireplaces of tapestry brick in residences, hotels, clubs and apartments, Fiske & Co. announce their intention of devoting five rooms in their new offices, 40 West Thirty-second street, New York City, to a display of tapestry brick. The displays will be arranged according to subject, so that architects desiring to study special effects for interior ornamental brick work, may see them as they appear completed. A local exhibit covering the same highly-artistic medium is to be seen at the offices of Mr. S. B. Dobbs, Philadelphia representative of Fiske & Co., in the Bailey Building, this city.

The trade has recently been circularized by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, which is putting on the market a slotted steel insert for installation in concrete when being poured for the purpose of attaching shaft hangers, sprinkler systems, fixtures, etc. The 'Truss-Con" pressed steel spotted insert is made of one piece of metal, and is so arranged as to allow a wide variation for adjustment in the location of the shaft hangers. Further information may be obtained regarding this novelty by addressing the company at Detroit, Mich.

J. M. & L. A. Osborn Co., Cleveland, O., have ready for distribution a new catalog, which will be in sections, covering tinners' tools and supplies. The company announces that this catalogue will be the most complete ever issued by any sheet metal house. This book will be sent to those interested upon request.

Co-Operative Foundry Co., Rochester, N. Y., has issued catalogue No. 6, illustrating and describing "Bermuda," "Ajax" and "Empire" Warm Air and Combination Furnaces.

Wire Eaves Trough Hangers are illustrated and described on a leaflet issued by the Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Eriez Stove and Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., has issued catalogue No. 8, illustrating and describing Eriez Gas Ranges, Junior Cookers, Water Heaters, and "Utility" Hot Plates.

Readers of The Builders' Guide will be interested in two booklets issued recently by Sargent & Co., 1149 Leonard street, New York. One of these booklets illustrates and describes Sargent's designs in artistic hardware. Builders should send for a copy of this book, as it illustrates a line that is complete. The second booklet illustrates some pieces of hardware designed especially for colonial houses. Hardware trimmings for sideboards, dressers, bookcases, etc., are also shown, and a full line of glass door knobs, which will appeal strongly to home builders.

The Cortright Metal Shingle Advocate is out for April, and as usual it begins the new volume with a new and very attractive cover design. This little publication issued by the Cortright Metal Roofing Co., of Philadelphia, is devoted to roofing and roofing interests.

It is sent free to any of our subscribers interested in these subjects who will take

There are three general characteristics that stand out prominently in connection with modern builders' hardware.

These are: first, the development of design—it is only of recent years that builders' hardware manufacturers of knobs and escutcheons, have made their goods conform in style to the various schools of design; second, the rapid development of wrought goods, which in many lines are superseding the old cast patterns; and third, the evolution of master key systems, and their adaptation to residences.

BUILDING BRICK ASSOCIATION.

The next convention will be held in Chicago in February, 1912, when a Brick Show will also be held. The following are the officers and directors of the association chosen at the recent Louisville Convention:

Officers—R. L. Queisser, president the Queisser-Bliss Co., president, Cleveland; Ralph Simpkins, vice-president the Hydraulic Press Brick Co., vice-president, St. Louis; J. Parker B. Fiske, secretary-treasurer, New York.

Board of Directors—J. M. Adams, E. J. Burke, F. W. Butterworth, J. Howard Chambers, W. E. Dunwody, R. G. Eisenhart, E. A. Fisher, Parker Fiske, S. M. Gould, William Hanley, Charles J. Henderson, W. M. Hodges, E. L. Ives, H. J. Jova, L. G. Kilbourne, H. C. Kleymeyer, S. C. Martin, T. C. Moulding, R. L. Queisser, Arthur D. Rogers, Eb. Rogers, John W. Sibley, W. Siwart Smith, Ralph Simpkins, W. J. Snyder, R. E. Sunderland, C. B. VerNooy.

** At a conference of the leading civic associations of New York City held recently in the offices of the Municipal Art Society, 119 East Nineteenth street, hearty indorsement was given to Assembly Bill No. 388, introduced by the Hon. Moritz Graubard, which purposes to raise the assessment on all property used for the purpose of public advertising. It is proposed to add from one-tenth of one per cent. to the assessed valuation of the property displaying the billboard in first-class cities to one-fifteenth of one per cent. in second-class cities and $10 per square foot for the signboard space occupied elsewhere.

The meeting was called at the instigation of the Advertising Committee of the Municipal Art Society of which Charles H. Israels is the chairman.

** Another building which the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. has supplied is the Cohan Theatre, Forty-fourth street and Times square, New York, of which George Keister was the architect. This structure has been the cynosure of lovers of high-class architecture. It is said to be a most remarkable achievement in architectural terra cotta construction.

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE wants a good, responsible, honorably-connected man in every city of any consequence this side of the Mississippi River to act as a subscription agent for it. To men of the right type we are prepared to guarantee exclusive territory and the most liberal terms. Address, with references, experience, etc., THE BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 8th day of May, 1911, and then opened for the installation of conduit and wiring and lighting system in the reconstruction of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House building, at RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Richmond, Va., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 18,513.

Real Estate Transfers.

Summary for week ending April 8, 1911:

Number of transfers	551
Amount of transfers	$1,772,008.72
Cash consideration	539,112.00
Ground rent consideration	2,801.75
Which, on a 6 per cent. basis, amounts to	46,695.84
Mortgage consideration	1,232,896.72

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Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Mitchell & Clement.
2 and 4 S. Hicks st., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
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Cement Colors.
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Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern,
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Contract Bonds.
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North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
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421 Chestnut st., Phila.
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Fritz & La Rue,
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Bartlett & Co.,
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Gas and Gas Appliances.
United Gas Improvement Co.,
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H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Phila. Steam Heating Co.,
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Insurance Companies (Fire).
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403 Walnut st., Phila.
Durban & Co., Local Reps.
The Mechanics' Insurance Co. of Pa.,
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Interior Woodwork.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.
Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, Perry Bldg., Phila.

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Samuel H. French & Co.,
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Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
Woodman, 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

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Fritz & La Rue,
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Phila. Steam Heating Co.,
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Lyon & Armor, 124 N. 7th st., Phila.

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Room Mouldings and Plate Rails.
Benj. B. Funston & Co.,
146 N. 10th st., Phila.

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 16. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
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Vol. XXVI. No. 16. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Hospital (add.), Broad and Wolf streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 79 by 18 feet and 60 by 18 feet. Architects taking revised bids, due April 19th. The fololwing are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Warehouse, Eleventh and Buttonwood streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, F. Hughes Co., Eleventh and Buttonwood streets. Brick, five stories, 50 by 80 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street, are figuring.

Alts. for Flats, 1704-06-08-10 Norris street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Residences (10), Merion, Pa. Architect, Stanford D. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owner, name withheld. Stone, plaster and hollow tile, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids. W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street, are figuring.

Mill House, Stable, etc., Allentown, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Neuweiler & Son, Allentown, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, five stories. Plans about completed. Owners will soon be ready for bids.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, George Sullivan, care Roger, Brown & Co., Pennsylvania Building. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 30 by 70 feet. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Thompson and Darien streets. Architect, H. J. Blauvelt, Mariner and Merchant Building. Owner, Walter T. Bradley Co., Ninth and Girard avenue Brick (concrete floors), two stories, 40 by 50 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due April 19. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. E. & A L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Geo. F. Pawling & Co., 260 North Broad street.

Saloon, Fifty-ninth and Market streets. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. G. Dasch, 920 Market street. Brick, three stories. Architect taking bids due April 20. John McKenna & Son, 213 North Tenth street, are figuring.

Library Building, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, E. L. Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York city. Owner, Borough of Ridney Park Stone, one-story. Owners taking bids due April 28th. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Girls' High School, Ninetenth and Wood streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch stret. Owners, Girls' Catholic High School. Stone, terra cotta and concrete, three stories, 73 by 186 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due April 26. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; B. Ketcham & Son, 1029 Brown street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Fennock, Land Title Building; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building, Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; Thos. Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street, $100,000. Architects, Jno. D. Allen & Co., Denckla Building. Owners, company, care of William Freihofer, president, Twenty-third and Master streets. Brick, concrete and steel, one-story, 105 by 205 feet. Architects taking revised bids due April 18th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Hospital, Seventh and Lombard streets. Architects, Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West Forty-third street, New York City. Owners, The Henry Phipps Institute. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, four stories, 132 by 97 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. The Pittsburg Building Co., 787 Fifth avenue, New York City, is taking bids on general contract due April 22. Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Residence, Spring Mill, Pa. Architects H. B. Custer and H. C. Wise, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Albert A. Garthwaite, care of architects. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 63 by 36 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due April 21. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Shoffner Bros., Norristown, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; A. H. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; John Heavener, Conshohocken, Pa.

Church, Bridgeton, N. J., $50,000. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, Immaculate Conception R. C. Church. Stone and brick, one-story. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Club House (alt. and add.), Princeton, N. J. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, The Quadrangle Club, Princeton, N. J. Stone and frame, two stories, 49 by 23 feet. Architecs taking bids due April 24. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor sreet; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Wm. R. Matthews, Princeon, N. J.; S. H. Stillwell, Princeton, N. J.; Charles W. Kafer, Trenton, N. J.

Manse, Chester, Pa., $12,0000. Architects, Price & McLenahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Grace Presbyterian Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, two stories. Architects taking bids due April 19. The following are fifuring: H. L. Morris, J. I. Taylor, T. Oliver, W. N. Ward, Amos Sheaff, Wm. Provost, all of Chester, Pa.

Factory, Allen, Palmer and Beach streets. Engineer, N. M. Loney, 447 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Owners, American Can Co., 447 West Fourteenth street, New oYrk City. Brick and concrete, five stories, 346 by 83 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due April 29. The folowing are figuring: Wm. Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Publishing Building, Seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, W. B. Saunders Co. Brick and concrete, seven stories, 58 by 87 fee, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Archiect taking bids due April 25. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Church (alt. and add.), Coatesville, Pa. Architect, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, St. Cecelia R. C. Church, Coatesville, Pa. Sone, one-story. Consists of new tower and alterations and additions. Plans in progress.

Alt. and Add. to Building, 1028 Chestnut street, $25,000. Architects, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owner, George

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S. Graham, Crozer Building. Brick and concrete, 20 by 64 feet, five stories, slag roof. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking revised sub-bids due in a few days.

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Alt. and Add. to Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architect, R. L. Perot, 27 South Seventeenth street. Owner, Mr. Lummot du Pont, Wilmington, Del. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 53 by 25 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids due April 20. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Alt. and Add. to Building for Garage, 3223 Chestnut street. Architect private plans. Owner, Thomas J. Cunningham, 3321 Chestnut street. Brick, one-story, 25 by 154 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Hospital (alts.), Eighteenth and Lombard streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Polyclinic Hospital, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due April 22. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; John Duncan, 920 Walnut street.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $12,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, C. H. Diffenderfer, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. L. Baily, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 50 by 46 feet. Architects taking bids due April 21. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Geo. I. Croll, Radnor, Pa.

Bungalow, Pocono Lake, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Thomas Raeburn White, West End Trust Building. Stone and frame, two stories, 45 by 45 feet. Plans in progress.

Alts. for Apartments, 821 North Broad street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories. Architect has received bids.

Club House (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, Henry Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owners, Knights of Columbus, Camden, N. J. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $15,000. Architect, Charles B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Stable, Ninth and Sedgley avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Penna. Globe Gas Light Co. (U. G. I.), Broad and Arch streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 32 by 92 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due April 26. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Factory, Northeast corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, M. A. Matz, 310 North Orianna street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 66 by 42 feet, slag roof. Architects taking revised bids due April 20. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Samuel J. Rea, 1608 Fairmount avenue.

Residence, Washington, D. C. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, E. B. Rosa, Washington, D. C. Brick and rough cast, three stories, 32 by 55 feet Architects taking bids due April 20. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Garage, 124 West Walnut Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Paul E. Sutro, on premises. Stone, one-story, 21 by 24 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids due April 18. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; J. H. Walters, 168 East Walnut lane.

Factory, Franklin and Callowhill streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, A. J. Luberg, 332 North Franklin street. Brick, one-story, 52 by 40 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, 606 to 616 Cherry street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, J. Edwards & Co., 610 Cherry street. Concrete, eight stories, 88 by 124 feet, slag roof. Architects taking approximate bids. Geo. F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street, and Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, are figuring.

Hospital Buildings, Cincinnati, Ohio, $2,000,000. Architects, Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, O. Owners, City of Cincinnati, Dr. Louis Schwab, President of Commission. Brick, stone, concrete and steel, one, two and three stories. Consists of a group of 18 buildings. Owners taking bids due May 10, J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring. Plans can be obtained from the architects on receipt of a certified check for $25.00.

Apartments (alts.), 1919 Arch street. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Edward Snader, care of architects. Brick and stone, four stories. Revised plans in progress.

Residence (Remodeling), Central City. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Stores and Flats (7), Sixtieth and Walnut streets. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Leon Braker, 226 South Fourth street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Howard Butcher, 421 Chestnut street. Brick, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Henry M. McAdoo, 265 South Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia. Stone and stucco, three stories, 45 by 60 feet. Architect taking bids due April 21. The following are figuring: Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Wm. C. Evens, Ambler, Pa.; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, Pa.; Morrow Johnson, Union and Cheltenham avenue, Oak Lane, Pa.

Garage, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner,

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Howard W. White, Oak Lane, Pa. Stucco, 1½ stories, 15 by 20 feet. Architect taking bids due April 18. The following are figuring: Morrow & Johnson, Union and Cheltenham avenues, Oak Lane, Pa.; Stitzer Engineering Co., 1201 Chestnut street; Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, Pa.; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Residence, Big Stone Gap, Va., $50,000. Architect. George H. Gray, Louisville, Ky. Owner, Mrs. Fritzi Scheff Fox, New York City. Stucco, 2½ stories, 78 by 53 feet; hot air heat: Architect taking bids. Plowman Construction Co., 1001 Chestnut street.

Publishing Building, South Washington Square, Philadelphia. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, The Farm Journal, Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1024 Race street. Brick and reinforced concrete, five stories, 28 by 100 feet. Plans in progress.

Dormitory, Williamson Station, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, The Williamson School, Media, Pa. Brick, three stories, 40 by 140 feet. Plans in progress.

Association Building, Fifteenth and Cherry streets. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Young Friends' Association, on premises. Brick, three stories. Consists of new interior alterations. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Show Rooms (4), N. W. corner Broad and North streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, 31 North Tenth street. Brick and concrete, one story. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co.. Crozer Bldg.

Factory ,add.), 452 York avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Walter P. Miller, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Ambrose Beck, 136 North Thirteenth street.

School, East Orange, N. J., $86,000. Architects, Gilbert & Betelle, Newark, N. J. Owners, School Board of East Orange, N. J. Brick and concrete, three stories, 152 by 90 feet. Contract awarded to Abel Bottoms & Son, 41 South Fifteenth street.

Superintendent's Cottage, Meadowbrook, Pa. Architects, Brocke & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Seybert Institute, 1506 Arch street. Stone, three stories, 47 by 31 feet. Contract awarded to S. M. Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.

Residence, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Carrol P. Bassett, care Architect. Stone, frame and hollow tile, three stories, 66 by 40 feet. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Dormitory (add.), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets, $80,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, four stories. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 729 Sansom street, $7500. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Joseph B. Bechtel & Co., 725 Sansom street. Brick, three stories, 22 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Residences (2), Haverford, Pa., $50,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, N. E. corner Fifteenth and Walnut sts. Owner, A. A. Hirst, 211 South Sixth street. Stone and stucco, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.

Post Office, Big Stone Gap, Va., $90,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone and steel, fireproof, two stories. Contract awarded to Plowman Construction Co., 1001 Chestnut street.

Garage and Alt. to Warehouse, 2730-34 North Broad street, $7500. Architect, private plans. Owners, Haney White Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 50 by 150 feet. Contract awarded to Harry Brocklehurst, 512 West Norris street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Boardman, Ohio. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Frank Hitchcock, Boardman, Ohio. Contract awarded to Heller Bros. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Residence and Garage, Wynnefield, Pa. Architect, E. D. Salter, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues. Owner, J. Henry R. Acker, Penn Square Bldg. Stone, 2½ stories, 40 by 46 feet. Contract awarded to William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Residence, Wynnefield, Pa. Architect, E. D. Salter, Wynnefield and Parkside avenues. Owner, T. Durbin Acker, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Factory, Nineteenth and Alelgheny avenue, $200,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Electric Storage Battery Co., on premises. Concrete, six stories, 115 by 300 feet. Contract awarded to John G. Brown, Witherspoon Bldg.

Factory, Newark, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street, Owners, Paraffine & Parchment Paper Co., Newark, N. J. Brick and concrete, one story, 175 by 75 feet. Contract awarded to United Fireproofing Co., 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rydal, Pa., $5000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. Jas. Bayard, 105 E. Johnson street, Germantown. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residence, Ventnor, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, tSephen Girard Bldg. Owner, Charles J. Mayer, President Electric Service Supplies Co., Seventeenth and Cambria streets. Brick, hollow tile and rough cast, 2½ stories, 48 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.

Hotel, Seventh and Penn streets, Pittsburg, Pa., $1,000,000. Architect, W. Albert Swasey, 47 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City. Owners, Penn Ave. Real Estate Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, 12 stories. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Hospital (add.), Chester, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa. Brick, stone trimmings, two stories. Contract awarded to Wm. Provost, Chester Pa.

Residence and Studio, Scarsdale, N. Y., $7000. Architect, Horace W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Miss Helen Simpson, care architect. Frame and stucco, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to C. F. Richards, White Plains, N. Y.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Antonio Marani (O), 748 South Seventh street. Cost, $4500. (1) Store and dwelling, three stories, 20 x 45 feet. Seventh and Fitzwater streets.

Mrs. E. H. Brittain (O), 5218 North Second street. A. Raistrick (C), 3018 North Fourth street. Cost, $4000. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 41 feet. Fairhill and Rascomb streets.

Philadelphia Towel Supply Co. (O), 1012 Callowhill street. Cost, $4000. Laundry, two stories, concrete, 20 x 58 feet, brick. 1014 Callowhill street.

Stall Bros. (O), 1619 Allengrove avenue. Stoll Bros. (C), 1619 Allengrove avenue. Cost, $40,000. (20) Two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 40 feet. Lescher and Bridge streets.

Haney White Co. (O), Broad and Somerset streets. H. Brockelhurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $4000. One-story, 50 x 150 feet. Brick Mfg.

The Fritz Co. (O), Ontario & Brahat (C). Cost, $5000. One-story factory, 50 x 60 feet. Brick.

G. W. Young (O), 2316 South Broad street. Cost, $65,000. (54) two-story brick dwellings, 41 x 43 feet. Front and Free streets.

David McKibbin (O), 2900 Frankford

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avenue. Cost, $25,800. (17) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 50 feet. 103 to 133 North Lippincott street.

Mrs. A. M. Brown (O), 4038 North Fifth street. Frank Supplee (C), 5428 North Fifth street. Cost, $5400. (3) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 38 feet. Third and Clarkson avenue.

The Realty Const. Co. (O), 11 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $88,900. (17) Three-story brick dwellings. Fiftieth and Pine streets.

Williams Bros. Co. (O), Aramingo and Cumberland avenue. George Kessler (C), Drexel Bldg. Cost, $2500. Six-story concrete building, 62 x 99 feet. Boston avenue and Edgemont avenue.

Philander Baugh (O), 103 North Duval street. Cost, $425. Jefferson and Duval streets.

George S. Graham (O), West End Trust Bldg. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, $23,000. (4) Two-story concrete, 20 x 57 feet. 1028 Chestnut street.

M. Sussman (O), 329 Market street. M. J. Lazaroff (C), 5418 South Fourth street. Cost, $4500. (2) Three-story brick dwellings, 14 x 48 feet. 402-404 South street. Cost, $4500. 404½ South street, three-story dwelling.

G. Branagan (O), 537 Erie avenue. Cost, $2800. 1 store and dwelling, 16 x 34 feet. Two-story. Franklin and Tacony streets.

John W. Mortimer (O), 3024 E street. Cost, $3000. (2) one-story brick dwellings, 16 x 33 feet. A and Tioga streets.

Ramsey Bros. (O), 5932 Catharine street. Cost, $67,600. (24) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 54 feet. Sixtieth and Washington avenue.

Thomas J. Burns (O), 5952 Germantown avenue. Fred. Elvidge (C), 5952 Germantown avenue. Cost, $10,000. (2) Three-story dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. Queen street.

William M. France (O), 4437 Frankford avenue. Cost, $22,000. (4) Stores and dwellings, 22 by 20 feet. 4610-16 Frankford avenue.

Howard Snowden, Wayne and Wyoming avenues. Cost, $21,900. (6) Two-story dwellings, 16 x 56 feet.

Smith Larghead (O), 3081 West Susquehanna avenue. Cost, $10,800. (6) Two-story stores and dwellings, 15 x 37 feet. Fifteenth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $10,800. (6) 15 x 37 feet. Fifteenth and Hunting Park avenue.

Fred. Sabin (O), 5507 Spruce street. Cost, $26,500. (7) Two-story stores and dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. Fifty-sixth and Pine streets.

George W. Henshow, Jr. (O), 635 West Johnson street. Cost, $6000. (3) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet. Johnson street, west of Wissahickon avenue.

A. R. Smith & Bro. (O), Fifteenth and Medary streets. Cost, $5000. (1) Three-story dwelling, 36 x 23 feet. Store.

Alexander Bros. (O), 412 North Third street. George F. Pawling & Co. (C), Broad and Vine streets. Cost, $55,000. Factory, three-story, 37 x 70 feet; 71 x 108 feet. 414-416 North Third street.

Henry Higgenstaller (O), 3608 Tyson street. Lewis Deitrich (C), 3108 Higbee street. Cost, $3700. (2) Three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 36 feet. Longshore street, east of Erdrich street.

Louis J. Kolb (O), Tenth and Reed streets. H. C. Rea Co (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $22,000. Brick dwelling, two stories, 21 x 31 feet. School lane and Wissahickon avenue.

Mrs. Joseph J. Schnitzins (O), Rittenhouse and Germantown avenue. William C. Wright (C), 22 Harvey street. Cost, $6300. Brick, two stories, 40 x 68 feet. Store. Germantown and Rittenhouse street.

B. Hipwork (O), 1115 Herbert street. George R. Osborne (C), 5017 Willow street. Cost, $5975. (2) Two-story dwellings, 16 x 38 feet. 1117-19-21 Herbert street.

R. De Nubile (O), 719 Fitzwater street. Alfonso Valerano (C), 727 South Reese street. Cost, $3000. (2) Three-story dwellings, 16 x 28 feet. 716-18 Pemberton street.

J. C. Buskolder (O), 5918 North Ninth street. Cost, $2000. (1) Dwelling, two-story, 16 x 44 feet. Tenth and Slompla streets.

John Jameson (O), 2581 East Huntingdon streets. Cost, $1500. (1) Dwelling, two-story, 18 x 26 feet, brick. 2612 Letterley street.

Sol. H. Kohen (O), Tacony and Madison avenue. E. T. Bender (C), 6017 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $2250. (2) One-story stores, 16 x 30 feet. State road and Madison avenue.

W. R. Bricker (O), 500 Land Title Bldg. G. M. Bricker (C), 500 Land Title Bldg. Cost, $3000. (6) Two-story brick stores and dwellings, 20 x 60 feet. Sansom and Markoe streets.

Barrett Mfg. Co. (O), Land Title Bldg. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $2600. Vault, 46 x 15 feet and 31 x 23 feet, 1 story. Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-sixth street.

J. Hilmberg (O), Brewster avenue. E. G. Burwell (C), 2327 Ellsworth street. Cost, $2200. (1) Dwelling, two-story, 16 x 40 feet. Forty-eighth and Brewster avenue.

Alterations and Additions

David Cushner (O), 527 South Second street. Joseph D. Ogden (C), 2329 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 1155 South Eighteenth street.

Archdiocese of Philadelphia (O), Logan square. D. W. O. Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2528 Palter street.

Church of the Visitation (O), Lehigh avenue and Third street. D. W. O. Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $7500. Convent, 158-160 East Huntingdon street.

Frank H. Moss (O), City Line and Belmont avenue. J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 South Penn square. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

German Hospital (O), Corinthian and Girard avenue. The Roebling Construction Co. (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $6000. Home.

Hospkins & Milgram (O), 1513 North Seventh street. S. Gashner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, $1125. Store and dwelling, 23 to 38 South Seventh street.

Right Rev. Archbishop Ryan (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. Mundy Paving Co., 211 South Ninth street. Cost, $15,800. Home, Twenty-ninth and Allegheny avenue.

William Heckert (O), Fifteenth and Snyder avenue. George Maas (C), 6111 Walnut street. Cost, $450. Saloon.

Gulf Refining Co. (O), Gibson Point. A. R. Raff (C), 1636 Thompson street. Cost, $2000. Garage, Fifty-eighth and Baltimore avenue.

Mrs. Edwards (O), 1514 Green street. Harry R. Rust (C), 828 Filbert street. Cost, $2200. Dwelling, 1514 Green street.

N. Myers (O), 1500 Vine street. H. Rensswick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 1418 Vine street.

J. Wapp (O), 4510 Ashburn street. Chris Gerskip (C), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $600. Dwellings.

Finance Co. of Pennsylvania (O), 424 Chestnut street. Harry R. Rust (C), 828 Filbert street. Cost, $500. Business, Eighth and Market streets.

P. N. Balder (O), 4823 Woodland avenue. Smith & Smith, Inc. (C), 4902 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

C. R. Stotesbury (O), 6362 Sherwood avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $1300. Dwelling.

Satoloff & Leurtzsky (O), 316 Federal street. S. Galstone & Bro. (C), 239 Greenwich street. Cost, $1000. Store, Twenty-sixth and Strawberry streets.

Windsor Real Estate Co., 1227 Filbert street. P. Gormly Co. (C), 155 North Tenth street. Cost, $1000. Store under hotel.

P. W. Maxwell (O), Roxborough and Tower avenue. Walter Smith (C), 4115 Manayunk avenue. Cost, $550. Dwelling.

Mrs. J. H. McCann (O), 1746 North Eleventh street. J. M. McCann (C), 1746 North Eleventh street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling, 1104 Montgomery avenue.

M. F. Delaney (O), 5222 Race street. Housekeeper & Stone (C), 1216 North Sixtieth street. Cost, $6000. Dwelling, 40-42 North Fifty-second street.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, $500. Signal tower, Wayne avenue. Cost, $500. Signal tower, Nicetown.

J. Scott Gan (O), Fifteenth and Ritner streets. John Chasman (C), 1026 Mountain street. Cost, $1300. Dwelling, Fifteenth and Ritner street.

Charles Gehring (O), 367 Martin street. Charles J. Thompson (C), Manayunk. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Charles T. Morris (O), 623 Market street. Carey & Reed (C), 426 Perry Building. Cost, $24,000. Mfg., 633-5-7 Arch street.

A. Shaffer (O), 1218 Chestnut street. J. Noogman (C), 720 Morris street. Cost, $590. Store and dwelling.

H. H. Yearick (O), 1845 North Tenth street. P. R. Clark (C), 1917 Callowhill street. Cost, $400. Stable, cost, $845.

Peter Woll, Jr. (O), Tenth avenue and City Line. Ed. Gambey (C), City Line avenue. Cost, $350. Dwelling.

John Blood & Bro. (O), Allegheny avenue and Janney street. Rimer & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, $500. Mfg.

F. T. H. Railway (O), Tacony, The Chas. McCaul Co. (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $4000. Carbarn, State road and Robbins street.

E. Sibert (O), Howard and Cambria streets. Bushnell Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

John T. Flues (O), 104 West Susquehanna avenue. J. M. Hoeppl (C), 2016 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $400. Baking oven, 102 West Susquehanna avenue.

J. M. Cassell & Son (O), 2717 North Twelfth street. Cost, $1500. Garage and office, Park avenue and Ontario street.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brilliant Mfg. Co. (C), 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, $1280. Store.

Philadelphia Country Club (O), Bala, Pa. William H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, $2400. Club, Falls and Monument roads.

M. Sussman (O), 329 Market street. W. J. Lazaroff (C), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 609 Leithgow street.

C. H. Schermerhorn (O), 41-43 South Fifty-second street. W. W. Kline (C), 2543 North Carlisle street. Cost, $750. Moving picture.

White Rock Baptist Church (O), York road and City Line. Cost, $3000. Add. to church, 705-10 North Forty-fifth street.

Charles Foster (O), 716 Sansom street. Smith Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $800. Store, 136 North Twelfth street.

Philadelphia Brewing Co. (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. Cost, $2000. Dwelling and saloon, Kensington avenue and Madison street.

D. Di Deleppa (O), 4848 Lancaster avenue. F. Palambo (C), 717 Christian street. Cost, $880. Store and dwelling.

William Brynant (O), Tenth and Washington avenue. Specialty Engineering Co. (C), Emerald and Cornwall street. Cost, $3000. Coal pocket.

Mrs. Roberta M. Levis (O), Twenty-second and Sansom streets. J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 South Penn square. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. (O), Greenwich Point. Cost, $18,000. Furnaces, Shunk and Oregon streets.

H. O. Wilbur (O), 231 North Third street. Turner Forman Co. (C), 1314 Arch street. Cost, $730. Mfg. 231 North Third street.

Fred Fischer (O), 2824 Frankford avenue. William E. Stone & Son (C), 2069 Dauphin street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

R. H. Wolf (O), 345 East Sherwood street. F. W. Allison & Co. (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $785. Dwelling.

E. T. Stotesbury (O), 255 Tulpehocken street. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 West Phil-Ellena street. Cost, $700. Stable.

Mrs. V. Stewart (O), Second and Locust streets. Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, $3780. Saloon, Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

J. W. Algo (O), Providence, R. I. William N. Thompson (C), 1529 Filbert street. Cost, $1000. Garage, 1740 Ludlow street.

Mrs. W. L. McLean (O), Queen lane. J. Morris Daniels (C), 25 South Juniper street. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, Queen and Wissahickon streets.

John B. Joslin (O), Abington and Germantown avenues. H. Fouler (C), 7821 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1280. Dwelling, 208 Evergreen avenue.

Haney White (O), Broad and Somerset streets. H. Brockelhurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $3500. Mfg. 2730 North Broad street.

George Ray (O), 2314 North Twenty-fifth street. E. Rieben (C), 2632 North Cumberland street. Cost, $725. Wagon shed. 2423 West York street.

LIFE OF METAL LATHING.

The question is often asked: "How long will metal lathing last under the ordinary conditions and in ordinary building?" This is hard to answer, inasmuch as a great deal depends upon the quality of the material that constitutes the fabric, the process of manufacture, and the method of applying the plaster.

For three-quarters or a century prior to the last decade, a wire lathing was quite extensively used in the construction of high-class structures in Europe and America, especially in the United States. These structures have been replaced since by large and more modern buildings, and in the process of demolition it has been found that this wire meshing was in apparently as good a state after thirty or forty years, as when installed.

A couple of years ago the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Broadway, New York, was demolished to make room for a commercial structure, and the wire lathing there was found in as good a state of preservation as when installed, fifty years previous. A year or so previous to this, the Boston Theatre, then one of the oldest buildings of its kind in the United States, was demolished, and the wire lathing there was found in excellent shape. Now, why was this lathing practically imperishable in these buildings? The reason is that the strands of the mesh were thoroughly imbedded in the plaster slab. That is the solution of the whole problem: Metal lathing, properly protected from rust before installation by a coat of paint, or, preferably, of zinc or galvanizing, that is thoroughly imbedded in the plaster, will outlast any building in which it is used.

This wire mesh was exclusively used in the United States until about twenty years ago, but the consumption was naturally curtailed by the comparatively excessive cost over wooden lathing, until ingenuity conceived the idea of manufacturing what appeared to be a wire mesh out of high-class sheet steel. This was the birth of expanded metals, which has revolutionized lathing and plastering in recent years, and made possible the erection of thin fireproof partitions, suspended ceilings, and a thousand and one utilities, where heretofore they had been great problems.

Great care should be exercised, however, in selecting the quality of the lathing. If circumstances will permit it, galvanized lathing should be specified in all cases, more especially in Western Canada, where wood fibres and gypsum plasters are used.

Mr. E. D. Hofeller, of Buffalo (manager of the Roebling Construction Co.), who has probably had as much experience in fireproof construction as any man in America, asserts that any metal lathing, the strands of which are less than 28 B. W. G. in thickness, is not fireproof, and this statement is worthy of consideration. If the architect and builder will keep before them the foregoing facts, they can specify metal lathing with every assurance of satisfaction and success.—Canadian Contract Record.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

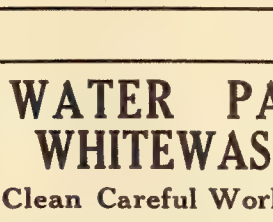
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LITTLE TRICKS OF BUILDING

How the Skill and Ingenuity of the Architect May be Made to Count.

The word trick is not used here as meaning anything which is not perfectly legitimate and quite above-board. Rather does it stand for certain ingenious applications of architectural principles, which are often overlooked, but which count for much.

The most general trick is the window unit. All the window-sashes are made of equal panes of glass. The window frames themselves are made up of sashes of unit size. The window opening is small, giving, by comparison, a sense of size to the whole building, for this reason. We judge the size of an unknown mass by the size of something which is more or less constant, like a window, a door, a step, or even a human figure. So it is that by minimizing these known measurements we can maximize the general mass. Similarly, the size of a building on the ground is judged unconsciously by its height, as the plan varies in size much more than the story heights, which are almost standard. In the house under consideration the general rooms are not over eight feet high, making the building by comparison, seem to have an ample ground plan which is augmented by bringing the porch under the main roof, and setting the building low in the ground.

The porch increases this effect by its small entrance door and low solid rail. These two give their sense of scale because they have a known relation to the human figure, the door having to admit him, and the rail comes only to his waist. Their heights may be varied within limits, and here they are made low. When the building had reached this stage in design, its scale was assured. The remaining tricks were additions to its beauty.

It will be noticed that the ridges of all the gables intersect, so that, from whatever point the building is seen, it has a long roof line. This point was picked up in England, where it is generally practised. This scheme results in irregularity in the eave lines, which has been skilfully handled by taking up the inequality in the rear gable.

The high chimney hails from England also. Its position was fixed more by an effort at composition on the exterior than convenience in plan, where, except for economy, it would better have been on the other end of the living-room.

The roof is the main feature of the house. Every house must have certain rooms, and each particular house must have particular rooms of almost fixed sizes and locations; but it is always possible to adjust both plan and elevation to the advantage of each. In this house the dining-room had its size and location fixed, and the living-room must be about a given size and face on a certain street; but by making the dining-room advance as a gable and keeping the porch line flush with its front wall, it was possible to start a gable over the living-room, level with the dining-room gable, and bring its roof line over the porch. The center of the living-room gable is not over the center of the end of the living-room; but no artistic difficulty is experienced, owing to the way the window grouping is adjusted. The windows in the dining-room are grouped according to the needs of the plan, as well as the best appearance of the exterior. The result is no detriment to the interior arrangement, and is the making of the exterior.

When this house was built, not a tree was cut down. The big chestnut in the angle at the rear had much to do with the design of the house. The trees, especially, when in leaf, explain why the house was built low, as in this way the red roof gets a green background from every point of view. Right here it may be said that the site is one of the most important problems in house design, for there is no use in trying to fool oneself with a picture of a house in one's office, when the real test is a real house on a real lot. You can do a little toward making a site fit the house, but a good deal more the other way.

One of the tricks of the trade is a proper use in design of one's materials. Here they were absolutely dictated, in order to obtain a fireproof house, as terra-cotta tile and asbestos shingle. This presents about the same problem in design as any masonry, stucco-covered house with a red roof, except that the asbestos shingle is thinner and the color more rosy than red slate, and requires a browner and rougher stucco than would otherwise be used. Also the fireproof feature of the house, if carried out logically, argued for very little wood decoration, and so it was necessary to get all the interest in the building by composition, and by such tricks of the trade as we have just described.

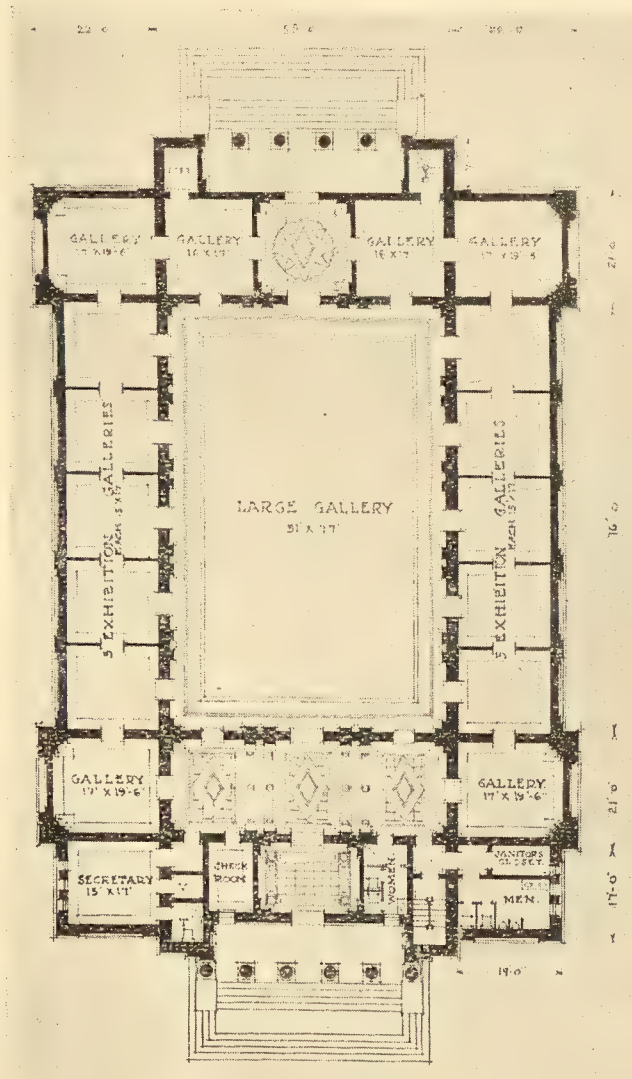
It would not seem unnatural, then, that,

(Continued on page 255)

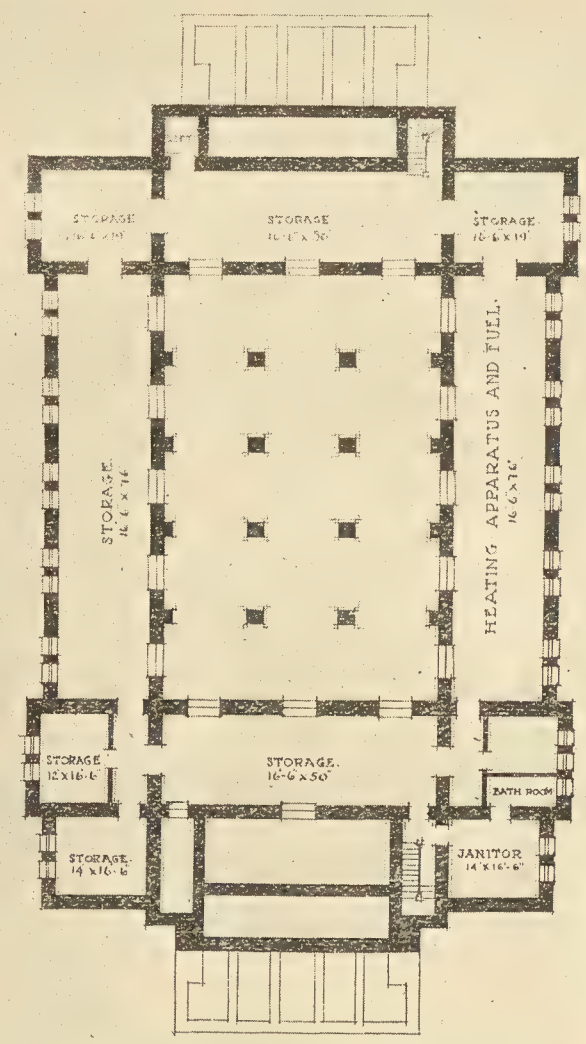


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WORLD'S BIGGEST HOTEL

Latest Particulars of the Interior Features—A Talk With the Architect.

Excavating is now in progress for the Hotel McAlpin, on Greeley Square. Fortunately New York has a solid rock foundation and once the fundamental excavation is ready, her great buildings grow up like mushrooms. The new hotel gets its name from the McAlpin estate, which owns the ground on which it will stand, the 30,000-foot block fronting Broadway on the east between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. It will stand twenty-five stories tall, including the pent house on the top, which will shelter the elevator machinery.

Mr. F. M. Andrews, the architect, was able this week to give some new particulars about the interior. He said:

"Taking the various notable public rooms as we see them here in the plans, there is first the lobby, the largest of its kind in the world. Its height is fifty feet and its width is 64 by 96 in length. It is designed in the Italian Renaissance, executed in Paonozza marble and a polychrome terra cotta that in the model has elicited high praise from the best critics. At the mezzanine floor level will be balconies overlooking the lobby. The entrances will be on Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-third street and Broadway.

"The banquet hall is to have a vaulted ceiling of unusually ornate effect and the length of the room, 80 feet, with the high arch and the extreme narrowness 32 feet, all go to make it very unique and impressive. This room fronts on Broadway and is matched on the south by the ladies' tea room and restaurant, 30 by 65 feet, with a ladies' reception room 30 by 30 adjoining, while on to the east is the general writing room and library, 30 by 45 feet. To those familiar with the dimensions of similar rooms in American hotels it will be apparent that the public cannot fail to appreciate such generosity in costly space. All of these rooms will be decorated in the style of the North Italian Renaissance, with the exception of the ladies' reception rooms, which will be carried out in Louis XVI style.

"On the second floor are some unusual features; for instance a lounging room for men 65 by 96 feet, and here will be the private dining rooms, very handsomely executed. The nearer the guests' table is to the chef's range the better the service, the hotter and more appetizing the food. This is a truism among hotel men. The kitchen of the McAlpin will not only be the largest in New York City, but it is located immediately under the dining rooms and the waiters and trays ascend and descend by escalators, reducing transition time to a minimum.

Mr. Andrews said the estimated cost over all is about $14,000,000. There are to be seven miles of heating risers, mains and returns, and one hundred and fifteen miles of electric lighting wire. The tubing in the hotel will be three and one-fourth miles in length.

The man who originally conceived the idea for this mammoth hostelry in the logical heart of New York was W. D. Marlow. Some time after, the corporation was formed and the plot leased for eighty-four years. The officers of the company are William F. Andrews, president; William A. Ullman, vice president and general counsel; Colonel B. B. McAlpin, treasurer; W. M. Marlow, secretary, and the additional directors are Charles P. Taft, E. L. Young, A. S. White and C. A. B. Pratt. The company is capitalized at $7,100,000 and the McAlpin estate, which owns the land, has made a first mortgage loan of three millions to the corporation.—New York Real Estate Record.

Another Factory Fire.

There was another factory fire in New York Tuesday, when flames fed by varnish and oil swept through a building on the upper floor of which seventy girls were employed. The fire spread so rapidly that the building was gutted and the smoke was so dense that firemen were overcome, but the seventy girls on the upper floor and all the employes on the lower floors escaped without injury.

The building was only four stories high, but there were fire escapes on every side. Moreover, the employes were lined up by the foremen and sub-foremen in each room when the first alarm of danger was heard, and marched in order to the first escapes and passed out to safety without a panic.

Unfortunately the measure of public interest which is the accepted scale in the estimate of news did not warrant prominent headlines and exploitation for this saving of life. Yet it possessed quite as vital relation to real human interest as did the horrors of the Washington Place fire. A good example ought to be as effective an incentive as a horrible warning. And possibly it would be if equal care were taken to give credit generously where it is due as to impress blame where it is deserved.

In any event the Tuesday fire in New York proved that buildings which are not fireproof can be made deathproof, or approximately so.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Wood Block Paving.

Those Philadelphians who have expressed concern over the wearing qualities of wood block pavement may take heart and hope. Down in Washington, in the rear of the New Willard Hotel, excavators have dug up wooden blocks that were used for paving in 1870, or forty-one years ago. What is more, they are described as in an "excellent state of preservation." The discovery of these blocks is made more interesting because of the fact that they formed a part of the second paving of Pennsylvania avenue, the finest street in the Capital. This paving, furthermore, was held to be "under standard," and was replaced in 1879 by asphalt. The blocks which have now come to light had slipped down along the sides of manholes and have remained hidden by the later surfacing material. But they have not rotted, and this fact is a criterion of what may be the life of a first-class modern wooden block when it is properly or honestly "treated," or is of material originally good.—Evening Bulletin.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition at the Academy a Notable One—Designs that Merit Special Mention—An Excellent Display of Architectural Accessories.

Under the joint auspices of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the T-Square Club and the American Academy of Fine Arts, a particularly notable exhibition of architecural design, stained glass design, decorative tile and wrought-metal work was thrown open to the public on Sunday last in the galleries of the Academy at Broad and Cherry. Some idea of the range and importance of this exhibition may be gleaned from the announcement that there are nearly 1000 separate exhibits on view, many of them of considerable size and in color. In addition to the architectural designs, among which will be found the most distinguished contributions to contemporary architecture during the year just closed, there are to be seen a number of excellent photographs of finished buildings, representing the most modern and advanced ideals of artistic house planning, urban and suburban. Into the planning of these buildings has gone the best work of many of the most representative minds in the broad field of American architecture, work of the kind that is slowly but surely placing the American architect upon an artistic level with the foremost among his European confreres. Many of the architectural designs are rendered exquisitely in colors, adding measurably to the interest of the exhibit for the lay visitor, and there are a number of cleverly constructed models of suburban houses that merit passing notice. The show of architectural accessories, while smaller, perhaps, than might have been wished, makes amends for this exclusiveness to a great extent by being unusually choice, varied and interesting.

Wrought iron hinges, locks, knockers, andirons and tablets, brass sconces, inlaid tiling, replicas of old furniture, garden pottery and themes for stained glass are shown the artistry of which sounds a note recalling the grace, the skill and the sure workmanship of an earlier era.

Among the architectural designs winning special distinction are the drawings of Bissell and Sinkler, for the Confederate Memorial, at Richmond; the attractive suburban home plans of D. Knickerbocker Boyd and Lawrence Visscher Boyd; Cope and Stewardson's chaste and admirable designs for additional buildings for the University of Pennsylvania; the highly picturesque and Old-World-esque country houses of Wilson Eyre, done brilliantly in pastel; the plans of Cass Gilbert for the Oakland City Hall; some very effective drawings by Heacock and Hankinson; the superbly beautiful and technically notable plans of Kelsey and Cret for the Fulton Memorial, and elevations of the new Post Office building in New York by McKim, Mead & White.

To give special mention to everything that is of exceptional value in a gathering of designs exhibiting so marked and surely-defined a level of artistic excellence would require more space than may be devoted to the subject in one hastily written review. A word of praise, however, may be said to be demanded by the work of Magaziner and Potter; Charles Barton Keen; Palmer and Hornbostel; Hewitt, Granger and Paist; Mellor and Meigs; Rankin, Kellogg and Crane; H. Hanley Parker; A. F. Schenck; Horace W. Sellers; William V. Shepard; Tracy, Swartout and Litchfield; U. D. Van Ingen; Zantzinger, Borie and Medary; Crane, Goodhue and Ferguson; the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania and the School of Industrial art.

In the accessories exhibit special mention is due the window designs of the D'Ascenzo Studios; the inlaid tiles of the Enfield Works; the wrought-iron work of the Industrial Ornamental Iron Company, and the brass sconce exhibit of the Enos Company.

Taken by and large, the seventeenth annual exhibition may be classed as one of the most successful within the history of the local Chapter. It will continue to be open to the public daily until May 14th.

The Exhibition Committee consists of: John Molitor, chairman; M. B. Medary, Jr., treasurer; C. A. Ziegler, secretary; J. H. Rankin, C. L. Borie, Jr., J. P. B. Sinkler and Herbert C. Wise.

* * *

The Graphic Sketch Club, with quarters at 740 Catharine street, has issued invitations to its eleventh annual exhibition of drawings and paintings, which will be held from April 29th to May 13th. It will be open during that period every evening and Sunday afternoons. They are earnest workers, the members of this club, and their work has much merit.

LITTLE TRICKS OF BUILDING

[Continued from page 252]

after using all these schemes for accomplishing exterior interest, the interior arrangement would have been more or less mutilated. Such is not the case. Turning to the plans, it is seen that the house is reduced to its lowest terms—a very desirable result.

What strikes the eye immediately is the generous living-room, with its floor below the general level of the house. But it will also be noticed that the plan is so arranged as to require but one chimney and one staircase, the latter branching to the kitchen. There is no wasting a third of the first floor in hall room, and upstairs there is only hall enough for communication with the various rooms.

The closets are all found under the long slopes of the roof or under the stairs. In the gables above are the servants' rooms, and in the cellar is the laundry. Instead of the dreadful waste and confusion which an English plan for so much designed a house would show, one finds here only a compact, workable, livable home. Another trick of the trade, and a very useful one, is the making of an actual model to study the effect of the drawings when developed into a solid. Faults not apparent in the drawings become prominent in the model and may be corrected before they become permanent in the constructed building. These models are made of modeling clay or wood, or even the blue prints of the working drawings. They work wonders toward better proportions. It is to obtain such results that one is encouraged in readjusting the relations of rooms in plan, and in using small and uniform windows, small doors and steps, level ridge lines, high chimneys, models and all the other tricks of the trade.

Never before has there been so keen and intelligent an appreciation, among house owners, of those little things which go to make a properly proportioned house. Happily, suburban homes are continually improving in character. Frederick Squires in "Suburban Life."

Are you aware, Mr. Seedman, that every building owner who has plans in the hands of an architect for a home, large or small, receives a copy of the Guide at the precise psychological moment at which his architect is getting ready to receive bids? Well, he does. And, if your proposition is worth while there can be no better time to advance it.

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Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
SAMUEL R. McDOWELL . . . . . Vice-President
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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 19, 1911

That "Signature" Discussion.

Should an architect sign his work or shouldn't he? "The Guide" takes its place among those who believe that the architect who plans and designs a beautiful edifice has as clear and as indisputable a right to have his name permanently affixed to the child of his conception as the painter, the poet, the sculptor or the lawmaker. Nobody presumes to question the right of the poet to sign his name to the verses which are the expression of his genius. Why, then, should anybody deny the right of the architect—the poet of structure and superstructure, of line and of form—to sign the embodied dream that is visualized in a magnificent building? Chopin—that wonderful mystic Pole, half-elfin, half-human in his uncanny power to give expression to those harmonies that sway the soul of the sensitively-attuned, signed his marvelous melodies and won thereby a fame as deathless as his music. Should not the architect—that other Chopin of the materialistic—who builds his nocturnes of dreamy spires and gleaming turrets, of fretted arches and shimmering domes—whose work has been termed, not inaptly, "frozen music"—should not he, too, claim the privilege of signing the symphonies in line and in embellishment that are begotten of the artist within him? That the architect is an artist who must be able to bring to his work the same fine perception, the same delicate intuition and the same inspired, soul-wrought capacity to reduce poetic conception within the focus of actuality who, in the light of present-day architectural accomplishment—and may effect to doubt. All artists sign their work and the world, busy with more prosaic duties, agrees that it is right and proper that they should. Why, then, should an exception be made in the case of the architect, that artist, poet, musician and materialist in one, to whom the world owes so much that it is beautiful, lovely and uplifting? "The Guide" is for the signature—not as a concession, but as an established prerogative inalienably the right of the artist, be his medium words, tones, tints or—lines.

The Architectural Exhibition.

The exhibition of architectural drawings, photographs of completed houses, suburban home models, metal work, stained glass designs and furnishings, now running at the Academy, should be visited within the next fortnight by every Philadelphian who lays the slightest claim to a correct standard of taste. Architecturally, Philadelphia is a city of much vaster importance than many of us are, perhaps, able to realize. It is only when, by the agency of some such an exhibition as the present one, the fact is drawn home to us that we have here a group of men whose work is of more than parochial significance, that we awake to a fitting realization of the eminence to which Philadelphia may lay claim. To what superb development this too little understood art of house-planning has been carried in the hands of men endowed with the artist faculty it needs some such notable demonstration as the exhibition in question to enable the lay mind to understand.

The period in our history in which the planning of a house was regarded as an exclusive function of the builder is not so remote in the past as we are sometimes pleased to fancy. To-day the man who would intrust such details to such an agency would very properly be regarded as eccentric, even to the verge of folly. That house-planning has become an art to be ranked among those professions calling for the exercise of originality of conception, rare taste and a high order of artistic sensibility the work of our leading American architects has gone far to emphasize. In this march to loftier ideals Philadelphia has been well to the fore. How well, a view of the work now on exhibition at the Academy serves to demonstrate. There is a certain fitness about the circumstance that here in Philadelphia, rated far and wide as "the city of homes," we have been able to rear a group of men whose work in architecture—and more intimately so in "home" architecture—has served to blaze new trails for the expanding genius of the craft.

Madame de Stael's famous definition of architecture as "frozen music" will occur to more than one beholder on viewing the beautiful conceptions of the American "home" reflected in many of the drawings shown at the Philadelphia Academy. If you have not seen these drawings by, all means see them. It is a duty you owe as a Philadelphian to the little group of earnest-minded men whose work is making Philadelphia architecturally notable.

Inconsistency.

A ten-dollar clerk or janitor can watch a building, but it takes a high-class man to successfully manage it. There are far too many owners who have the impression that after a building is erected there is nothing to do but hire a key carrier to show offices to the public which block the corridors waiting eagerly to sign leases.

Why a hard-headed business man will pay twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year for a manager of their manufacturing plant and turn around and grudgingly hire a manager for their building at two thousand or less is one of the unsolved mysteries. We are glad to add he usually gets what he deserves.—Building Management.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less distinctly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water-works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

"The Builders' Guide" asks the cordial co-operation of its readers in the work of getting out every week a first-class, readable and newsy organ of the structural trades. Comments, suggestions, articles upon topics of trade interest, letters covering matters of news moment, etc., are invited for publication. Personal items dealing with men identified in an important way with the field are particularly desired. Address "The Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia. To insure publication in our regular Wednesday issue copy should be in not later than the Saturday preceding.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Announcement is made that the regular April meeting of Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. of A., set for the second Monday has been postponed until April 24th, on which date it will take place at "The Lilacs," West Fairmount Park, University Barge Club.

After years of neglect it is now assured that $60,000 for the restoration of Old Congress Hall and for erecting memorial electric lamps in Independence Square.

The first of the most recent attempts to restore the old and historic structure was made in 1893 by the Colonial Dames, who spent a great deal of time and considerable money to place in approximately the same condition it was in a century earlier the old Senate chamber in the hall. This work was completed and a reception held to commemorate the event in 1896. And that ended all work on the old building for another decade.

* * *

About eight or nine years ago another piece of restoration was undertaken. This consisted of bricking up the entrance on Sixth street, to make the exterior of the building coincide with its early design. This zealous and patriotic work was not without its comic aspect, for in bricking up the entrance the stairway leading to the restored Senate Chamber was, metaphorically speaking, hermetically sealed. Since 1902, then, access to the Senate Chamber has been debarred to all.

At that time there was made a herculean effort to have the building restored in a manner that would redeem it of all its myriad evidences of modernism and bad taste that a hundred years of expert activity had given it, and restore it to its pristine condition, as far as practicable. From that time until the present there has been an annual hue and cry, followed by many evidences of good faith, to have the restoration begun. The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects generously agreed to place at the disposal of the city all its expert and artistic knowledge free of cost, only making a requirement that the city should pay the expenses inseparable from drawing the plans.

* * *

This offer was accepted a few years ago, and a committee of the Chapter, of which C. A. Ziegler, of the firm of Duhring, Okie and Ziegler, is chairman, began the arduous and special work of collecting the necessary data from which to base the proposed restoration. This part of the work was undertaken with enthusiasm and with the greatest care. Floors wer torn up, partitions and parts of walls probed for information, for, as with most old buildings erected more than a century ago, there is not known to exist the original plans for the structure.

It was necessary for the architects to literally feel their way. In this undertaking it was also necessary to consult historians, old magazines containing blue prints, and even, in one instance, an early caricature, which contains the only known view of the interior of the House of Representatives. Crude though it is, it is the only authority for the arrangements of the lower house of Congress at the time to be obtained. Recollections of early historians were put in requisition, and much valuable information obtained in this manner.

* * *

As the work of tearing down and examing progressed, drawings to scale and photographs were made, until there now is at the command of the committee of architects an immense mass of useful material that leaves little room for doubt that the restoration will generally be a faithful copy of the original structure, as viewed interiorally. With the exterior, aside from ordinary repairs and some needed paint, there will be no change.

* * *

Early in 1762 the Province of Pennsylvania acquired the property at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets for the purpose of erecting there, "within the next twenty years," a building to be used for holding courts and as a public assembly room. It was not before 1785, however, that the State, for it was then a State, managed to get together the funds necessary to begin work. Work was not begun until some years later. In 1787 the original lot was extended fifteen feet further south on Sixth street, and convicts from the jail, at Sixth and Walnut streets, put at work excavating for the foundations. The building was completed early in March, 1789, and the next year, in December, Congress held its first sessions in the building.

* * *

The only picture of the original building at the time is the plate issued with the "Columbian Magazine" in January, 1790. From this it would appear that before Congress actually took possession the building was enlarged. For ten years the sessions of Congress were held in the old structure, which, originally designed for the District Court of Pennsylvania, was not so used until early in the nineteenth century. Then the District Court occupied one part of the building and the Court of Common Pleas another. For a long period the United States District Court also occupied quarters in the building, finally leaving the building to take its quarters in the State House, about 1826.

The Common Pleas Court continued to sit in the building until September, 1895. On the occasion of the last session in the building, before the court removed to City Hall, Judge, later Governor Pennypacker read a history of the old structure. For the next three or four years part of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania was accommodated in the old building.

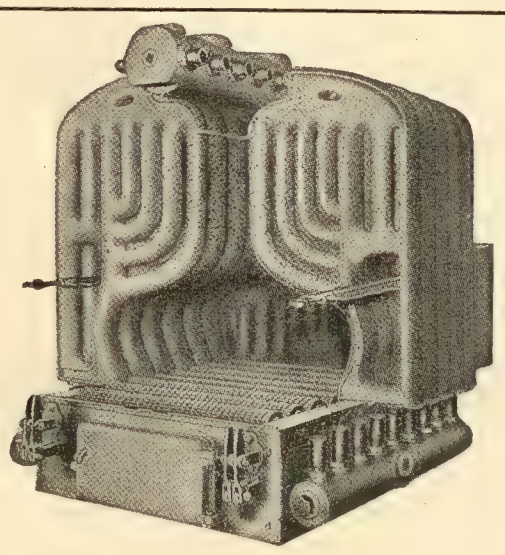
* * *

During the ten years the old structure was used by Congress some of the most stirring events in the history of the young country were enacted in its halls. There Washington took the oath of office for the second time; there John Adams was inaugurated President, and there occurred the first fist fight that ever darkened the proceedings of the hall of the House of Representatives.

Don't forget when building or renting a house that we furnish a free Illuminating Engineering Service. Before you install your electric wiring and fixtures consult us; we will give you information regarding the proper distribution of light which will make your illumination both economical and efficient. Don't forget that Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

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Carter White Lead:

The Carter White Lead Company, Chicago, Ill., is sending out a booklet entitled "Pure Paint," that should be in the hands of every architect, building owner and suburbanite in the country. This booklet gets at the root of the paint question in plain English, tells what good paint is, how it is made, how to detect inferior paints, gives the principles of color harmony, presents a number of colored plates showing effective combinations and tells why the Carter product stands for paint excellence. The book is free and may be had on request. It embodies a budget of paint knowledge such as it would take a lifetime to gather in the ordinary way and should prove well-nigh invaluable to the man who is required to paint every season or so. Write for it today.

A Novel Building Proposition:

Hoggson Brothers, 7 East 44th street, New York City, make an arrangement with the man who is building a home whereby in return for a reasonable fee they relieve him of every responsibility in connection with it. They fix in advance the exact cost of the entire operation, obligate themselves to place before the owner for approval every detail of design or materials, shoulder all of the executive responsibility involved in dealings with architect, builder, furnisher and decorator, and furnish a substantial and binding bond to perform to the letter the contract into which they enter. The firm is now building under this system in 19 different States, has testimonials from a host of satisfied clients and makes but a modest charge for its services, a charge always much smaller than the excess charges incidental to the average contract placed without expert safeguards. Full particulars regarding the Hoggson method will be forwarded to parties interest on request.

Ives Air-Cleaning System:

Spring house-cleaning presents few terrors to the woman whose home is provided with the Ives Air Cleaning System. The Ives-170 is a permanent built-into-the-house system. All you need to do to clean house is to attach the hose with tool to the intake or any floor, press an electric button and the machine in the cellar does the rest. The Ives apparatus is easy to install, either in new houses or old; requires no expert attention, will last a lifetime and is so constructed that it can't get out of repair under ordinary use. It is not unreasonably expensive and is said to be one of the finest stationary vacuum cleaning systems in the market. A card to the United Electric Company, 5 Hurford street, Canton, Ohio, will bring descriptive literature and full particulars.

Mott's Park Specialties:

The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, New York, is turning out a number of specialties for park and country place decoration that merit the attention of home builders. In the field of display fountains, electroliers for driveway lighting, flower vases, ornamental work, entrance gates, etc., this concern is without a peer. All of the work of this concern is highly artistic and of the finest workmanship. A card will elicit descriptive literature in any of these branches.

"Henderson" Lawn Grass Seed:

The fame of Henderson seed is world-wide. This fine old house is putting out a grass seed that is guaranteed to produce a perfect, velvety sward of the most beautiful, eye-resting green in from four to six weeks. For renovating and renewing old and worn-out lawn spaces there is said to be no grass seed on the market its superior. This seed took the highest medals of award at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the World's Fair in Chicago, the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, and the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va. The annual catalogue, "Everything for the Lawn," may be had on application. Address Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Courtland street, New York City.

American Pillar Rose:

Here is a variety of rose that should appeal to the man who is planning a suburban home, a perfect pink rose, hardy, fragrant and lovely, so crossed with the climber that it will twine its way up a porch column, over a pergola or anywhere else desired. This rose is one of the specialties of the widely-known rose-growing concern of Conard & Jones, West Grove, Pa., who will be pleased to quote prices, etc., on request.

Cypress—the Everylasting:

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, 1207 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., announce Vol. 30 of the Cypress Pocket Library, an attractive booklet giving original sketches, detailed working drawings and full specifications for erecting a variety of pergolas, garden entrances, seats, etc., in many different and artistic designs, ranging from those costing a few dollars up to others costing several hundred. This booklet may be had free on request

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

William Newbold Ely, first vice president of the Girard Trust Company, who has been ill for several weeks, was reported as having completely recovered, but has not yet resumed his duties.

* * *

The Oesterreichischer Beton Verein, Vienna, Austria, at a meeting held on January 30, 1911, elected Mr. Richard L. Humphrey, of this city, an Honorary Member, in recognition of his manifold and eminently meritorious labors for the advancement of the cement and concrete industry, basing its action upon the report of the two official delegates in attendance at the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Association of Cement Users, held in New York, December last.

Vice President John B. Thayer, of the Pennsylvania R. R., who arrived from Europe on Thursday on the Adriatic, says: "I come back to America with increased pride in the character of American railways. They are superior in equipment and operation to anything I have seen abroad. Business in England and on the Continent seems to be fairly good, and especially good in Switzerland, which is enjoying a period of prosperity."

* * *

** The firm of Norton, Foster & Puderbaugh, architects, Ardmore, Pa., has dissolved, according to mutual consent. Messrs. Norton and Puderbaugh will continue business in the same offices. Manufacturers, please note and send samples.

** State Architect Ware, of New York State, has appointed Richard A. Sanders, of Newburgh, Superintendent of Construction in the State Architect's office at a salary of $2100 a year. For three years Mr. Sanders was superintendent of construction of West Point.

** Common Council passed a bill on Thursday appropriating $60,000 for the restoration of Congress Hall. This money will also purchase memorial electric light standards to be placed about Independence Hall and Square. Select Council will concur in this bill tomorrow, and it will be taken with the loan bill to Elizabeth City, N. C., where Mayor Reyburn will sign it. It is expected that this money will become available so that several of the light standards can be erected by the Fourth of July.

** The annual exhibition of the work of the students in the plumbing and sheet metal classes of Evening Trades School No. 1 was held in the school building, Seventeenth and Pine streets. Several hundred interested persons visited the exhibition and passed favorable comment on the excellent work done by the pupils.

** Unless the labor troubles are settled within a fortnight, there is a possibility that the plans of the officers of the Union League to have the new addition ready for occupancy by the first of next year may be upset.

Eight bricklayers, the number required because of the large amount of masonry in comparison to brick being used in the construction of the annex, went on a strike last Tuesday morning. The brick work is used to back the masonry and without the workmen of both trades working in unison and performing the same quota of labor daily the progress of the building, according to the contractors, may be considerably delayed.

The walk-out of the bricklayers was caused, it is said, because the masonry is being placed in position by stone cutters instead of stone masons. The bricklayers have a working agreement with the masons, according to an explanation, but have no pact with the cutters, although the latter are affiliated with the Allied Building Trades. The matter will be placed before the officials of the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades at the next business session of the associations.

** The Norfolk property of the American Cement Company, which started operations the early part of this month, is working successfully. By the end of April it is expected that it will be running at almost the full capacity of from 60,000 to 70,000 barrels per month.

** Following the passage last week of the ordinance appropriating $200,000 of the $1,400,000 balance on an old loan, taken up by the Sinking Fund, to the Fairmount Park Commission toward the erection of an art

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Following an agitation begun about fifteen years ago by P. A. B. Widener for the establishment of a municipal art gallery, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, in an endeavor to secure ideas for a design for the building which it was then proposed to erect on Lemon Hill, held a prize design contest, in which some of the leading architects of the world competed. Prizes and fees aggregating $15,000 were awarded at the conclusion of the competition to the architects who made the three drawings which were decided by a specially chosen art jury as the best. These designs were recently exhibited during the display of the suggestions and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan Committee. The design awarded first prize, with some modifications, it is said, can be used for the construction of a building to cost approximately $2,000,000.

** Because of the approach of the fifth anniversary of the San Francisco conflagration, April 18, figures as to the extent of the rebuilding will be of interest. The total number of buildings destroyed was 28,188, of which 24,671 were frame. Conservative contractors estimated that it would require ten years to replace the destroyed buildings, even if ample material and labor were available. The records show that up to the end of December, 16,951 frame buildings had been erected, or 68.7 per cent. of those destroyed, and 2086 buildings of slow-burning construction, or 59.3 per cent., making a total of 62.8 per cent. of the buildings destroyed. The use of steel reinforcement has made rapid reconstruction on such a gigantic scale possible.

** The Committee on Municipal Government at a recent meeting approved an ordinance authorizing the City Solicitor to enter condemnation proceedings to place on the city plan a tract of land bounded by Baltimore and Washington avenues and Fifty-seventh streets, this city, for a public park.

** Patterns valued at about $10,000 were destroyed in a fire that damaged the pattern shed of the iron foundry of James Barker, Inc., Sixth and Cayuga streets, this city, on Thursday last.

** Further discussion of the affairs of the bankrupt roofing firm of Gara, McGinley & Co., 23 South Seventeenth street, this city, has been postponed until April 22 at 11 o'clock in the morning, owing to the unavoidable absence of Humbert Powell, attorney for the petitioners, and Mrs. Ellen McGinley, one of the principal owners of stock in the company.

** At the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Club recently held in the Hoffman House, the following members were re-elected: Waldron Williams, president; George M. Stevens, treasurer; Henry Cape, vice president, and Arthur E. Lane, secre- hundred and nine resident and one hundred and fifteen non-resident members. The proposition to reduce the membership fee for

gallery, the commissioners at a meeting held in the City Hall adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to supervise the construction of the building.

The proposed structure is to occupy a position surmounting the old reservoir in East Fairmount Park at a point which is practically the western extremity of the Park way. It was the original intention of Mayor Reyburn to have the public buildings, which are to be to a great extent main features of the ornamentation of the proposed boulevard, constructed under the direction of a jury or committee, of which the Commissioners of Fairmount Park would be a part.

The Art Gallery, the Convention Hall, Free Library and Temple of Justice were intended to come under this supervision, but the adoption of the resolution puts the responsibility of the erection of the Art Gallery at least up to the Park Commissioners. General Snowden, president of the commission, did not appoint the committee, but it is expected that he will do so within a few days.

** The Building Trades Employers' Association had its annual election of officers at the Builders' Exchange, 30-34 West 34th street, on Tuesday, April 11. The nominating committee, consisting of Charles T Wills, chairman; Charles L. Eidlitz, Hugh Getty, Robert Christie, Lewis Harding, James R. Strong and John Beattie, reported on the present officers for re-election. These are: For president, Benjamin B. Traitel; for vice president, Charles J. Kelly; for second vice president, Harry Stevenson; for treasurer, A. N. Chambers; for chairman of the Board of Governors, C. G. Norman. There were no contests.

** State Architect Franklin B. Ware, of New York, has not yet found it possible to give the merits of the new law governing competitions for State work a trial. This statute requires that when competitions are held for State work, such competitions shall be under the supervision of the State Architect and on such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, subject to the written approval of the Governor. The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1910 were decided upon prior to the passage of the competition bill, and the amounts appropriated for construction work did not warrant these appropriations being charged with the expense of conducting a competition and the subsequent fees to be paid the successful architect.

** The General Reinforcement Co., recently acquired the steel bar business of the General Fireproofing Co., and will, in the future, occupy offices with the General Fireproofing Co., at Youngstown, Ohio. The new organization is in the hands of men of long experience in fabrication and sales in reinforcements for concrete. P. R. Clark is manager of sales for the General Fireproofing Co. The company has recently issued a graphically illustrated booklet on fireproofing hotels and apartment houses of particular interest to architects and builders, illustrating the Herringbone expanded metal lath.

MODERN BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Some New and Interesting Features in Finishing Hardware, of Value and Importance to all Who Build

Wear and tear should be considered in buying hardware for any kind of a building. Durable locks and trimmings that will stand all kinds of usage are selected by careful people. The better the building the better the trimmings, but that does not mean that structures of moderate cost cannot be handsomely trimmed.

Builders, particularly, could profit by investigating and using better grades of hardware. Hardware that is particularly designed for the place should be used, says The American Carpenter and Builder, instead of making something else do. For front doors, cylinder locks are now used; these provide the greatest security and enable the owner to carry a smaller key; the difference in cost over the old style lock is slight. For outside doors the wise builder will use bronze hardware. This does not rust and always presents a good appearance. If the cost of cast bronze is prohibitive, there are good designs in wrought bronze sold at a lower price. In bath rooms and kitchens, on account of steam and dampness, bronze hardware finished in nickel plate should be used in place of steel or iron.

The manufacturers of builders' hardware have naturally given the subject much attention and study and have perfected many devices in this line that builders can use to advantage. For instance, there is made a special lock for bath rooms, without a key, an obvious improvement. For school houses a special lock is made that is always operative from the inside even when locked from the outside; in case of fire and panic it is always possible to open the doors from the inside.

The "Unit" lock is also a modern production. Its principal characteristics are the placing of the key hole in the knob, the assembling of all parts at the factory, and the consequent nicety of adjustment in no other case obtainable. The ease with which these locks are applied, and their security and strength are their credentials. An interesting point about them is that this is the only type of lock which was produced complete, without any long process of evolution and which at once came into general favor.

Floor hinges and floor checks are also of recent invention, and their advantages are: first, the doing away with any protruding parts; and second, the adaptability for use where an overhead check could not be applied. These are rapidly coming into favor.

New features in builders' hardware are always of interest. The old-fashioned door knocker is now being extensively used again; some of the knockers are made to be used with electrical attachment and others are used for appearances only, in addition to the electric bell. For front doors, especially for the colonial style of houses, handles are now being quite generally used again, in place of the regulation door knobs.

The real importance of the hardware used in the finishing of modern buildings is not generally realized. In some cases, however, it is, and there is more care used in its selection, with the result that the home is beautified at but slight increase in cost. Also the occupants experience the pleasure that comes with the use of hardware trimmings that are appropriate and that harmonize with the other fittings of the building.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 8th day of May, 1911, and then opened for the installation of conduit and wiring and lighting system in the reconstruction of the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House building, at RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Richmond, Va., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 18,513.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 15th:

Number of Transfers	554
Amount of Transfers	$3,047,887.25
Cash Consideration	887,224.67
Ground Rent Consideration	4,917.11
Which, on a 6 per cent. basis, amounts to	81,951.84
Mortgage Consideration	2,260,662.58

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VOL. XXVI. NO 17. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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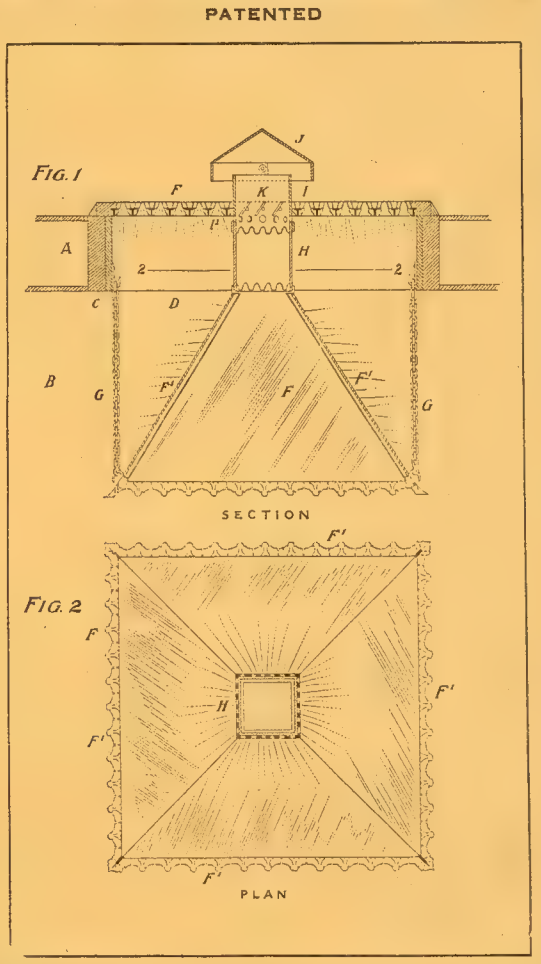
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders; Supply and Specialty Houses

Hotel—Architects Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut St., are preparing plans for a hotel to be built in the South. Owner's name withheld. Concrete, 15 stories, 100x150 feet. Cost, $450,000.

Theatre, 42 to 48 W. Chelten Ave., $75,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut St. Owner, J. Fred Zimmerman. Brick and steel (concrete floors), 1 story, 90x180 feet. Plans in progress.

Sewage Disposal Plant, Doylestown, Pa. Engineers, Harrison & Schreiber, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Doylestown Sewerage Co., Wm. Bishop, Supt., Doylestown, Pa. Owners taking bids due May 5th, 11 A. M. Plans can be obtained from engineers upon deposit of $10.00.

Factory (alt. and add.), Pierce and Orthodox Sts. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Gordon Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, two stories, 178x49 feet, slag roof. Architects have received bids.

Theatre, Allegheny and Frankford Aves., $100,000. Architect, F. C. Koenig, 4912 Parkside Ave. Owner's name withheld. Brick and steel (concrete floors), one story, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, Edge Hill, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owners, Fred C. Lovejoy, Willow Grove, Pa. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, shingle roof, 26x40 feet. Plans not yet started.

Erecting Shop, 222-24-26 N. Front St. Architect, private plans. Owner, Philadelphia Coppersmithing Co., 119 Florist St. Brick and steel (truss roof), 1 story, 61x133 feet. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in a few days.

School, Minotola, N. J., $14,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch St. Owner, School Board of Minotola, N. J. Brick or hollow tile, 2 stories, 90x45 feet, slate roof. Preliminary plans in progress.

Residences (3), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Bldg. Stone, 2½ stories, 40x75 feet. Plans in progress.

Factory (add.), 718 Callowhill St. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Bldg. Owner, A. J. Luberg, 322 N. Franklin St. Brick, 1 story, 52x40 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids due April 28th. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom St.; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown St.; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. 19th St.; E. E. Hollenback, 15th and Race Sts.

School, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Architect, Owen McGlynn, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owners, Wilkes-Barre City School District. Stone and brick, 3 stories, 84x132 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids. Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Bldg., are figuring.

Residence, Washington, D. C. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Bldg. Owner, E. B. Rosa, Washington, D. C. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 32x55 feet. Architects taking revised bids. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom St.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom St., are figuring.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., $6000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut St. Owner, Albert Rowland, 1327 Spring Garden St. Frame, 2½ stories, 32x32 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Residences (6), 64th and Grays Avenue. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Bldg. Owner, D. J. Maguire, Fidelity Bldg. Brick, 2 stories, 15x54 feet each, slag roof. Owner taking sub-bids.

Residence, Villanova, Pa., $18,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Wm. T. Harris, Merion, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 31x47 feet. Architects taking revised bids. F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th St., is figuring (only bidders).

Factory, N. W. Cor. 5th and Locust Sts. Architects, private plans. Owners, David Weber & Co. Brick and concrete, 5 stories, 63x111 feet. Owners taking bids. Joseph Bird & Co., 213 N. 11th St., are figuring.

Residences (5), Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owners, McIlvaine & Co., Land Title Bldg. Stone and rough-cast, 2½ stories, 45x30 feet, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Builders, Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg., are taking sub-bids.

Office Building, 4th and Walnut Sts. Architect, Edgar V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Bldg. Owners, Fire Association of Phila., 417 Walnut St. Brick, steel and frame (concrete floors), 7 stories, 58x80 feet. Architects taking bids due May 2d. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom St.; Wells Bros. Co., Morris Bldg.; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.

Institute Building, Broad and Snyder avenue. Architect, D. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, Baptist Institute for Christian Workers. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, four stories, 95 by 143 feet. Tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due April 27. The following are figuring: Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Thos. Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; Carver & Searing, 1522 South Fifty-eighth street; W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.

Rectory, Morton, Pa. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1624 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Morton, Pa. Stone, three stories, 25 by 60 feet. Architect taking bids due April 28. The following are figuring: M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; Dennis O'Dea, 5219 North Fifth street; John McShain, 637 North Seventeenth street; M. L. Cunningham & Son, 1416 Orthodox street; James Doyle's Sons, 875 North Forty-sixth street.

Bank Building, 4336 to 42 Main St., Manayunk, $60,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut St. Owners, Manayunk Trust Co., on premises. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof. Two stories, 66x51 feet. Architects taking bids due May 1st. The following are figuring: John H. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom St.; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough; E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough Ave.; C. O. Struse & Sons, Roxborough, Phila.

Home Buildings, Ogontz and Chelten Aves., $100,000. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Bldg. Owners, Odd Fellows' Orphanage, 17th and Tioga Sts. Brick, stone and steel, two and three stories. Architects taking bids due May 1st. The following are figuring: James C. Doak & Co., Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom St.; Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.; Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1300 Arch St.; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Haibach Contracting Co., 26th and Thompson Sts.; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom St.; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown St.; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. 13th St.; H. E. Baton, 10th and Sansom Sts.; John R. Wiggins, Heed Bldg.; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor St.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson St.; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 N. 15th St.

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Factory (add.), Pottstown, Pa. Architect, J. V. Poley, Royersford, Pa. Owners, Mitchell & Van Meter Co., Pottstown, Pa. Brick, 1 story, 84x40 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg., are figuring.

Church and School, Frackville, Pa. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut St. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Rev. T. J. Horton, Frackville, Pa. Brick and stone, 2 stories, 75x50 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids. Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg., are figuring.

Passenger Station, Logan, Phila. Engineer, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick and concrete, 2 stories, 26x40 feet and 26x87 feet, tile roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids due May 1st. Chas. McCaul Co., 10th and Sansom Sts., are figuring.

Clubhouse (alt. and add.), Phoenixville, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owners, The Pickering Hunt Club, Phoenixville. Stone and frame, 2 stories. Architects taking bids due April 29th. The following are figuring: J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; James Keenan, Phoenixville, Pa.; Amos Hall, Paoli, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; John J. Murphy, 610 N. 21st St.

Residence, St. Martins, Phila. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 S. 16th St. Owners, Dr. George Woodward, North American Bldg. Stone, 3 stories. Architects taking bids due May 2d. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th St.; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor St.; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead St.; John E. Walt, 204 E. Willow Grove Ave.; Fred. Elvidge, 5225 Morris St.

Manufacturing Plant, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut St. Owners, Organic Chemical Co., 2559 Sydenham St. Reinforced concrete, 1 and 2 stories. Consists of a group of buildings. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Apartments and Stores (alt. and add.), 1133-1135 S. 58th St. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 S. Penn Sq. Owner, Francis H. Thole, 1418 S. Penn Sq. Brick, 2 stories, steam heat. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence (alt. and add.), 58th St. and Cobb's Creek Parkway. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 S. Penn Sq. Owners, Francis H. Thole, 1418 S. Penn Sq. Brick and stone, 2½ stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Factory, Ontario and Janney Sts. Architect, private plans. Owners, Boger & Crawford, 4129 Frankford Ave. Brick, 2 stories, 48x58 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. James C. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., are figuring.

Saloon, 59th and Market Sts. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut St. Owner, Mrs. G. Dasch, 920 Market St. Brick, 3 stories. Architect is taking bids. The following are figuring: John N. Gill & Co., Heed Bldg.; John McKenna & Son, 213 N. 10th St.; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry St.; George & Borst, 273 S. 11th St.

Alterations for Apartments, 1200-02 Poplar St., $2000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut St. Owner, Dr. Robert B. Scott, 1200 Poplar St. Brick, 3 stories. Owner is taking bids. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry St., is figuring.

Stable, St. David's, Pa. Architect, Francis A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, Chas. D. Walton, St. David's, Pa. Frame and stucco, 2 stories, 21x53 feet. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rydal, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mr. H. N. Nathanson, Rydal, Pa. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, addition, 39 x 23 feet, shingle roof. Architect taking bids due April 28. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street.

Academy (alt. and add.) and Retreat House, Chestnut Hill. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill. Brick, two stories and porch. Architects taking bids due May 2. The following are figuring: Thos. Reilly, 1615 Thompson street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Fred Elvidge, 5122 Germantown avenue; John McShain, 637 North Seventeenth street.

Apartment House, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building. Brick, three stories and basement, 93 by 50 feet. Tile roof, steam heat and electric work. Owner taking sub-bids due April 30.

Residences and Stores (5), 1120 Germantown avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Seidman & Goetz, 1312 North Twenty-sixth street. Brick, three stories, 18 by 60 feet, slag roof. Owner ready for bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), Oak Lane, $8000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. Stone, brick, one-story, 30 by 40 feet. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Infirmary, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Jewish Sanitarium for Consumptives. Frame, one-story, 32 by 93 feet. Contract awarded to J. Norman Cassel, Norristown, Pa.

Factory (ad.), Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick and concrete (steel truss roof), one and two stories, 31 by 22 and 56 by 92 feet. Contract awarded to William Provost, Jr., Chester, Pa.

Factory (add.), 452 York avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Walter P. Miller, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract award to Ambrose Beck, 136 North Thirteenth street. Plans not yet completed.

Administration Building (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce strets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Stone and brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

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School (alt. and add.), Bethlehem, Pa. Architect, Henry C. Pelton, 10 East Thirty-third street, New York City. Owners, Board of Education, Bethlehem, Pa. Brick and stone, two stories, 62 by 192 feet. Contract awarded to Howard Stoudt, Bethlehem, Pa.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Johnstown, Pa., $50,000. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owners, Scherer & Kelley, Johnstown, Pa. Brick and steel, two stories. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Bungalow, Holly Oak, Del., $5000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owner, C. Martial Markoe, care of architect. Frame and plaster, 1½ stories, 35 by 44 feet. Contract awarded to William S. Bird, Claymont, Del.

Residence, Sharon Hill, Pa. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, George K. Goodwin, Sharon Hill, Pa. Brick, concrete and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 48 by 23 feet. Contract awarded to Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

School Building (alt. and add.), Glenolden, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, School Board of Glenolden. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to J. W. Meckert & Co., Glenolden.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Geo. T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, E. W. Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Factory, 1427 to 1433 Race street, $150,000. Engineers, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Supervising architect, Chas. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Louis A. Belmont, Pres. Phila. Toilet & Laundry Co., 1029 Vine street. Brick and concrete, eight stories, 72 by 125 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Factory (add.), 105 North Twenty-second street, $4000. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, Richard R. Lloyd, on premises. Brick, two stories, 46 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to Frank W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

F. W. Jordan (O), 6940 Ditman street. Cost, $9600. Four 2-story brick dwellings, 16 by 45 feet, 7010 Torresdale avenue, 3318 and 3320 Tyson street.

Wm. T. Fox (O), 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost $6500. 3-story brick dwelling, 16 by 55 feet, Frankford avenue and Wakeling street.

Williamson Bros. (O), Aramingo and Cumberland streets. George Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost $8000. 1-story power house, 62 by 82 feet, Moyer and Adams streets.

William C. Smith (0), 6049 Chestnut street. Cost $80,000. Three 4-story apartment houses, 40 by 74 feet, brick, Sixty-first and Ludlow streets.

E. S. Holmes (O), 7041 Hegerman street. F. W. Jordan (C), 6240 Ditman street. Cost $350. Garage, Gillespie and Disston streets.

E. W. Clark (O), Third and Chestnut streets. Octavia Hill Association (C), 510 South Seventh street. Cost $1000. Owelling, 115, 117, 123, 125 Fitzwater street.

W. J. & S. R. R. (O), Broad Street Station. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost $30,000. Ferry house, Delaware and Market street.

Geo. L. Jam (O), 5213 Shestack street, Germantown. F. Y. Herring (C), 447 Queen street. Cost $650. Dwelling, 425 Hamburg street.

M. L. Lipshutz (O), 524 Walnut street. Jacob Newborn (C), 844 North Tenth street. Cost $575. Store and dwelling, 2637 West Lehigh avenue.

Paul Cerak (O), 525 North Thirteenth street. Frank I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost $460. Store and dwelling, 426 Buttonwood street.

Estate of J. F. Lodge (O), 9602 Bustleton avenue. Z. Weiss (C), Grant and Bustleton avenues. Cost $2000. Dwelling, 9535-7 Barnes street.

Bourse Building Company (O), Fifth and Market streets. Hancock Iron Works (C), 234 North Broad street. Cost $700. Offices.

Frank Thompson (O), 84 Tuncan avenue. Cost, $7200 (4) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 38 feet. Eighty-third and Cotters avenue.

Mrs. Mary H. Brooks (O), 7120 Greenway avenue. Joseph L. Lowder (C), Lansdowne, Pa. Cost, $5000 (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 37 feet. Seventy-first and Greenway avenue.

F. J. Boas (O), 5600 Germantown avenue. Cost, $25,000. Two-story office, 38 x 100 feet. Germantown and Maplewood avenues.

George W. Shisler (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, $27,100 (29) dwellings, two-story, 16 x 37 feet. Twenty-second and Winton avenue.

S. Girsh (O), 1308 Bainbridge street. Jacob Rose (C), 5107 Parrish street. Cost, $3300. Three-story brick dwelling, 16 x 69 feet. 153 North Tenth street.

Herman L. Gercke (O), 3632 Princeton avenue. Cost, $10,800 (6) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet. 7121-31 Torresdale avenue.

F. L. Davis (O), Thirteenth and Medro avenue. Cost, $9000. (4) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 59 feet. Park avenue and Champlost street.

Crampton & Knowler (O), Sixteenth and Glenwood avenue. Brown Construction Co., 515 Parkway avenue. Cost, $900. One-story, 18 x 36 feet. Seventeenth and Glenwood avenue.

E. S. Hyde (O), 5918 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost. $2500. Two-story store and garage, 24 x 24 feet.

John T. Brooks (O), Eighteenth and Oregon avenue. Cost, $16,000. (1) Two-story dwelling, 20 x 87 feet. 2025 South Broad street.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Duval street. Cost, $2500. (1) Shop, two-story, store, 50 x 30 feet. Johnson and Wayne avenue.

S. Paran (O), 4530 Salmon street. Cost, $1800 (1) Dwelling, two-story, 16 x 43 feet. Salmon and Tefover streets.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $45,000. (1) Four-story brick dwelling, 41 x 19 feet and 37 x 23 feet. Forty-sixth and Walnut streets.

John B. Mayer (O), Broad and Cayuga streets. Cost, $4280. (4) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 33 feet. Fourth street south of Wyoming street.

Charles E. Bidale (O), 1432 South Penn Squire. Cost, $14,000. (2 story (7) brick dwellings, 14 x 35 feet. Point Breeze avenue and McClellan street.

Henry Spalding (O), 5906 Mervine street. Marrow & Johnson (C), Union avenue and City line. Cost, $12,000. (2) Three-story brick store and dwellings, 43 x 35 feet. Sixth and forty-sixth avenue, Mervine and Nedro streets.

S. Adrey (O), 5516 Fairhill street. Cost, $1480. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 15 x 28 feet. Cost, $5532. Palethorp street. Cost, $1800. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 15 x 38 feet. 5533 North Twenty-second street.

Mr. H. C. Berry (O), 3216 North Sixteenth street. Smith & Smink (C), 4902 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $1200. Two-story brick garage, 20 x 25 feet. 3216 North Sixteenth street.

E. L. Cuthbertson (O), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $4000. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 44 feet. 245-47 Roxborough avenue.

Thomas Killough (O), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, $35,100. (15) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 46 feet. Paxon and Springfield streets.

Hugh C. Forbes (O), 5916 Catharine street. Cost, $30,400. (26) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 50 feet. Fifty-ninth and Webster streets. Cost, $34,400. (19) Two-story brick dwellings.

James Wells (O), 1733 Lombard street. William H. Green (C), 1516 Lombard street. Cost, $1800. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 30 feet. Buist west of Eighteith street.

Thomas Killough (O), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, $23,000. (10) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 46 feet. Paxon and Springfield streets.

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P. A. B. Widener (O), Land Title Building. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building. Cost, $25,000. Chapel, one-story, stone, 45 x 82 feet. Broad and Olney avenue.

J. H. Acker (O). W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street, Germantown. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, garage, two-story, stone, 20 x 24 feet. Susquehanna avenue and George lane.

Thomas Dolan (O), Torresdale, Philadelphia. George F. Payne (C), 401 South Juniper treet. Cost, $1800. Residence, State road and Coulter street.

J. Henry R. Acker (O). W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $9000. Residence, three-story, stone, 40 x 45 feet. Susquehanna avenue and George lane.

University of Pennsylvania (O), 400 Chestnut street. W. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $60,000. Four-story dormitory, 72 x 70 feet. Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets.

D. J. Acker (O). William J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $9800. Residence, three-story, 32 x 45 feet. Susquehanna avenue and George lane.

Alexander Erskine (O), Oak Lane. Clinton L. Hammerley (C), Melrose Park. Cost, $9500. (1) Three-story store and dwelling, 45 x 45 feet. Sixty-sixth avenue and Eleventh street.

P. R. T. Co. (O), 810 Dauphin street. Cost, $450. One-story oil and lamp roof, 19 x 30 feet. Fiftieth and Woodland avenue.

J. Vanzardt (O), Foulkrod and Willow streets. Phillips & Leister (C), 1808 Hanson street. Cost, $5500. (1) Three-story brick dwelling, 24 x 40 feet.

Elmer Boyle (O), 3527 Lee street. Phillips & Leister (C), 1808 Hanson street. Cost, $2000. (1) Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 40 feet. Mager and J streets.

J. F. Zimmerman (O), Philadelphia. Irwin & Leighton (C), 213 Frank Building. Cost, $22,000. Store and hall, two-story, brick, 80 x 37 feet. Eleventh and Lehigh avenue.

T. F.Gallagher (O), Fifty-fifth and Springfield avenue. L. Frank Hudson (C), 1948 South Twenty-third street, 16 x 41 feet. Lerick street and J street.

Brooks & Wetherstine (O), 124 East Upsal street. Cost, $12,000. (4) Two-story, 16 x 49 feet, brick dwellings, 5333-35-37-39 Armstrong street.

J. Burton Mustin (O), 425 Johnston street. Charles Jackson (C), 1214 South Sixteenth street. Cost, $726. Garage.

Martin Kulisler (O), 4736 Frankford avenue. George Gray (C), 4340 Factory street. Cost, $1900. Store and dwelling.

J. Freedman (O), 205 Bainbridge street. W. J. Lazaroff (C), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, $3800. (1) Store and dwelling, Third street, 31 x 35 feet. 205 Bainbridge street.

Herbert Meils (O), 3208 Frankford avenue. Cost, $30,600. (27) Two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 45 feet. Thompson and Ontario streets.

St. Andrew's Church (O), 707 North Fifth street. Adam Johnson (C), 4267 Salmon street. Cost, $15,000. One-story, 25 x 75 feet. 707-709 North Fifth street.

Miles Higgins (O), 5808 Sedgwick street. A. S. Thompson (C), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, $900. Two-story garage, 19 x 23 feet.

James N. Spear (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. Cost, $16,000. (4) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 33 feet. Jefferson and Gross streets.

Hohlfield Mfg. Co. (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. William Steel & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $91,900. Warehouse, boiler room, light mfg. Building, 249 x 62 feet, three stories, 104 x 23 feet, one story. 116 x 20 feet, one story. Tenth and Sedgley streets.

Collier Bros. (O), Thirty-ninth and Lancaster avenue. J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Building. Cost, $20,000. Three-story office building, 23 x 62 feet, stone. Thirty-ninth and Spring Garden streets.

Kohl & Megarge (O), 6713 Musgrove avenue. Cost, $4800. Two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 40 feet. Hortter and Chew streets.

Alterations and Additions

Pennsburg Assoc. (O), 5431 Green street. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $500. Boarding house.

Rev. J. A. Wiggins (O), 523 South Forty-eighth street. J. Price (C), 2048 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $975. Store and office, 1206 Chestnut street.

Phildaelphia Electric Co. (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $1800. Store and dwelling, Eighteenth and Columbia avenue.

Charles G. Harris (O), 1419 Walnut street. Banners Bros. (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $900. Store, 1624 Walnut street.

Christian Klerick (C), 1232 North Second street. Frank Poghts (C), 2001 North Lawrence street. Cost, $1400. Dwelling.

John McGlone (O), 2807 Wharton street. William J. McAdams (C), 1815 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $850. Store and dwelling. 1738 Point Breeze avenue.

W. Phillips (O), 1922 Fitzgerald street. W. J. McAdams (C), 1215 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $850. Store and dwelling, Ninth and Lambert streets.

William H. Stehle (O), 2258 North Fifteenth street. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), 1211 Filbert street. Cost, $5000. Stores, Broad and Ridge avenue.

George Payne (O), 2258 North Fifteenth street. E. Rioben (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, $2000. Store, 2421 Gordon street.

A. M. Malyanrian (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, $2500. Dwelling, 130 South Sixtieth street.

Davidson & Silberman (O), 2647 North Second street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, Twenty-ninth and Ellsworth streets.

S. M. Smith (O), Mascher and Water streets. Ed. Fay & Sons (C), 1524 Ranstead street. Cost, $500. Mill.

Paul Mentis (O), 1985 Hunting Park avenue. F. G. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, $800. 1916 Hunting Park avenue, dwelling.

Estate of H. C. Lea (O), Seventh and Arch streets. H. M. Geshwind (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $650. Seventh and Arch streets.

John Warner (O), 1707 Hunting Park avenue. McLaughlin & McNara (C). Cost, $1000. Office.

E. W. Clark (O), Thirty-fifth and Westmoreland streets. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrove street. Cost, $500. Residence.

A. Wilt & Son (O), 923 North Front street. Cost, $500. Mill, 721-25 North Front street.

Becker & Levine (O), 1129 Poplar street. Abe. Shestack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $500. Store, 654 North Twelfth street.

H. Dorenemann (O), 245 East Girard avenue. H. Renswick (C), 137 Ninth Tenth street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling.

Fremont Bowman (O), George W. Stewart (C), 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, $2600. Barn.

D. J. Potter (O), 615 East Wister street. Thomas Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $700. Garage, two stories, 4664 66 Wyoming avenue.

Mr. A. D. Alexander (O), 2505 North Twenty-seventh street. George Alexander (C), 2507 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $500. Moving picture, 2617 West Cumberland street.

Anthony N. Milakay (O), Salmon and Venango streets. Cost, $600. Shop, 3654 Richmond street.

William G. Rowell (O), 719 Noble street.

A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $1500. Manufactory.

Harry O'Keenan (O), West End Trust Building. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $4000. Dwelling, 1630-32 Vine street.

J. Stahl (O), 700 South Second street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 1900 South Ninth street.

Charles H. Moritz (O), Ninth and Walnut streets. Charles E. Bell (C), 223 South American street. Cost, $3500. Store, 415 Market street.

S. S. Steinberg (O), 622 North Sixth street. Morris Maker (C), 929 North Randolph street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 555 North Sixth street.

C. Pinder (O), 3919 Knoss street. F. Bukelback (C), 4608 Richmond street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 3919 Knoss street.

Mrs. William B. Warne, 206 Logan Square (O). George Watson & Son (C), 905 Marshall street. Cost, $5000. Store, 1516 Market street.

Mr. Campbell (O), 1118 South Eighth street. Donati & Burd (C), 809 South Eighth street. Cost, $525. Store and dwelling, 1128 South Eighth street.

Florel Bros. (O), Fiftieth and Church lane. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $600. Mill.

S. P. Castner, Jr. (O), 3729 Chestnut street. Thomas Little & Sons (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, $500. Residence.

Estate of Mary Disston (O), 3780 Longshore street. Samuel Paul (C), 7807 Tulip street. Cost, $750. Dwelling, Fifteenth and State streets.

W. H. Doyle (O), 1610 Spruce street. Cost, $600. Storage.

George B. Clopp (O), 3717 Filbert street. Filbert Paving Company (C), 903 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, $500. Manufactory.

Antonio Saulino (O), Eighth and Wharton streets. Donato A. Burd (C), 804 South Eighth street. Cost, $550. Saloon.

J. A. Thompson (O), 801 North Fortieth street. Cost, $450. Dwelling, Fortieth and Brown streets.

Our Architecture.

At present there is no department of architecture in which creative talent is without motive to achieve distinction. American architecture, in so far as it is at all independent, is, indeed, of a single generation. Yet it occupies a leading position in contemporary art. Though essentially eclectic it has followed wholesome traditions, and the nature of the local problems which it has had to solve has impelled it to develop an individuality of its own. In some respects, as in the planning of tall buildings, it is quite original.

American architecture, says Professor Adshead, of Liverpool University, will ever be regarded as epoch making in the progressive stages of the architecture of the world. Its chief defect is that it has been wanting in unity of composition. For that, however, owners rather than architects are responsible. The remedy is to be sought in a more generous spirit of co-operation among property holders, and such co-operation is already manifest in our newer trade centers, as, for example, in certain stretches of Fourth and Fifth avenues. It is still more apparent in the outskirts of the town, where entire suburbs are built up by single corporations.—New York Sun.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Frank Salamon has been made president and has taken complete charge of the management of the Otto Gas Engine Works of this city. Since his work began he has reorganized the works and the offices and has completely modernized all operations. The result has been twofold—increased manufacturing facilities and a lowered cost of selling. Mr. Salamon is now turning his attention to the selling organization and is planning agencies to cover the entire country. Branch offices are already operating in Chicago, Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis and San Francisco, and others will be rapidly established.

** The Champion Lumber Company, Harrisburg, Pa., with $3,510,000 capital stock, has been incorporated to engage in growing timber, producting lumber in finished and unfinished state, and engaging in logging. The incorporators are David C. Wilson, Cynwyd, Pa.; Matthew Randall, Wayne, Pa., and Frank J. Bradley, Morristown, Pa.

** The Builders' Show, officially known as the New York Architecture and Building Show, will open in the new Grand Central Palace on May 6. It will be continued until May 13. Among the exhibitors will be the Ticket and Tablet Company, building indexes; Henry R. Worthington, pumps; Maine & New Hampshire Granite Company, Consolidated Expanded Metal Company, the Barr Window Ventilator Company, the National Cut-Stone Contractors' Association, International Fire Preventive Company, the Radford Architectural Company and others.

** Building Trades Employers' Association, of New York, elected officers at their recent meeting. The nominations made by the committee of which Charles T. Wills was chairman were approved without contest, and these officers were chosen: President, Benjamin D. Traitel; vice president, Charles J. Kelly; second vice president, Henry Stevenson, and treasurer, A. N. Chambers. C. G. Norman is president of the Board of Governors. The secretary, William J. Holmes, holds an appointive office with indeterminate tenure. The election took place at the Builders' Exchange, 34 West Thirty-third street, New York City.

** New York and Boston offices and warehouses of the Glidden Varnish Company, home office at Cleveland, O., have been consolidated. The central headquarters, from which Eastern business will be handled, is located at 636-638 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, where a complete stock will be carried. The managament of the establishment will be under the direction of Messrs. C. I. Phillips and H. A. Norton, with the title of Phillips & Norton, resident managers.

** The Hoban, Hunter, Feltner Company, 1105 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, with large wholesale cypress distributing yard at Chapman's Docks, Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, has purchased a controlling interest in the Tilghman Cypress Company at Lukens, Fla., one of the oldest and best known cypress operations manufacturing cypress exclusively. The plant is a single band mill with an annual production of 15,000,000 feet, exclusive of lath and shingles, and its product has been handled for some time past by the Hoban, Hunter, Feltner interests. In connection with this purchase, Mr E. L. Hunter, of the local house, has been elected president of the Tilghman Cypress Company and has taken up his residence at Lukens, Fla., and will devote his undivided attention to that end of the business.

** At the annual meeting of the Chase Foundry & Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., all the old directors were elected for another year. The directors elected the following officers: President, P. A. Myers, of Myers & Bro., Ashland, O.; secretary and general manager, S. M. Chase, Columbus, O. It was reported that the company had done a very satisfactory business in 1910, and the outlook for 1911 is exceptionally good.

** The Lumbermen's Club, which had commodious quarters in the Hoffman House, has moved to No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

** The new Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation plant at Kingsport, Tenn., with a capacity of 1200 barrels a day, has begun operations.

** It is a sad commentary on American methods of building, American laws concerning building and the American habit of carelessness that defective flues should be responsible for twice as many fires as any other known cause. It is estimated that 13 per cent. of the total number of fires annually can be attributed to defective flues, with an average property loss of about $12,000,000.

** A movement is under way to organize the Monmouth County (N. J.) architects into a society for protection and sociability. There are about 25 architects in Monmouth County.

** A change of more than passing interest will occur in the local hardwood lumber trade May 1, on which date Mr. Henry K. S. Williams and Mr. Waldron retire from the old-established house of Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, Twenty-fifth street and Elev-

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enth avenue, New York City. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the remaining co-partners therein, Mr. Thomas Williams, and his son, Mr. Thomas Resolved Williams.

** The reorganization of the Whitehall Portland Cement Company is not yet quite complete, although reconstruction work at the mill at Cementon, Pa., is practically finished. Operation is announced to be resumed soon.

** The John J. Rumbarger Lumber Company, which for the past sixteen years has been located in the Harrison Building, this city, has removed to 418 Perry Building, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets.

** Officers were elected last Monday, April 10, as follows by the New York Building Material Exchange: President, William B. DuBois, succeeding Frank E. Wise; vice president, W. H. Barnes, Jr., succeeding Uriah F. Washburn; treasurer, William C. Morton, succeeding himself. The secretary, Jesse D. Crary, 10 Broadway, is appointive, and holds permanent office. The new trustees are: W. B. DuBois, W. H. Barnes, Jr., A. Wilfred Tuthill, Ellis W. Lavender, H. B. Murchie, George A. Molitor, W. G. Roberts, John W. Ruth, H. A. Brocas, Elwood Weeks, Arthur C. Wood and A. V. C. Genung, Jr. The inspectors of the election were W. C. Shultz, James E. Clonin and Orin F. Perry. The reports showed that the Exchange was in a very prosperous condition.

** T. Everett Havens, of Washington, the well-known authority on foundation work, has completed an investigation of substructure methods in New York City and has gone to London, Paris and Berlin. Mr. Havens, before leaving New York City, said that he was particularly impressed with the rapidity with which work was carried on there under most unusual difficulties. He was particularly interested in the caisson work of the Foundation Co. at the site of the Woolworth Building, Broadway and Park place. This work, he said, was a masterpiece of its kind owing to the cramped conditions under which the work was carried on and the necessity of going to unusual depth for the "tallest inhabited building in the world." Mr. Havens is a special Government representative who has been investigating all kinds of sub-surface construction work for the Government for many years. He expected to stop at the Savoy in London.

** Charles M. Chestnut, vice president and general manager Yellow Pine Company, of Philadelphia, says they have closed their fiscal year with profound satisfaction. March was a fairly productive month, and the company, foreseeing another good year's trading, has considerably increased stocks in the Philadelphia yard.

** Following the complaint filed by the Alpha Portland Cement Co., of Easton, Pa., with mill at Manheim, W. Va., that discriminatory rates were accorded a rival owned by the United States Steel Corporation, through its control of railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until June 29 rates on cement in the central portion of the United States, which were to become effective April. It is understood all complaints as to cement rates, including the Alpha company's case, will be heard at once and before the date to which the rates are suspended.

** Eleven reinforced concrete cottages will be built by Edward Roche along Broadway, South street and Grandview avenue, Far Rockaway. L. I. The cottages will form an enclosure, in the centre of which will be laid out an Italian garden. It is said one of the most beautiful fountains on Long Island will be placed in the garden. Marble dust, gravel and cement are the materials used in building the cottages, each of which will cost $25,000.

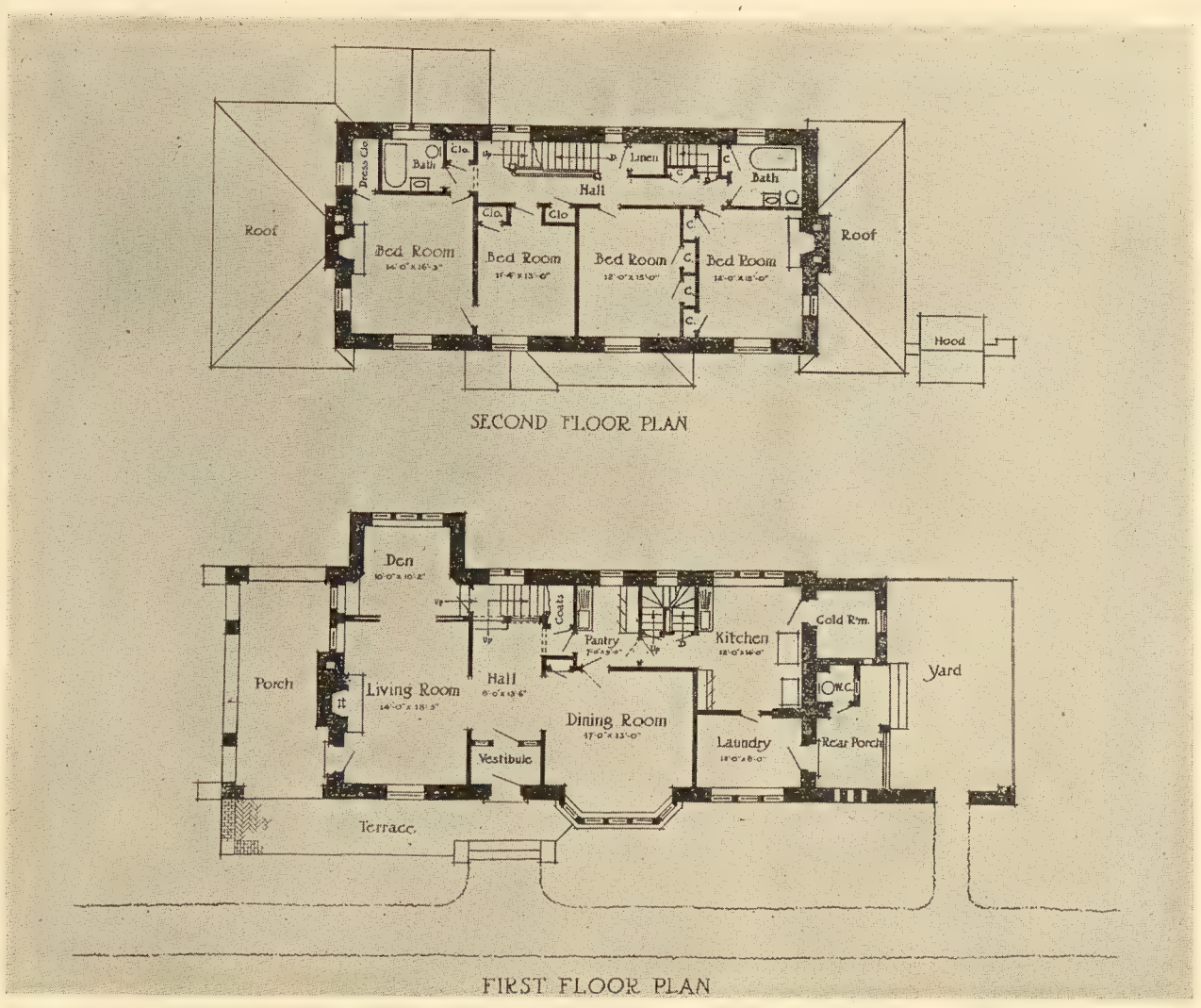
**The Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association had its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Walton. James H. Mairs presided as toastmaster, and some of those who spoke were Judge J. B. Holland, William A. Glasgow, Charles A. Towne and L. M. Hodges.

**The Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, together with the Allied Real Estate interests of the city, is hoping to be able to place the real estate developers of the city under the supervision of some Commission or Department which can exercise control over the manner in which developments shall be made, as well as the manner in which they may be sold out to the public. With such control and proper legislation, it is possible to eliminate developments in territories where same have not already been planned by the Topographical Department, and with proper ordinances it is pos sible to establish in the minds of the engineers of that department the importance and necessity of keeping in mind the artistic development of the city, as well as its commercial development.



RESIDENCE AT WYNNEWOOD, PA.

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** James E. Pope was elected president, A. P. Hall, vice president and Robert L. Crooke treasurer of the Metal Exchange, New York City. B. Hochschild, of the American Metal Co., Ltd.; H. W. Hendricks, of Hendricks Bros.; G. E. Behr, of Behr & Steiner; E. Baerwald, Edwin Groves, of James W. Phyfe & Co.; Charles J. Marsh, of the Standard Underground Cable Co.; W. Parsons Todd, of the Quincy Mining Co., and A. Gardner Cooper, of Bruce & Cook, were elected members of the Board of Directors. E. A. Caswell, E. J. Keone, J. Langleloth, P. R. Jennings and C. S. Trench, comprise the new arbitration committee.

**The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, at the northeast corner of Broad and Federal streets, with the rectory adjoining, numbered 1161 South Broad street, have been sold, it is reported, as a site for a moving-picture theatre. The lot has a frontage of 71 feet on Broad street, with a depth of 200 feet to Watts street. Its assessed valuation is $49,500. The price to be paid for the property is said to be about $49,000.

USE OF COLOR IN ARCHITECTURE

By Louis Christian Mullgardt

[Read before the American Institute of Architects at its Forty-fourth Annual Meeting Held in San Francisco in January, 1911.]

The Committee on Allied Arts, in its annual report of 1908, defined broadly its conception of the nature of architecture and its relation to the allied arts. Also, the relation of art to the life of the people, and, its position relative to that of government influence.

In 1909 the Committee on Allied Arts defined its conception of the exact relationship existing between architecture and one of its most closely allied arts—that of sculpture.

It is intended in this report to note to what extent color is related to the fine arts in general, and to architecture in particular. Also to show that color strongly manifests itself in every one of the fine arts.

There is perhaps more color in our present day architecture than some of us are conscious of. The reason why we are not conscious of it is partly due to the confusion of colors which exists in many of our solidily built up settlements. Nearly every building is different in color mass from that of its neighbors. Then also, we frequently introduce intense or discordant color in large masses. This is in reality garish, but we don't realize it, because we have become accustomed to it.

Nevertheless, a large intense or discordant color mass tends to nullify any neighboring refined color scheme.

What, for instance, could be more violent than a large mass of red, and yet, how commonly we see it in architecture.

What chance would a refined scheme of color in architecture have by the side of a mass of intense color, be it red, green, blue or something else?

Perhaps we would find upon investigation that much intense color in our present day architecture is inadverently acquired.

Some people wear red underwear, not because it is red, but because it is flannel.

Thus it may be, that we have inadvertently acquired some of the violent masses of color in architecture because we want the material, and the color is an unpremeditated incident in the result.

Color is a most elusive, evanescent element in our realm of observation.

At times we find color to be as material in substance as our bodies are.

At times we find color as spiritual as the breezes that blow. We see material color of every hue being brought forth by Mother Earth, and we note the beautiful spiritual color which the sun imprints in bowed form upon the raindrops.

In the art of music, we hear color in music's tonal runs—the trilling of the instruments, or the wonderful florid decorations produced by a glorious voice. We hear it where single syllables are sung in two or more tones or cadences and we speak of it as colorature or tone coloring in the art of music.

In the art of etching or engraving, although recognized as arts in monotone, we find color accents in tonal values, which we also term colorature, as in music. Every good etching or engraving suggests true color to the mind's eye as clearly as if it were really present in the picture, and this is termed color value in etching or engraving.

In the art of prose, poetry, and the rhetorical phase of stage art and oratory, color manifests itself in inflection, cadence, modulation of voice, consonant with sense conveyed epigrammatically, and this is called color in rhetoric.

In the art of painting, as in architecture and sculpture, it becomes a material demonstration, it is a fact here, which requires no further defining or proof. The color is manifestly there.

We note a certain relationship existing in the matter of color in all of the fine arts. Therefore it is fair to assume that we can learn much through observing their relative application that we may better understand the correct principles involved, when applying the same to our art.

* * *

After all, architecture, however much abused by its true worshippers, or its pretenders, is destined to always remain the guiding spirit of the allied arts. She is mother to them all, and, in turn, is sanctified by them, as a true mother is blessed by her beloved children.

They depend upon her embraces, her enveloping comforts, love, sympathy and protection—she shields them all.

Architecture's soul-inspiring grandeur makes them stronger, more beautiful, sublime. She is their alma mater.

Retrospectively, architecture existed in embryo like the oak tree in the earth, like rock in molten lava, like music in the rippling brook, and the roar of the winds and the sea.

All Nature's sounds are music in embryo, requiring man to translate them.

All the world's visible substance is painting and sculpture in embryo, requiring man to translate it.

All the world's spirit is poetry, requiring man to translate it.

Man developed from a state of embryo, and became heir to all these things.

Man developed—he grew from an unshaped embryo into primitive man, and with his development—in accordance with divine law—became master over the spirit lying dormant within the tree, the rock, the sound of the brook, and of the visible and invisible elements, which he must interpret into the purposes for which they are intended.

Man is empowered to develop them into the arts of sculpture, painting, music, poetry, architecture. They constitute his property, his most sublime enjoyment, his greatest heritage.

L. C. MULLGARDT.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

A preliminary notice is given of the Ninth International Congress of Architects to be held in Rome from the 2d to the 10th of October next, on the occasion of the National Festival to commemorate the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. The organizing committee consists of the Italian section of the permanent committee, of delegates of various academies and societies, of representatives of the press, and of architects nominated at the meeting of the 2d of July, 1909, in conformity with the Statutes of the Permanent International Committee of Architects.

Members of the congress are classified as "full members" and "associate members." "Full members" are the special delegates of governments, academies and societies; all architects and persons who follow the professions connected with architecture. Academies and associations may be entered as "full members" and be represented by a delegate. "Associate members" are the near relatives of full members and architectural students.

The subscription for full members is 25 lire (£1) and for associate members 15 lire (12s.).

Members of both classes have the same rights to reduced fares on the Italian railroads, to special reductions for apartments, to special cards of admission to the galleries, museums and other institutions, and to attend the meetings of the congress and visits.

The subjects for discussion will include the following:

Subject A.—Reinforced Concrete: its employment in different countries and the opportunities for its application to artistic construction from the technical and decorative point of view.

Subject B.—The Question of an International Gazette of Architectural Bibliography.

Subject C.—The Exercise of the Profession by an Architect in Countries other than his own.

Subject D.—Observations on Modern Architecture.

Subject E.—The Execution of the Architectural Work of Governments and other Public Bodies.

Subject F.—The Rights and Duties of an Architect in Regard to his Client.

Subject G.—The Utility of an International Comparative Dictionary of Architectural Terms.

Extra Subject.—Foreign Academies at Rome: their history, the resulting studies and designs of the students, and the influence exercised by these schools in the countries they represent.

All duly enrolled members have the right to send papers and resolutions for discussion on the subjects fixed by the program. These must be sent to the organizing committee at least four months before the opening of the congress, and be drawn up in French.

* * *

The Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts announces that John E. D. Trask, manager of the Academy, will address the members of the Fellowship and their friends Friday evening, April 28. The subject will be "Rambling Notes in a Visit to the South American Expositions." As Commissioner General from the United States Government to the International Art Expositions at Buenos Ayres, Argentina and Santiago Chili, Mr. Trask had unusual opportunities of meeting the representatives of the various governments and seeing the South American cities. His journey across the continent from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, crossing the Andes, was full of interest. The expositions were most successful. The pictures from the United States are now on the way back under the care of Charles Francis Brown, who was Mr. Trask's assistant.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Fellowship, Monday evening, April 17th, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry J. Thouron; vice presidents, Thomas P. Anshutz, Cecilia Beaux, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Charles Grafly, Theophilus P. Chandler, Frank Stephens; secretary, Mary Butler; treasurer, H. Hanley Parker; board of managers, A. Margaretta Archambault, Johanna Boericke, Harriet Repplier Boyd, John Rutherford Boyd, Ralph Boyer, Mary Campbell, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Cornelia Greenough, Paula Himmelsbach, David Wilson Jordan, S. P. Snowden Mitchell, Phineas Paist, Emily Drayton Taylor, Marjorie Watmough, Emelie Zeckwer, Henry R. Rittenberg, Herbert Welsh, F. R. Whiteside, Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones; exhibition jury, Thomas P. Anshutz, R. Blossom Farley, F. Walter Taylor, Janet Wheeler, Violet Oakley, Charles Grafly, Joseph T. Pearson.

* * *

A. J. Drexel Biddle and Addison B. Burk will make the addresses at the closing exercises of the night schools of the Spring Garden Institute next Friday night, in the auditorium of the institute, Broad and Spring Garden streets. Diplomas will be awarded and prizes in the art, mechanical and electrical departments will be announced. There will be a musical program under the direction of Madame Edouard De Caster. The annual exhibit of the work of the night classes of the institute will be held from Tuesday to Friday night, inclusive. The exhibition will be open to visitors from 2 o'clock to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 o'clock to 10 at night. There will be electrical experiments each night, and admission will be free.

Trades School's Exhibit.

The annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Trades School, No. 1, was held on Saturday evening in the school building, Twelfth and Locust streets, when a large number of persons inspected the display.

Tracings were exhibited in the mechanical drawing rooms of various kinds of machine construction.

The architectural drafting department showed plans of houses, stairways, paneling and porches, together with a miniature reproduction of the plans by the boys of the carpentering department.

Examples of the work of the house decorating and sign painting department made the quarters appear to great advantage by presenting some really artistic signs and mural designing. The results of the bricklaying, plumbing and sheet-metal working departments, which are carried on in the evening school in addition to the courses of the day school caused much favorable comment.

Murrell Dobbins, the father of the school, was at the exhibition, and expressed himself as being well pleased with the results of the year's work.

There is a motion now before the Board of Education to purchase a piece of ground and build a new Trades School which will be able to accommodate its many students.

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools? It's a fact. Investigate!

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 26, 1911

Concerning Fire Safeguards.

As a result of the recent shirtwaist factory fire in New York City, in which many young lives were lost for lack of proper safeguards, the Board of Fire Underwriters has embodied in a report, just submitted, a number of recommendations for factory buildings which should have the careful attention of public officials, architects and building owners. The facts most forcibly illustrated by the fire in question the Board finds were:

"First. The prevalent neglect of ordinary precautions to avoid the outbreak of fires due to readily preventable causes.

"Second. The necessity of adequate facilities, particularly automatic sprinklers, to extinguish fires in their incipiency, especially where the nature of the work done and materials used may readily cause fires and rapidly spread them.

"Third. The importance of fire towers suitable for the prompt escape of the occupants and likewise to afford the Fire Department a safe station from which to efficiently fight fires at close range.

By way of guarding against a repetition of the disaster the Board offers the following recommendations:

"First. A fire drill and private fire department should be organized among the employes of all factories to prevent panic and extinguish fires. The plan of organization outlined in the recommendations of the National Fire Protective Association should be used as a guide for this purpose.

"Second. All stairways or a sufficient number of them should be located in fire-proof shafts having no communication with the building except indirectly by way of an open-air balcony or vestibule at each floor. Hose connections attached to standpipes should be located on each floor in the stair towers for public or private fire department use.

"Third. Stairs, if any inside the building, and elevators, should be enclosed in shafts of masonry and have fire doors at all communications to floors.

"Fourth. The provisions ordinarily necessary for fire escape towers might be somewhat modified in buildings equipped with a system of automatic sprinklers installed according to the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

"Fifth. Present buildings with inadequate fire escapes should be provided with automatic sprinklers and smoke-proof stair towers, but ADDITIONAL OUTSIDE FIRE ESCAPES PASSING IN FRONT OF OR NEAR inflammable goods in process of manufacture, or employing in excess of a limited number of operatives (limit to be definitely fixed), should be without automatic sprinklers. No building over 60 feet high and containing inflammable goods, where a considerable number of people are employed, should be without automatic sprinklers.

"Seventh. Automatic sprinklers should be installed in high buildings to control a fire and thus prevent it from spreading rapidly from floor to floor by way of outside windows. The use of wired glass in metal frames for all exterior windows would also retard such vertical spread of fire, but not so effectively as a complete equipment of automatic sprinklers throughout the building."

These recommendations are in no sense unreasonable nor are they such as would entail undue hardship upon owners of the class of buildings under consideration. With minor modifications they amount to eminently sensible and not over-drastic suggestions for the preservation of human life.

Making recommendations of the kind, however, embodying them in official regulations, and holding building owners up to a strict observance of such recommendations involve propositions widely at variance. It is altogether likely that the regulations we now have upon our official blotters would, in themselves, amply suffice to prevent such a horror as the New York affair—if enforced. The chief weakness with every variety of official regulation seems to lie in the fact that they are about as easy to evade as to observe. What would seem to be needed is not so much more stringent regulations as an honest, resolute and broadly literal enforcement of those we now have.

City Planning in New York.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society an exhibition opened in the galleries of the National Arts Club, New York City, of which the most significant exhibit is the chart of New York as the Society would have it revised. There would be broad avenues running directly north from the City Hall; it would widen Fifty-ninth street, and would continue it over a bridge to New Jersey. The waterfront along the Riverside Drive would be beautified by concealing the New York Central Railroad tracks.

By maps, models, plans and water colors the Dock Department illustrates the proposed reclamation of land along the Hudson River front, which is expected to double the present acreage of Riverside Drive Park.

The City Departments make exhibits similar to those at the Taxpayers' Show last year. Plaster models of the new Fire Department buildings are exhibited by Hoppin & Koen, architects.

A design for a new Bryant Park, which will not entail destruction of any of the present trees, is shown by Charles B. Stover, the Park Commissioner. The plan, which is the work of Carrere & Hastings, architects, is in harmony with the architecture of the new Public Library building.

Among the other exhibits are the handsome design by Trowbridge & Livingston for the east facade of the Natural Science Museum, facing Central Park, and the picturesque tower by C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings for the proposed new Normal College.

A Necessity of the Age.

To adequately realize the importance of advertisements in the grand scheme of things, one has but to imagine what the world would be without them. The arteries of trade would become clogged almost immediately, business would suffer asphyxiation and ruin would follow in many lines. In former generations when life was simpler and communities were more self-sustaining the world could do without advertising. Not so now. It is a necessity of the age.—Philadelphia Record.

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WM. D. HEWITT, *President*,
671 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

J. P. B. SINKLER, *Rec. Secretary*,
Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

M. B. MEDARY, Jr., *2d Vice-President*,
139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*,
1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

April 24, 1911.

To Members of the Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A.:

The Secretary has been requested to call your attention to the fact that the Executive Committee has arranged to publish in the "Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide" a Chapter Bulletin.

This will appear on one or more pages of the Guide in each weekly issue or less frequently as the activities of the Chapter or the seasons of the year may occasion.

The Recording Secretary and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information will, so far as they may be able, keep the publishers of the Guide supplied with material concerning the Chapter and anything else of interest to the members thereof.

You are requested to co-operate with the officers of the Chapter by sending to either the Recording Secretary or the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information any notices, articles, pamphlets, or suggestions in which you believe the other members of the Chapter will be interested.

Trusting that the members will thus aid in assuring the success of this new arrangement, I am

Yours very truly,
HORACE WELLS SELLERS,
Secretary.

The National Academy of Design has given up the idea of obtaining a new individual home, and has decided to ask a number of societies to join in forming a "National Academy Association," to provide a suitable place for exhibition and other purposes.

The organizations asked to participate in the scheme are the American Water Color Society, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the New York Water Color Club, the National Sculpture Society, the Municipal Art Society, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the Mural Painters and the Society of Illustrators.

The American Federation of Arts will hold its second annual convention at Washington, D. C., on May 16, 17 and 18.

Among the subjects and speakers will be "Art in the Schools," by Henry Turner Bailey; "Advertising Art," by Frank Alvah Parsons; "A National School of Industrial Art," by Leslie W. Miller; "American Handicraft," by Huger Elliott; "The Value of State Art Commissions," by Walter Gilman Page; "The Relation of Sculpture to Landscape," by Lorado Taft; "Architectural Training in America," by Lloyd Warren and A. D. T. Hamlin; "The Roman Tradition in American Art," by William Laurel Harris.

There will be reports from chapters and various special committees, and open discussion of such topics as "Proper Regulation of Competitions for Sculpture;" "Do American Art Schools Compare Favorably with Foreign Art Schools, and If Not, Why?" "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Open or Invited Exhibitions." The work of the Women's Clubs will be reviewed by Mrs. E. W. Pattison, chairman of the Art Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; "The Need of a Clearing House for Art Museums" will be presented by Mr. H. W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the topics, "Music for the People," "Pageantry" and "Landscape Gardening in Relation to Park Development" will be discussed.

* * *

The forty-fourth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society will be held at the Fine Arts Building, New York, from April 27 until May 21. The jury of selection consists of Colin Campbell Cooper, C. C. Curran, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner, Jules Guerin, F. Luis Mora, G. Glen Newell, Leonard Ochtman, Henry Reuterdahl, William Ritschel, W. Granville Smith and Cullen Yates. The William T. Evans prize of $300 will be awarded.

* * *

The Municipal Art Society of New York has been holding an exhibition at the National Arts Club, showing the aims of the different city departments in the shape of plans and views of buildings they propose to erect. The Board of Directors showed new schools they are building and the Municipal Art Society has been taking special interest in the mural decorations for these. Its next gift to Irving High School will take the form of a mural ornamentation.

* * *

Two associations of vital interest to every teacher of drawing, manual training and industrial art hold their meetings this year in May. The Western Drawing and Manual Training Teachers' Association meets in Philadelphia May 11, 12 and 13. Addresses by well-known speakers will deal with the vital question of the application of graphic and constructive art to the world's work.

* * *

The seventeenth annual exhibition of Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club, at the Academy, was formally opened on Wednesday evening by a most enjoyable "smoker." The consensus of opinion among the guests, numbering architects, journalists and lovers of the beautiful from this and near-by cities, was that in artistic achievement and popular interest no preceding exhibition of the kind has been equal to the present one. The exhibition will be open to the public from this time on, daily, until May 11.

* * *

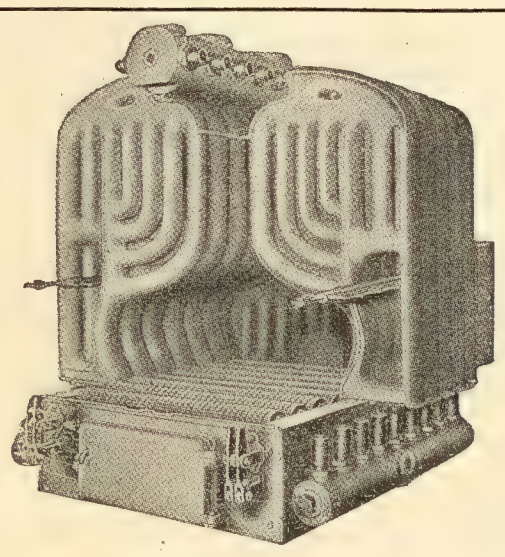
Harry Fenn, one of the best-known of the older school of landscape and architectural artists in America, died on Saturday, at his home in Montclair, N. J., after an illness of six months. He was a widower. A son and three daughters survive him.

There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.

Don't forget when building or renting a house that we furnish a free Illuminating Engineering Service. Before you install your electric wiring and fixtures consult us; we will give you information regarding the proper distribution of light which will make your illumination both economical and efficient. Don't forget that Electricity in the home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

"We tried out the advertising idea," said a prominent supply man the other day; "it doesn't pay." Doesn't it? A dozen competitors, unheard of twenty years ago, today menace the supremacy of this old house. Every one of the dozen is an advertiser.



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Water Tube Boiler

Represents True Boiler Economy

FIRST COST
MAINTENANCE
ECONOMY OF FUEL

THE H. B. SMITH COMPANY
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NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

"Glidden" Concrete Finishes.

The following information regarding the products of the Glidden Varnish Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, will no doubt interest many of our readers:

Concrete floor dressing, which is applied to cement floors by means of a brush, protecting the floors from dusting and abrasion due to frictional wear, preventing absorption of water, grease, oil and disease germs. Two coats are used, applying the material over a clean, dry surface. The product is made in light and dark drab, terra cotta and tan colors, also transparent. Glidden's liquid cement is especially intended for uniforming the surface color of concrete, cement stucco, brick and stone. This material also dampproofs the building, and besides producing a pleasing decorative effect, insures a dampproof building. This material is applied by means of a brush—the same as any paint or varnish.

Another product that is being used very largely is Glidden's transparent waterproofing, which is intended for dampproofing brick, concrete and cement construction without changing the color or texture of the surface. The company also makes a material known as liquid rubber, which is especially intended for use upon exterior surfaces of substructural work with the view of preventing the inroads of dampness into basements. This material is applied by means of a brush, two coats being used. Liquid rubber is also used upon interior surfaces of exposed walls applied directly to the brick or wall construction, previous to plastering, thus affording a waterproof bond between the plaster coat and the wall proper. The Glidden Varnish Company has just issued its latest booklet on "Advanced Finishes for Modern Building Construction," which fully describes the above products and the other materials which they have developed pertaining to modern building construction, and the company will forward, without charge, a copy of this booklet to architects, contractors and engineers who are interested.

The Pedestal Pile.

This is the name of a new book on foundations recently issued by the MacArthur Concrete Pile & Foundation Company, 11 Pine street, New York. After briefly touching upon the various aspects of the problem of attaining permanent and reliable piling foundations, the method of forming the pedestal pile is fully described and illustrated with drawings showing the various stops in the process of bulging out an enlarged base some 3 ft. in diameter at the bottom of the stem or column. Actual photographs of piles of this type excavated for inspection are shown.

The succeeding chapters discuss briefly the general nature of pile foundations, how they support their load, considering both a single pile and group piles, at the same time comparing the carrying capacity of a pile of the pedestal type with piles of other shapes. In this respect a synopsis of the most recent data on bearing strength of soils as well as frictional resistance of soil, is given. A chapter is then devoted to the additional carrying capacity provided by the broad base of the pedestal pile, some five tables being given, in which it is shown that the broad base adds to the total carrying capacity of a hundred per cent. or more. The maximum carrying capacity of a pedestal pile, as determined by the safe compressive strength of the concrete forming the stem or column of the pile, is then considered. Succeeding chapters discuss reliability, permanence and stability of pedestal piles.

A New Steel "Insert."

The Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, has recently brought out a new pressed steel slotted invert. This is used in concrete slabs, beams or columns to provide a proper attachment for shaft hangers, sprinkler systems, fixtures, etc. By their use the subsequent expensive drilling into concrete after completion of the work is obviated. Inserts are built into the concrete during construction by merely attaching to the wood centering and the concrete on hardening thoroughly imbeds them and holds them rigidly in place. After the work is finished, only a narrow slot can be seen flush with the concrete, and the head of the bolt can then be inserted in the square opening and slipped along the slot, until the desired location is found. The liberal size of the slot allows a wide variation of location for this bolt, which renders it applicable for any class of work.

Many advantages are presented by this new insert, among them being the special washer, used with regular shaft hanger bolts to prevent turning after insertion of the bolt in the slot; the improved shape of the insert with its beveled sides and detachable caps; its reduced thickness which permits of constructing a thinner slab than heretofore and the possibility of securing a longer slot than the standard by merely abutting the inserts and removing the end caps for that purpose.

The Palm System of Vacuum Cleaning.

The Palm system of vacuum cleaning is fully described in a handsome booklet issued by the Palm Vacuum Cleaner Company, Tolsma Building, Detroit, Michigan, with Philadelphia headquarters at 539 Real Estate Trust Building, this city. One of the strongest claims made for the Palm system is the thorough-going efficiency of the Palm pump, which is said to insure not only a very considerable saving in power, but to possess a number of advantages not possible to any other piece of mechanism of the kind on the market. The attachments that go with the Palm system are such as to adapt it for any kind of cleaning, and the part such as will not readily get out of order. The Palm system has been installed and is in use in many of the finest buildings in the country, and is highly regarded as one of the best systems of its kind. Descriptive literature may be had free on request.

The Von Duprin Fire Exit Latch:

The Von Duprin self-releasing fire exit latch is a patent door fastener for schools, amusement places, public and other buildings housing a considerable number of people that operates instantly and positively in case of fire or panic. Just the merest touch on any part of the solid bar that stretches across the doors and locks and latches respond as if by magic and the doors fly open. These latches are in no way dependent upon springs. With every spring taken out they operate quite as unfailingly. The springs are used solely to actuate the various members of the appliance, and are in no sense vital to its efficiency. These latches are manufactured by the Vonnegut Hardware Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana. I. B. & H. S. Hendrickson, 521 Commerce street, Philadelphia representatives, who will be pleased to send descriptive literature on request.

The Caldwell Sash Balance:

The Caldwell Sash Balance is claimed by builders to be one of the best contrivances of the kind known to the trade, a perfect sash balance, easy to install, not complicated, with no delicate adjustments to go wrong or get out of repair and giving perfect service in operation. T. B. & H. S. Hendrickson, 521 Commerce street, Philadelphia, will furnish full information regarding this clever device to parties interested.

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN AMERICA

A Virile and Wholesome View of the Possibilities in this Comparatively New Field.

When all the other qualities have been told, the great qualities of the artist are sincerity and intensity, and though some artists who have not these may dazzle for a day with scintillant cleverness they can neither reach the deep heart of their own time nor last through the ages, for they are only part of fashion, which is superficial and changeable, not part of truth, which is essential and unchanging. And the artist who is sincere and intense must have, under whatever manners and methods he may come to use, an abiding desire to count in the long, gigantic task of guiding the destiny of mankind, of his fellow-citizens everywhere in the universal democracy. In the work of some poets, musicians, painters and sculptors this deep intent may be hidden from all but the most discerning interpreters, but of the art craftsman it should be the very sign and seal, for his materials are the properties and implements we use in daily living, and his methods are a primary application of the idea of an art of life.

Naturally all the implements of individualized occupation and all the various furniture of homes and offices and studios should be craft products. But machinery, evolved as a servant of man, has become the tyrant of the race, and has imposed conditions of living which make many of its own products necessary and many more seemingly so. Into such hurried confusion, moreover, has it driven us that the matter of beauty has been generally cast out of consideration. To reawaken the love of beauty is one of the great works of these times; to lift the burden of machine-made properties, by substituting the ideals of simplicity and significance for the ideas of abundance and impressiveness, is another, and the contemporary craftsman might be the chief protagonist of these causes.

The question has often suggested itself to me during the past three years, while viewing arts and crafts exhibitions, and the work of single craftsmen: To what extent is the movement in this country realizing its possibilities and its duties? How is it affecting American life?

And the answer, it seems to me, is that the greatest possibilities, the truest duties are realized by only a very few workers, and that the art crafts movement is affecting American life, intensively and extensively, but very slightly. I bear willing testimony to the beautiful and delightful character of much of the current craft product. Textiles and tapestries, always beautiful of tone, often subtle and significant in design; pottery that has distinction of form; splendid beaten silverware; jewelry which is usually good to look at, though seldom original or artistically honest; some excellent carved wood and even some good tooled leather and decorated china, though in the last two classes most of the work is incredibly bad—these are being produced and we may be grateful for them. But one characteristic all these things seem to have—they are intended to please and be purchased by the small class of cultured and fairly well-to-do people. As I acknowledge the great merits of much of the present craft work, so I believe that the small class referred to is the best of our society, the real flower of our civilization, intelligent, appreciative of the arts within certain limits, eager for progress if often bewildered as to the means therefore, the hope of a world threatened on the one hand by its machin-made rabble and on the other by its coarse plutocracy. Moreover, I have no proletarian theory that the artist must be merely a servitor of the crowd. But I feel that without the compromise of any artistic faith or the vulgarizing of any beauty already attained the American craftsmen might take up a wider apostleship and make craft work not a catering to luxury, a waiting on fad, but a joyous civic service. He might become the most important educator of the democracy.

Now pale and neutral textiles, tapestries of attenuated design, dull-toned bizarre vases, queer, unconvincing jewels are not the signs of the prophet. Some simulate virility, but it is often less than feminine; some simulate democracy, but it is merely theoretic; some strive evidently for originality, but too often attain only futile variations of remembered oddities; all have the graces of culture, but too often, also, the stigmata of isolation and detachment. Nevertheless, it is not in condemnation of these things that I write. I would not see anything of fineness and delicacy lost out of our craft work, but in addition to these qualities another thing is needed now—temporarily but imperatively—a vigor, a buoyancy, a heartiness, a sense of strength and energy, a large joyousness which will infect the masses of the people and arouse in them something of the spirit of archaic Athens, of Venice in her early republican days, of the proud, self-conscious, virile cities of Holland.

The detailed characteristics of this new manner would develop surely and truly. It is easy to suggest more brightness of color, more luxuriance of design, more virile outlines, larger mass effects; it is easy to prescribe the use and development of symbols and conventions, in part drawn from our wealth of neglected national symbolism, which have and will come to have simple, definite, large meanings for the people. But if a change is wrought in the spirit and purpose of our craft workers the effective manners and methods will be arrived at more accurately than any one can prescribe. Also the material difficulties, opposition, misunderstanding, neglect will be overcome—if the change is wrought in the spirit and purpose. In the end the craftsman working

in this new spirit would be rewarded by the exhilarating sense of comradeship in its best aspect, and by the noble sense of unity with the essential forces of progress.

The ideal American craftsman must love his or her country as well as his or her art and all humanity as well as this country, and must understand that while political and economic ways are a very maze and tangle of roads over which the race can progress but slowly, the way of beauty leads straight as a sunbeam through the tangle, and insomuch as it is revealed and smoothed and made possible for the humblest feet insomuch will the race learn to go by it to the salvation which seems sometimes beyond hope by other ways. In no sentimental spirit, but with a true cosmic feeling the craftsman should make every piece of work with the thought in mind and hand and tool, "My people! My people!" And I believe that so there would be born a joyousness, an insight and a strength from which could spring an originality authentic and convincing—the originality American art has been yearning toward and failing to find—and endued with power to exercise the evil spirit of ugliness that inhabit our body social.—Shaemus O. Sheel, in Arts and Decoration.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Little Items Gathered Here, There and Everywhere Concerning Men You Know—Trade Doings and Sayings Condensed for Hurried Reading.

Robert W. and John H. Schofield, of Schofield Brothers, and the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company, Schofied, S. C., have just returned from the annual meeting of the company, and report a very satisfactory year's business. They are sanguine as to a repetition of prosperity for 1911. The same officers of the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company will continue during the present year.

* * *

James Riley Gordon, architect, of No. 402 Fifth avenue, New York City, has leased the rear hall of the fifth floor at No. 507 Fifth avenue.

* * *

J. P. Dunwoody, Fleck & Dunwoody, prominent Philadelphia lumber dealers, was in New York City to meet his son, who came down from Yale College for a visit.

* * *

Willard D. Lockwood, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has organized the Lockwood Engineering Co. at 50 Church street, New York City..

* * *

E. J. Sterner, of the Trexler Lumber Company, Allentown, Pa., with sales offices at Hudson Terminal Building, New York City, has his little rod and reel out ready for the trout game. Mr. Sterner, together with two friends, owns a little preserve up in Pennsylvania adjoining that of Colonel H. C. Trexler, which provides great sport for the angler.

* * *

R. P. Bolton Co., Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty streets, New York, is the title of a new firm that will engage in "construction engineering." The firm is composed of Reginald Pelham Bolton, president of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; Frederick A. Forgee, and M. F. Thomas, members of the same society. All three members of the firm are well known to the trade, having been engaged in mechanical engineering work.

* * *

John F. Hale, vice president of the Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, has resigned and has become associated with Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J.

* * *

A. B. Lacey, for some time past associated with Louis H. Rush in the practice of architecture, with offices at 1001 Chestnut street, has removed his office to 1012 Walnut street.

* * *

Architects John D. Allen Co., have removed their offices to the Denckla Building, Eleventh and Market streets.

CEMENT OF THE ANCIENTS.

The oldest piece of cement in the world, so far as is known, was shown by Alfred Hopkins, the New York architect, at the recent Seventh Annual Convention of the National Association of Cement Users at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hopkins is somewhat of a antiquarian. He spent last summer in prowling about the ancient Greek and Roman ruins in Sicily, where many of the great works of the ancients remain in a wonderful state of preservation. Among the places he visited was Salunto, one of the oldest Roman strongholds on the island in the pre-Christian era. There he found huge blocks of stone sill bound together by a cement which has defied the wind and weather of more than two thousand years. In construction he found the cement on analysis to be wonderfully like that of today. A natural building material had been used, but instead of the trap rock of today he found that the ancients had used a black rock known as Travertine, a popular building rock of the time and a white rock known today as Selcite. In other sections of the cement broken tiles and marble had been utilized. The ruins in which he found this example of building materials used by the old Romans dates from at least 200 B. C., and may be even older.

Proposals

Bonds. Improvements. Equipment.

As the Home Office and Headquarters of the Most Important Financial Railroad, Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing and Equipment Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania offers a Particularly Rich and Productive Field for "Proposal" advertising. "The Builders' Guide" is the Only Medium in this Field.

Sealed Proposals.

The Receivers for the Doylestown Sewerage Company will receive sealed bids for the reconstruction of their disposal beds at Doylestown, Pa., in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Harrison and Schreiber and approved by the State Department of Health.

Copies of these plans and specifications may be seen either at the office of the Receivers, 8 Hart Building, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., or at the office of Harrison and Schreiber, 2215-17 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Copies will be furnished upon deposit of ten dollars ($10.00).

Bids will be opened at the office of the Receivers in Doylestown, Pa., Fifth Month (May) 5th, 1911, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Receivers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, any bid accepted, to be subject to the approval of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pa.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Receivers for the sum of two hundred dollars ($200.00).

The certified checks will be returned to all excepting the successful bidder when the contract is awarded.

The check of the bidder receiving the award of the contract will be forfeited on the failure of said bidder to sign the contract and furnish the required bond within one week of the award of the contract.

A Surety Bond to the amount of the contract price will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and as guarantee of the work for a period of two years from the completion thereof.

All bids should be plainly marked "Proposals" and mailed to "Receivers, Doylestown Sewerage Company, P. O. Box 542, Doylestown, Pa.

Doylestown Sewerage Company.

WILLIAM G. HOWELL,
HENRY W. COMFORT,
Receivers.

WILLIAM BISHOP,
Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 22, 1911.

Number of Transfers	656
Amount of Transfers	$2,921,104.00
Cash Consideration	902,072.00
Ground Rent Consideration	6,572.21
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	109,536.84
Mortgage Consideration	2,019,032.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Mitchell & Clement.
2 and 4 S. Hicks st., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
27th and Diamond sts., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern,
1714 Sansom st., Phila.

Contract Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt,
421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

Directory Boards.
U. S. Changeable Sign Co.,
3 W. 29th st., N. Y. City.

Elevators, Freight and Passenger.
Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.
Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Enamel Bricks.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Engraving, Photo and Line.
Chestnut Street Engraving Co.,
7th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).
Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.
Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.
Bartlett & Co.,
1938 Market st., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.
United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Heating Boilers.
H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.

Insurance Companies (Fire).
Aetna Insurance Co.,
403 Walnut st., Phila.
Durban & Co., Local Reps.
The Mechanics' Insurance Co. of Pa.,
5th and Walnut sts., Phila.

Interior Woodwork.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.
Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, Perry Bldg., Phila.

Mortar Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
Woodman, 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Printing and Publishing.
Lyon & Armor, 124 N. 7th st., Phila.

Radiators.
H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Tile.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Room Mouldings and Plate Rails.
Benj. B. Funston & Co.,
146 N. 10th st., Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.
Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.
L. P. Simpson & Son,
709 Walnut st., Phila.

Rugs.
Woodman's 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
27th and Diamond sts., Phila.

Sash Pulleys.
American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Surety Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt,
421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

Tapestry Bricks.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Telephone Companies.
Keystone Telephone Co.,
135 S. 2d st., Phila.

Tile and Terrazza Work.
Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, Perry Bldg., Phila.

Trust and Title Companies.
Tradesmen's Trust Co.,
Chestnut and Juniper sts., Phila.
First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust Co.,
927-29 Chestnut st., Phila.

Vault Lights.
Sun-Burst Prism Co., 243 S. 10th st., Phila.

Wall Boards.
Frank C. Gillingham & Sons Co.,
Norris and Richmond sts., Phila.

Wall Plaster.
J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e, Phila.

Water Heaters.
Bartlett & Co.,
1938 Market st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).
Golden Metal Weather Strip Co.,
C. Chester, Agt., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.,
F. W. Burgess, Agt.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Athey Metal Weather Strip Co.,
Corbin & Stull, Agts.,
Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Whitewashing.
William B. Southern,
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VOL. XXVI. NO 18. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents Per Copy

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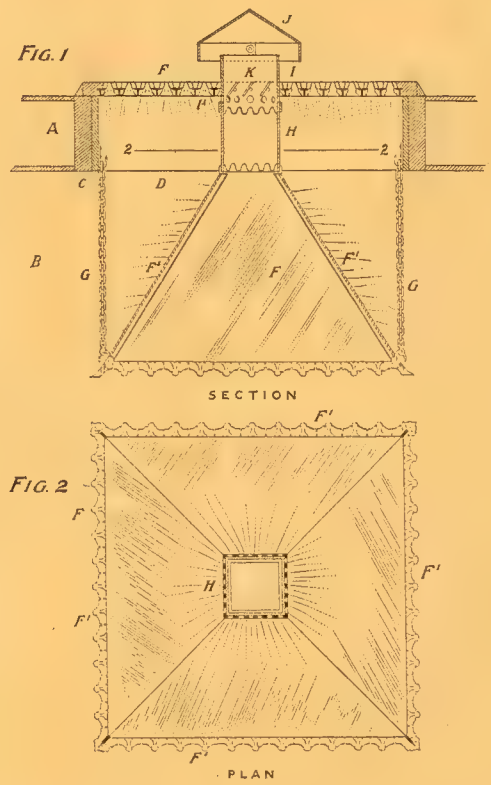
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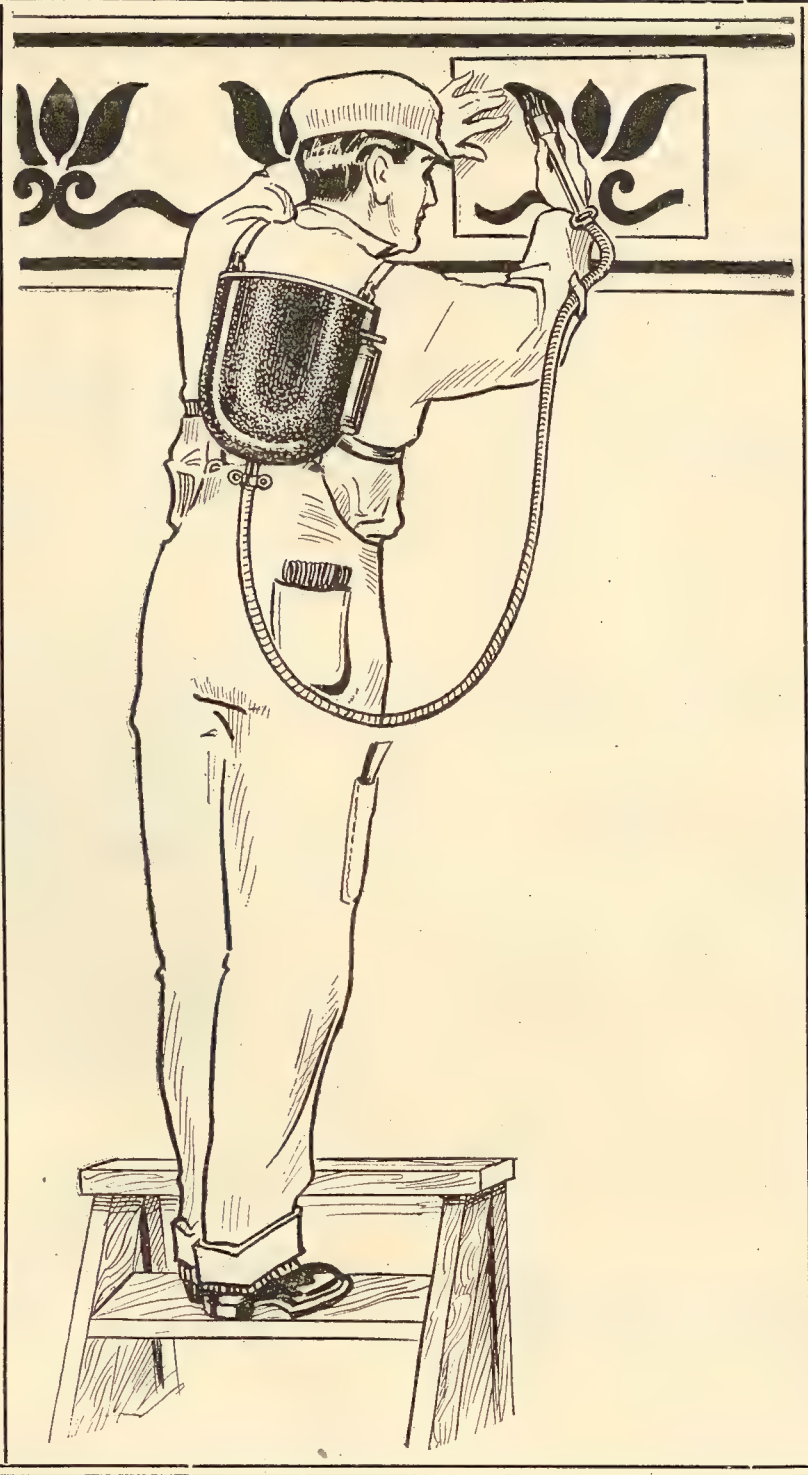
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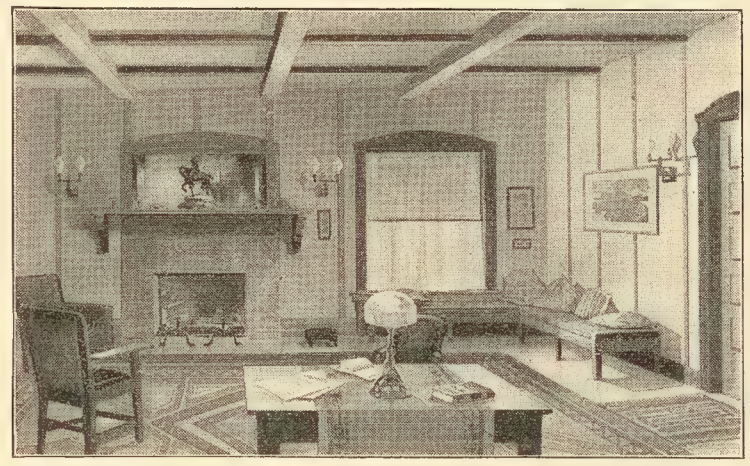
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 18. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Henry M. McAdoo, 265 South Thirty-eighth street. Stone and stucco, three stories, 45 by 60 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Factory—Northwest corner Fifth and Locust streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, David Weber & Co., 511 Locust street. Brick, five stories, 63 by 133 feet. Plans completed. Owners will take all bids.

Factory, 1613 Carpenter street. Architect, Newton Flounders, Media, Pa. Owners, Southwark Plating Co., Fifteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, three stories, 16 by 40 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1225 North Nineteenth street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1213 Arch street. Owner, A. J. Minnick, Nineteenth street, above Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring. Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Wm. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Offices (add.), Race Street Pier, $2500. Architect, private plans. Owners, Department of Wharves and Docks, 555 Bourse Building. Brick, one-story. Owners taking bids due May 10, at noon.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $12,000 Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch st. Owner, H. D. Stevens, care Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market streets. Stone and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 40 by 50 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in one week.

Twin Residence, Riverton, N. J., $10,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owner, H. E. Davis, Riverton, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 20 by 50 feet. Plans in progress.

Publishing Building, Seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. S. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, W. B. Saunders Co., 925 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, seven stories, 58 by 87 feet. Architect taking revised bids due May 1. The following are figuring: Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Theodore S. Fetter, 4514 North Seventeenth street. Owner, Samuel S. Sadtler, 39 South Tenth street. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 38 by 38 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, electric work. Architect and owner taking bids due May 1. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Theatre, Clarksburg, W. Va. Architects, Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va. Owners, The Moore Estate, Clarksburg, W. Va. Brick, two stories, 87 by 73 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Walls and Bridges, Trenton avenue and Richmond street. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Stone, steel and concrete. Owners taking bids due May 10.

Church, Laurel, Del. Architects, Chas. W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Methodist Episcopal Congregation. Stone, one-story, 60 by 100 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans about completed.

Passenger Station, Logan, Philadelphia. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Phila. & Reading Railway Co.. Brick and concrete, two stories, 26 by 40 feet and 26 by 87 feet. Owners taking bids due May 1. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence (remodeling), 2031 Chestnut street. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. James Thorington, 120 South Eighteenth street. Brick, four stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about 10 days.

Mission Building, Ardmore, Pa. Architects Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Mill Creek Mission, care of Architects. Frame and stucco, two stories, 66 by 36 feet. Architects taking approximate bids. E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, is figuring.

College Buildings (alterations), Girard College. Architect, J. H. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate. Consists of alterations to three buildings. Architects taking bids due April 28. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building.

Department Store Building, Newark, N. J. Architects, J. Hunt and M. L. Schwab, Chicago. Owners, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. Steel and reinforced concrete. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $8000. Architect, Thomas Stevens, Camden, N. J. Owner, E. A. Hatch, care Architect. Brick, 2½ stories. Architect has received bids.

Bakery, Twenty-fifth and York and Hager streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Acme Tea Co., Fourth and Willow streets. Two stories, 225 by 162 feet, brick and reinforced concrete, steam heat, electric work. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

School, Port Kennedy, Pa. Architect, Henry E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, School Board of Upper Merion Township. Brick, two stories, slate roof, 48 by 58 feet. Architect taking bids due May 1. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, is figuring.

Offices, Race Street Pier, Philadelphia. Architects, Department of Wharves and Docks, Bourse Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Frame and galvanized iron, two stories, 20 by 26 feet. Plans about completed.

Library Building, Fifth and Ellsworth streets. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Free Library of Philadelphia, care of Librarian Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick, two stories, 60 by 64 feet, slag roof, electric work. Architect taking bids due May 8th. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Garage, Nineteenth and Norris streets. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Frederick J. Geiger, Land Title Building. Brick, two stories, 61 by 68 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Drug Store and Flats, Moore, Pa. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Dr. A. R. Morton, Morton, Pa. Brick, three stories, hot water heat, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids.

School (alt. and add.), 4112 Spruce street, $8000. Architects, DeArmond & Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Gordon School for Girls, on premises. Brick, one-story, 40 by 75 feet, tile roof. Consists of new gymnasium, etc. Plans in progress.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J., $6000. Architect, J. A. Jeffries, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, John B. Kates, 432 Market

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street, Camden, N. J. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 38 by 37 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, William C. Freeman, Cherokee and Mermaid streets, Chestnut Hill. Stone, 2½ stories. Architect has received bids.

Parish House, North Wales, Pa. Architect, Charles L. Jarrett, North Wales, Pa. Owners, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, North Wales, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories, 40 by 70 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Owners have received revised bids.

Church, Broad and Venango streets, $40,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Trinity Reformed Church. Stone, one-story, 61 by 116 feet, red slate roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due May 5. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. P. Schneider, 3713 Old York road; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Bank Building, Blackwood, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, First National Bank of Blackwood. Brick and stone, one-story, 33 by 47 feet. Architect taking bids due May 8. The following are figuring; J. S. Shone, Blackwood, N. J.; Joseph Best, Woodbury, N. J.; Peter Peterson, Williamstown, N. J.

Church and Parsonage (alt. and add.), Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. W. A. Meyers, on premises. Stone and brick, two stories, 43 by 16 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due May 3. The following are figuring: J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Factory, Power House and Office—Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owners, Organic Chemical Mfg. Co., 2559 Sydenham street. Reinforced concrete, two stories, 40 by 120 feet; one-story, 22 by 32 feet; slag roof. Architect taking bids. Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Lammot du Pont, Wilmington, Del. Stone and brick, three stories. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: A. S. Reed & Bro. Co.; Wm. D. Haddock & Co., Healy & Son, all of Wilmington, Del.

Stable, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. W. K. du Pont, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile (concrete floors), two stories, 26 by 40 feet. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: A. S. Reed & Bro. Co.; Wm. D. Haddock & Co., Healy & Son, all of Wilmington, Del.

Alterations for Apartments, 1200-02 Poplar street, $2000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. Robert B. Scott, 1200 Poplar street. Brick, three stories. Owner is taking bids. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Thomas Duff, 3648 Frankford avenue.

Apartment House, Fortieth and Baltimore avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Tutdor Realty Co., care of architects. Brick, four stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due May 10. The following are figuring: F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; W. E. Dotts Co., 242 North Second street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1609 Cherry street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; C. R. Siegel, Forty-seventh and Hazel avenue; John W. Emory, 1524 Sansom street; H. Irwin, 709 Walnut street.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Passyunk avenue. Architect, Benj. B. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, First Baptist Church of Passyunk. Brick, two stories. Architect taking bids due May 6. The following are figuring: Girard Const. Co., 1939 South Eighteenth street; Thos. Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Church (alts.), Fifth and Lehigh avenue, $10,000. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owner, Fairhill Baptist Church, Rev. C. E. McClellan, 3064 North Tenth street. Architect taking bids due May 9. The following are figuring: Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stewart Bros., 2528 North Orkney street.

Post Office (add. and alt.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Dept. Stone and brick, three stories. Owners taking bids due June 7.

Alterations for Apartments, Fifteenth and York streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, Mr. James McCurdy, on premises. Brick, three stories. F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building, is taking sub-bids.

Department Store, Newark, N. J. Architect, Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, Ill. Owners, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. Brick, concrete and steel, eight stories. Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Stores and Flats (alt. and add.), 1133-35 South Fifty-eighth street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Francis H. Thole, 1418 South Penn Square. Brick, three stories, 32 by 80 feet. Architect is taking sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del., $10,000. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington, Del. Stone and brick, two stories. Contract awarded to A. S. Reed & Bro. Co., Wilmington, Del.

School, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $101,000. Architect, Owen McGlynn, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owner, School Board of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brick, stone and steel, three stories, 95 by

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100 feet. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Building.

Residence, 2007 North Hope street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Henry Berges. Brick, two stories, 18 by 38 feet. Contract awarded to Henry P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road.

Residence (alt. and add.), St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, A. H. Lippincott, 925 Filbert street. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Store and Shop (alt. and add.), 612 Race street, $5000. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. B. Osmond, 156 North Seventh street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to E. H. Keefer & Son, 1321 Rodman street.

Business Building (alt. and add.), 1730 Chestnut street, $7500. Architect, private plans. Owner, Geo. Allen, 1214 Chestnut street. Brick and concrete, one-story, 22 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Gardener's Cottage, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. Henry M. Fisher, Jenkintown, Pa. Frame and stucco, two stories, 30 by 34 feet. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Cow Barn and Dairy, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, George McFadden, 123 Chestnut street. Frame and plaster, two stories, 40 by 90 feet; one-story, 20 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Residence, Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George H. Kessler, Bureau of Building Inspection, City Hall. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Stable and Wagon Shed, Twentieth and Washington avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner's name withheld. Brick and concrete, two stories, 160 by 130 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Loft Building, Northeast corner Broad and Race strets. Architect, Chas. W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, The Abbott Estate. Brick (steel and frame) and concrete, 8 stories, 23 by 100 feet. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street.

Residence, Ventnor, N. J., $25,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mahlon W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick and terra cotta tile, 2½ stories, 47 by 80 feet. Contract awarded to W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sunday School, Twenty-second and Federal streets, $20,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, Grace Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. Cuyler, 1410 Lombard street. Brick, one-story, 48 by 60 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Factory, Northeast corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Furness Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owners, M. E. Metz, 310 North Orianna street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 66 by 42 feet. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, Peter Woll, Jr., Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, who will take sub-bids soon.

Bank Building (adds.), Jenkintown, Pa., $15,000. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Jenkintown Trust Co., Jenkintown, Pa. Brick, three stories, 25 by 55 feet, and 18 by 45 feet. Contract awarded to H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Nassau Hall (alts.), Princeton, N. J. Owners, University of Princeton. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to Wm. R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.

Are you aware, Mr. Seedman, that every building owner who has plans in the hands of an architect for a home, large or small, receives a copy of the Guide at the precise psychological moment at which his architect is getting ready to receive bids? Well, he does. And, if your proposition is worth while there can be no better time to advance it.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Peter Nelson (O), 85th and Dicks avenue. James Jones (C), 48th and Bartram avenue. Cost, $2200. (1) Two-story, 16 x 49 feet, brick dwelling.

Seidman & Getz (O), 1312 N. 6th street. Cost, $17,000. (6) Two-story brick dwellings, 30 x 31 feet, 1100 N. American street.

Leon Brocker (O), 226 S. 4th street. Cost, $38,000. (8) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 64 feet, 60th and Walnut streets.

R. H. Hoy (O), 6620 Woodland avenue. Cost, $2800. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 30 feet. Madison avenue, South of 81st street.

J. J. Green & B. McGuire (O), 1028 Land Title Bldg. Ed. Fay & Sons (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $5000. (2) One-story stores, 18 x 50 feet, 7159-46 Germantown avenue.

John M. Snyder (O), 1709 Butler street. Cost, $5000. Three-story store and dwelling, 16 x 54 feet, 18th and Parkside avenue.

Mr. John Claus (O), 1119 Roy street. Wm. J. Jones (C), 2947 N. 5th street. Cost, $5400. Three-story dwelling, 16 x 68 feet, 13th and Tioga streets; 16 x 68 feet, 13th and Tioga streets.

Leon Saffian (O), 1016 Girard avenue. Cost, $2800. One shop, two-story, 48 x 30 feet, brick, 962-966 N. Alder street.

G. Zaips (O), 2413 S. 11th street. Cost, $3000. Moving-picture parlor, (1) one-story, 52 x 57 feet, Wharton and Hollywood sts.

Chas. Hickler (O), 1540 Lehigh avenue. Cost, $58,800. (32) Two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 36 feet, 24th and Clearfield sts.

Culber & Smith (O), 2735 W. Somerset street. Allegheny Imp. Co. (C), 2811 N. 26th street. Cost, $52,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 33 feet, Newkirk and Somerset streets.

Williamson & Messinger (O), Broad and Somerset streets. Geo. A. Boyd (C), 1822 Erie avenue. Cost, $7600. (2) two-story store and dwellings, 16 x 53 feet, Marvine and Duncannon streets.

Vunia & Burse (O), 3527 N. 19th street. Cost, $28,000. (8) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 49 feet, Lindley avenue and Hutchinson street.

G. A. Rudoff, Jr. (O), 64th and Tulpehocken streets. H. A. Hobert (C). Cost, $1200. Garage, 1½ stories, 28 x 28 feet. Cost, $3000. Dwelling, two stories, 16 x 56 feet, 4926 N. 4th street.

Mathew King (O), 3714 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $3750. Three houses, 13 x 44 feet, two stories, brick, De Kalb and Fairmount avenue.

Mawin & Dillon (O), 3969 Pennsgrove avenue. Cost, $176,000. (36) two-story brick dwellings, 20 x 50 feet, 48th to 47th and Walnut streets.

M. S. Hunberger (O), 429 Chew street. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story store and dwellings, 16 x 46 feet, 12th and Nedro streets.

Fred F. Rohlfs (O), 4552 N. 17th street. Lincoln Smink (O), 5311 Camac street. Cost, $12,800. (4) two-story store and dwellings, 16 x 50 feet.

Fred Pfund (O), 3449 Germantown avenue. B. Walker (C), 3953 Germantown avenue. Cost, $4500. Storage, three stories, 20 x 49 feet.

H . P. Boorse (O), 3223 N. Front street. John Frial (C), 3108 N. Front street. Cost, $1350. Stores and offices, two stories, 20 x 30 feet. 3225 N. Front street.

Eugene Thompson (O), 200 N. 54th street. Cost, $24,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 29 feet. Ruffner and Schuyler streets.

John Warner (O), 1707 Hunting Park avenue. McLaughlin & McManus (C), 3973 Elsie street. Cost, $1500. Stable, two stories, 30 x 23 feet. Store, Wayne avenue and Hunting Park avenue.

J. Elkish (O), Juniper and Cherry streets. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 N. 12th street. Cost,

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$1500. (1) garage, 18 x 70 feet, 1437 Vine street.

Richard R. Lloyd (O), 105 N. 22d street. F. W. Allison (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $4000. Two-story factory, 46 x 60 feet, 105-111 N. 22d street.

F. L. Michaelsen & Son (O), 59th and Chestnut streets. Cost, $35,500. (11) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, 59th and Walnut streets.

G. L. Harrison (O), 16th and Diamond streets. Cost, $5000. Apts, three stories, 18 x 95 feet, 16th and Diamond streets.

C. P. Johnson (O), 712 E. Chelten avenue. Cost, $2500. Add., three stories, store, 22 x 29 feet, 641 E. Chelten avenue.

Louis Goodwage (O), 270 Westmoreland street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 14 x 40 feet, two stories, Edgemont and Westmoreland streets.

Seltzer Bros. (O), 3d and Locust streets. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, $25,000. Five-story factory, 84 x 183 feet, 3d and Locust streets.

Henry Beigs (O), 1600 W. Erie avenue. H. S. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $1400. 16 x 29 feet, brick, 2001 N. Hope street.

Claude E. Taylor (O), 58th and Girard avenue. Cost, $18,900. (11) two stories, 16 x 43 feet, brick, 57th and Washington avenue.

W. H. Ryan (O), Richmond and Ball streets. W. C. Hobert (C), 2610 Cumberland avenue. Cost, $4900. (1) three-story store and dwelling, 20 x 55 feet, Richmond and Kingston streets.

Schingle Bros. (O), 2637 Hagert street. Cost, $27,500. (11) two-story stores and dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, Duncannon avenue and 10th street.

R. R. Zane (O), 2200 Tioga street. Cost, $10,000. (2) three-story store and dwellings, 23 x 50 feet, York road and Wyoming avenue and Broad and Wyoming avenue.

C. Gerck, Jr. (O), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $8400. (6) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 48 feet, Vandyke street.

Alterations and Additions

Girard Farmers' Market Co. (O), 9th and Girard avenue. Wm. Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $8000. Siding.

John Papp (O), Torresdale and Tyson streets. Samuel Paul (C), 7007 Tulip street. Cost, $1500. Coal storage, Longshore and State road.

Anna H. Sheldon (O), Chas. H. Donaho (C), 5140 Sansom street. Cost, $4000. Storage, 5127 Sansom street.

L. Elvidge (O), State road and Numb street. Sheds. Cost, $800.

B. Kuhn (O), 4642 Richmond street. L. Ahlers, Jr., 4433 Salmon street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling, 4646 Richmond street.

Berman Bros. (O), 6017 Market street. G. S. Applegate (C), 328 N. 53d street. Cost, $2200. Dwelling, 4137 Girard avenue.

Providence Mills Mfg. Co. (O), Girard avenue and 54th street. Chas. J. W. Platt (C), 1015 Arch street. Cost, $6000. Mill.

Alexander Bros. (O), 414 N. 3d street. The Vulcanite Paving Co. (C), Fidelity Bldg. Cost, $10,000. Factory.

Est. of Dr. R. G. Woods (O), 1501 Spruce street. Gray & Derner (C), 1729 Columbia avenue. Cost, $1500. Office and dwelling.

Dr. E. E. Montgomery (O), 1426 Spruce street. Gray & Derner (O), 1729 Columbia avenue. Cost, $1100. Office and dwelling.

Mrs. Harmon G. Neill (O), 933 Carpenter street. Burd P. Evans Co. (O), 13th and Wallace streets. Cost, $670. Laundry, 931-33 Carpenter street.

N. D. Luggi (O), 6225 Girard avenue. Cost, $725. Dwelling.

B. Cangola (O), 717 Federal street. A. De Marco (C), 1224 Christian street. Cost, $1200. Store, 1705 E. Passyunk avenue.

M. Kellinsky (O), 756 S. 4th street. Abe Sheslack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 808 S. 4th street.

Simon Goldman (O), 220 S. 2d street. P. Sholita (C), 1316 Marshall street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, Marshall and Wood streets.

H. Kirk (O), Holmesburg, Phila. J. A. Hand (C), 8029 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2700. Dwelling, Frankford and Pierce street.

Later Day Saints Church (O), Howard and Ontario streets. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $10,000. Gym.

Frank D. Williams (O), 5716 Walnut street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 5716 Walnut street.

Mt. Pleasant Cemetery (O), 31st and Lehigh avenue. Joseph Ashby (C), Fox Chase. Dwelling, 31st and Lehigh avenue. Cost, $4500.

Horace Potts (O), Fox Chase. Stable and storage. Cost, $3500. Fox Chase.

J. C. Boise, 604 E. Ontario street (O). H. A. Hobert (C), 2620 E. Cumberland street. Cost, $500. Store, 604 E. Ontario street.

Geo. M. Randle (O), 566 Drexel Bldg. A. P. Simpson, 431 Winona avenue (C). Cost, $1000. Dwelling, Wayne avenue and Horter street.

Dr. W. B. Wistone, 47th and Chester avenue (O), G. B. Clapps, 3719 Filbert street (C). Cost, $400. Garage, 47th and Chester avenue.

Wm. Beum (O), 48th and Catharine streets. Rubin & Levitt (C), 439 Dickinson street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

E. S. Bartel (O), 1801 Market street. Cost $500. Office and store and dwelling, 1913 Washington avenue.

Antonio Caruso (O), 1025 S. 9th street. Joseph Juliand (C), 1011 S. 9th street. Cost, $500. 1165 S. 9th street.

Geo. Allen (O), 1214 Chestnut street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $7500. Building, 1730 Chestnut street.

Henry Bower Clem Mfg. Co. (O), 2815 Gray's Ferry road. Cost, $5000. Mfg., Schuylkill and Stanley street.

S. Armstrong (O), 16th and Columbia avenue. H. Hazlett & Son (C), 1701 N. 20th street. Cost, $1100. Business purposes.

Mr. E. P. Albrecht (O), 2341 N. 29th street. J. Davis (C), 209 Hale Bldg. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 2502 W. Lehigh avenue.

H. P. Boorse (O), 3223 N. Front street. John Freil (C), 3108 N. Front street. Cost, $1650. Store and dwelling.

Mrs. Thos. Garrity (O), 910 S. Broad street. Wm. T. Ritz (C), 34 S. 2d street. Cost, $700. Residence.

M. Zinemon & Bro., 21 N. 11th street. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $1300. Store.

N. P. Allen (O), 2543 N. 15th street. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1512 Ranstead street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling.

Frank H. Benham (O), 5146 Market street. F. C. Bord, Jr. (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, $4500. 138-46 S. 60th street. Dwelling.

Mr. Di Paolo (O), 1615 Annin street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Abraham Schneberg (O), 2912 N. 5th street. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Manse, 2731 Germantown avenue.

U. of Pa. (O), 34th and Spruce streets. Irwin & Leighton (C), Franklin Bldg. Cost, $3000. Hospital, 34th and Spruce streets.

Electric Storage Battery Co. (O), 19th and Allegheny avenue. John G. Brown (C), Witherspoon Bldg. Cost, $3000. Two-story factory, 33 x 45 feet.

Mrs. Geo. Dunlap (O), 773 Taylor street. J. D. Harding (C), 746 Ringgold street. Cost, $1700. (1) Two-story dwelling, 14 x 45 feet, 1509 N. 61st street.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** A resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to inquire into "the proper and safe construction of buildings" was introduced, the other day at Harrisburg, by Senator Hunter, of Allegheny. The commission proposed by Senator Hunter will consist of five persons, an architect, engineer, builder, lawyer and contractor or other person "skilled in the science of buildings." It is provided that the commission shall organize within thirty days of the passage of the resolution and submit its report at least three months prior to the next session of the Legislature. The commission will not only be expected to investigate the "strength and character of materials used," but will pass upon the question of the rights of owners in party walls and suggest new legislation relative to the construction of buildings. It will also be expected to codify laws bearing on construction. The Hunter resolution carries an appropriation of $20,000.

** The Bedford Quarries Co. has moved from 6094 Metropolitan Building to the Fifth Ave. Building, New York City.

** The Blaw Collapsible Steel Centering Co. announces that its Eastern sales office will be moved May 1 from the Park Row Building to the City Investing Building, 165 Broadway, New York City.

** The Otis Elevator Co. has extended its offices in the Whitehall Building, New York City, part now being in the original building and part in the Annex.

** The sixteenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which John Kirby, Jr., is president, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on May 15, 16 and 17. Advance notices of this convention indicate that it will be the most important held in the history of the association.

** Mail which formerly was addressed to the Hoffman House for the Lumbermen's Club, should now be sent care of A. E. Lane, the secretary, with offices at Room No. 6075, Metropolitan Building, pending a decision by the rooms committee of which Waldron Williams, of I. T. Williams & Son, 25th street and 11th avenue, is chairman.

** James G. Shaw has started the Upper Hudson Stone Co., with offices at 26 Cortlandt street, New York. He was formerly connected with the Clinton Point Stone Co. Stone is obtained from Cedar Hill on the west bank of the Hudson, near Roseton.

** The New York and New Jersey Branch of the National Metal Trades' Association has elected the following officers: President, Michael Fogarty, New York; vice-president, M. K. Bowman, Bowman-Edson Company, New York; treasurer, L. A. Bevin, Rider-Ericsson Engine Company, New York; executive committee: A. B. See, A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, New York, and Peter Weber, Edison Phonograph Works, West Orange, N. J.

** The Canton Metal Ceiling Co. is now established in its new quarters at 25th st. and 11th ave., New York. The export department continues to be at 24 State street. The company occupies the entire building at its new 25th street address.

** Building brick salesmen throughout the United States are very much interested in the thought and plans to form a Building Brick Salesman Association during the next annual convention of the Building Brick Association. Why the salesmen have not done this before no one appears to know. Eastern building brick manufacturers declare that many salesmen are not put in close enough touch with the inside workings of the trade, so far as manufacturers are concerned, inasmuch as they are not given all information concerning new lines.

** The Freeman Firebrick Co. has just been formed at New Cumberland, W. Va., by George L. Bambrick, prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and whose address is New Cumberland. The concern has been chartered with $30,000 capital stock, of which $14,000 has been subscribed and $3000 paid in. The incorporators are Alfred S. Freeman, William S. McCauslen and Fred E. Powers, all of Steubenville, O.; William Banfield, a well-known tin mill owner of Follansbee, W. Va., and Mr. Bambrick.

"The Builders' Guide"

visits weekly and continuously architects, engineers, builders, real estate men, material and equipment supply houses in the Eastern States. It goes to lots of other people more or less distinctly interested in building and structural work. As a medium for reaching the best people in these particular lines, it is without a peer. An advertisement voicing the merits of anything connected with building construction, machinery, bridges, water-works, sewers, street improvements, electric light plants, electric railways or concrete construction could have no better medium. Let us have a trial advertisement. We'll agree to convince you!

EXPOSITION ARCHITECT

Mr. Goodhue to Plan the Building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

John Clark Olmsted, the landscape architect, who laid out the grounds for the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893, and has laid out the grounds for the greatest showplaces in the country since, has his preliminary plans for the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 well in hand.

Speaking of the project and the retention of Bertram G. Goodhue, of Boston, to design the buildings of the "Mission City," he said: "I have had something to do with every exposition since that in Chicago in 1893. I can say truthfully that all have followed the general design of the Columbian Exposition. Some sites have been more beautiful and some groupings have been more felicitous, but here is an opportunity to present the world with something it has never seen, the concrete idea of the whole art of Spanish colonial architecture.

"Bertram G. Goodhue knows more about it, its history and origin, the problems surmounted by the creators of the style and the problems to be solved by moderns than any other living man. The Panama-Pacific Exposition, when completed, will draw thousands of visitors by its architectural features alone—thousands and thousands. The size and appearance of the buildings at Chicago in 1893 drew more visitors than any other feature of that memorable exposition. What was true there has been true at the smaller fairs held since. The San Diego exposition in 1915 will surpass them all. Its buildings will be to the general run of exposition buildings in much the same relation as was the famous MacMonnies fountain at Chicago to all the other decorative features of the Columbian Exposition."

The exposition management has secured the services of the three foremost exposition builders of the country to create the "Mission City." Frank P. Allen, Jr., Director of Works, is in charge; John Clark Olmsted will lay out the grounds and Bertram G. Goodhue is to design the buildings.

Mr. Goodhue is a member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of 170 Broadway, New York City, the architects of the "New West Point."

"The Builders' Guide" asks the cordial co-operation of its readers in the work of getting out every week a first-class, readable and newsy organ of the structural trades. Comments, suggestions, articles upon topics of trade interest, letters covering matters of news moment, etc., are invited for publication. Personal items dealing with men identified in an important way with the field are particularly desired. Address "The Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia. To insure publication in our regular Wednesday issue copy should be in not later than the Saturday preceding.

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Architects' Piracy.

Stealing of a design by an architect is a most serious breach of professional ethics. In fact, there is no other violation which so undermines the work of an architect. Unfortunately, the culprit usually escapes. Plans are accepted and the defeated architect, rather than create trouble, withdraws, leaving success and added glory to his unfair competitor.

The crime of stealing designs evidences itself in different forms and consequently in different degrees of guilt. The most common and one which even good architects are often guilty of, is so-called "adapting of ideas" Thus the New York Herald, Madison Square Garden Tower, Pilgrim's Monument at Providence and many other accepted pieces of American architecture are adaptations, pure and simple, of European buildings.

The practice of "adapting ideas" must, of course, not be confused with following definite styles of architecture, or erecting buildings in keeping with certain periods. Styles are perfectly legitimate provided an honest effort is made to create something new. In school architecture there has not been so much of the "adapting of ideas" as of following styles. The Tudor, the Georgian, the Italian and Spanish Renaissance, the earlier Gothic, simplified to an extreme, have occupied the attention of architects of schools.

The most criminal form of architects' piracy is bold-faced stealing of a design and submitting it as an original for acceptance. This occurs frequently in smaller districts where school boards wish to carry local favor by cultivating home talent. The results so far as the local school board is concerned, are usually disastrous, in that the steal rarely fits local conditions.

A Far West newspaper recently blazed the story of an excellent school building, just completed, in a town we will call X. Naturally the newspaper story was clipped by the building news service companies throughout the country. A Middle West architect was one day surprised to find in his reports this newspaper story with photograph and floor plans the identical duplicate of a building he had completed two years previous. Upon charging the architect with the steal, a complete confession was made in the very first answer with a check for fifty dollars as "hush money" to save his reputation with the school board.

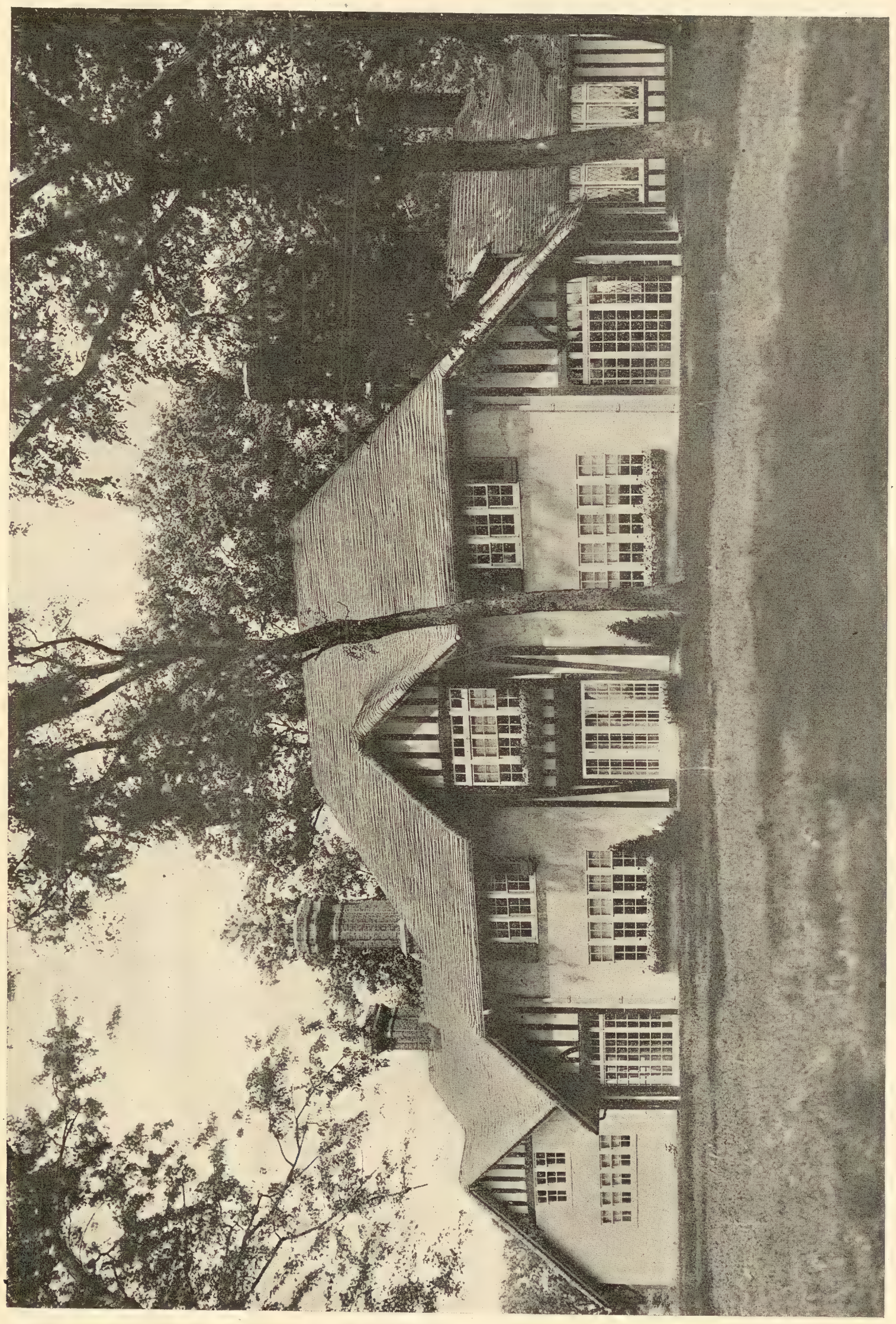
An Illinois architect, about three years ago, submitted plans and specifications in a Michigan school house competition. After sifting down a large number of architects and plans, the school board finally became deadlocked between the Illinois architect and another who had for years been considered the city's architect. A long fight ensued until finally the board selected another architect who happened to be doing some work in the city during the contest. The Illinois architect, in the meantime, took his defeat philosophically, awaiting only the return of his plans to terminate the matter. After several months his plans were returned from a distant city instead of the Michigan town where the competition had been held. The plans adopted by the school board were almost identical with the plan submitted by the Illinois architect, while the front elevation differs only in a few minor details. The building stands as a monument to a school board's ignorance and an architect's steal.

Architect's piracy is becoming, day by day, a greater crime because of the high professional ideals fought for by such bodies as the American Institute of Architects. Standards as high as those of the lawyer and doctor are set for the members of the profession. And yet abuses are common. Necessarily, where men of so great a variety of professional education are involved this is to be expected. Nevertheless, piracy must be branded as unprofessional and cannot be condemned in language too strong.

One steal ought to condemn an architect with a superintendent or a school board. Crookedness in submitting a design may be taken as a standard of moral responsibility. A preliminary piece of rottenness will make others plausible and often possible. The architect who steals ought to be ostracized by the profession, and ought to be branded by every school board as the man who will always be undesirable.—From the School Board Journal.

On another page of this number will be found an important letter on the subject of fireproof construction from the pen of Mr. Ernest Flagg, a widely known architect. This letter was printed originally in the columns of the New York Sun, where it attracted widespread notice by reason of its expert grasp of a problem with which large cities are, just at this time, actively concerned.

Mr. Flagg's arguments supporting the ultimate economy of fireproof building, the practical in utility of present-day building laws and the specious and undependable character of much of what now passes for fireproof construction, should prove interesting to the Guide's large and growing clientele.



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FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

Value of Fireproof Building from the Investment View-point

A letter from Mr. Ernest Flagg, a distinguished American architect, appeared in a recent issue of the New York Sun, dealing with fireproof construction considered from the investment point of view. The letter contains so much that is novel and interesting that we have decided to reprint it for the benefit of the Guide's readers. The letter is as follows:

A practical demonstration is now being made that it is possible to build fireproof tenements which will yield a better return on the investment than those of the ordinary inflammable type. After a great deal of experience in planning both kinds I became convinced that the economies in space which the fireproof method of construction permits of more than offset its greater cost. To test the correctness of this theory on a plot of land 100 feet square a building was erected. Although this building is not yet ready for occupancy all contracts for its completion have been let, its exact cost is known and the correctness of my estimates has been verified. If this is true it would seem that there is no longer any reason why the building of inflammable tenements should not be prohibited in Manhattan, for such a regulation would inflict no hardship either on landlord or tenant, but on the contrary both would be benefited and the city would receive much additional fire protection, which it sorely needs.

The enactment of the present tenement law was opposed by many who thought its drastic requirements for light and air would prove burdensome both for those who build and those who live in tenements. It was contended that the large courts and yards called for would cause a great loss of floor space and would involve either less income to the owner or increased rent for the tenant. The practical working of the law during the ten years in which it has been in force has shown that while there is a considerable loss in the number of rooms of legal size which are obtained to the lot, there is such an improvement in their quality that the loss of space is about offset by the higher rent a room which the tenant is willing to pay. People who formerly occupied four rooms, three of which were dark, are willing to pay an equal rent for three rooms all of which are light. So also two light rooms are found to be almost the equivalent of three rooms two of which were dark.

Under the old law it was the custom to obtain fourteen rooms to the 25-ft. lot on each story. The apartments generally consisted of two suites of four rooms and two suites of three rooms to the floor, one room in each suite being lighted either from the street in front or the yard in the rear. The other rooms were practically dark.

Under the new law it is no longer profitable to build houses on the single lot of 25 by 100 ft., but using the lot as a unit the the average number of rooms to the floor which is obtained has fallen from fourteen under the old law to about eleven under the new law. In some cases twelve rooms to the lot to the floor have been secured, but these are few. In this new building of which I speak there is no faling off in the number of rooms as compared with the old law tenements. It has as many rooms to the lot to the floor as could be had before the new law went into effect.

Here then we have 14 rooms of legal size to the lot to the floor for the first time since the new law was passed. Here we have the large courts and yards which the new law calls for, with no loss of space inside the building. Here we have all the benefits of light, air and privacy which the new law secured, together with as many rooms as were ever obtained under the old law. Moreover, the building is fireproof and vermin proof; each apartment has its own private toilet and is in other respects more conveniently arranged than were the old tenements.

The gain of from two or three rooms to the lot to the floor may seem a small matter to the layman, but it makes a vast difference in the earning power of the building; nor is this the only gain. The law requires that all stories shall be at least 9 ft. high in the clear; also, if the building exceeds 60 ft. in height, all courts and yards must be enlarged and all walls made thicker. It is, therefore, important that the ordinary tenement should not exceed this limit of 60 ft., for if it does, increased cost and a further loss of floor space occur.

With wooden floor construction of the usual kind it is not possible to obtain six stories of 9 ft. each within a height of 60 ft., while with fireproof construction the floors may be made so thin that it can be done, and it has been done in the new building I speak of. This building is, therefore, several feet lower than it could have been if not fireproof, yet there is no loss in the clear story height.

Exclusive of the cost of the land, a six-story tenement house of the ordinary kind would cost to build approximately $27,500 a lot. It would contain at the utmost 68 rooms to the lot. The fireproof building I refer to will cost $32,500 a lot to build and will contain 83 rooms to the lot. This sum include taxes and interest on the capital invested during the time of erection, architects' fees and every other necessary expense. Assuming that both buildings occupy lots costing $15,000 then each room in the house of the inflammable type will cost $625, and each room in the fireproof house will cost $572. Thus the rooms in the superior building will cost over 8 per cent. less than those of the inferior one. Moreover, the annual cost for repairs for the fireproof building would be considerably less than for the other, and its life longer.

If all this is true, why should we continue to use wood in the construction of tenements? It would certainly be to the interest of all concerned to have fireproof buildings, even if their cost was somewhat greater; but when it can be shown that foot for foot the floor space they contain can be had for less than in buildings of the combustible kind, what excuse is there for the use of wood in tenement construction?

This favorable showing for fireproof tenement could be greatly improved if it were but for our absurd building law. As the law now stands it places a premium on the use of wood and a heavy and unnecessary handicap on the use of non-inflammable materials. The true interests of the city require that fireproof construction should be made easy, and dangerous construction difficult. Our law accomplishes the reverse of this. All sorts of burdensome requirements are imposed on the builder of fireproof tenements, while a highly dangerous license is allowed to the builder of inflammable ones. The user of steel and iron must protect his materiai at all points with a covering of brick, terra cotta or other similar substance, while the user of wood may leave his more dangerous material exposed. Even metal columns used to support floors in non-fireproof buildings may be left exposed. Thus in buildings where there is much to burn, the law provides no protection for the metal, but in fireproof buildings, where there is presumably little to burn, it imposes a protective covering.

Many of our so-called fireproof buildings contain such quantities of wood that they should really be classed as only semi-fireproof; but the law makes no distinction between such buildings and others which contain no wood at all. In both alike all structural metal must be covered. At least three-fifths of the wood used in what we generally call fireproof buildings lies in the double wooden floors and the wooden sleepers to which they are fastened. In buildings which do not have wooden floors there is no reason why the iron work should be protected, except in special cases. It stands to reason that where wooden beams are used which can burn, the brick walls which support them should be thicker than where metal beams are used which cannot burn; but the law makes no such distinction.

What can be said for a wall 50 ft. high and only 1 ft. thick having wooden beams at each story built 4 in. into it—often on both sides—and still further weakened by chases, flues, windows and doors? Walls of this sort could hardly stand alone for a moment, and are only held upright by the inflammable beams which they support. This is bad enough, but under certain conditions the law allows walls supporting wooden beams which are only 8 in. thick for a height of 40 ft.

It goes without saying that walls of this sort can offer but a feeble resistance to the spread of fire. Is it any wonder that with such laws in force in our principal city the yearly fire loss in this country equals one-half the cost of new construction? It is perfectly safe to say that with an additional cost of 10 per cent. spent on thicker walls and more solid construction in other parts our yearly fire loss might be reduced by one-half, and even then it would be far greater than is usual in other countries.

One who compares our building laws with the building laws of other cities can hardly escape the conclusion that it was drawn for the express purpose of discouraging the use of fireproof construction, so burdensome are its requirements.

Even in Brooklyn concrete construction is about 25 per cent. cheaper than it is in Manhattan, because the requirements in that borough are not so rigorous as they are here; though just why stresses which are considered safe in Brooklyn should be considered unsafe by the same government in this side of the river does not appear.

I might greatly prolong this, but enough has been said, I should think, to show what great disadvantages the person who wants to build well in this city is placed.

Who benefits by all this useless waste of material? The money it costs is worse than thrown away. It serves no other purpose than to check the use of fireproof material and to increase the fire risks of this city.

If under the present adverse conditions fireproof tenements can be built, as this building in Forty-seventh street undoubtedly shows they can, to compete commercially with non-fireproof ones, I do not think I am wrong in saying that it is a matter of great importance and one which ought to be of interest to every one who has the welfare of the city at heart, for nothing is more sure than that every piece of wood which can be eliminated from our buildings is a distinct gain to the safety of the city.

Trade Paper Advertising.

What is the secret of the strength of the trade papers as an advertiser of selling work? How can its steady and rapid growth for the past two decades be accounted for?

* * *

I believe this answer to be found in the peculiarly strong appeal which the trade journal makes to its readers.

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The reader seeks money-making information and suggestions in his trade paper. He is just as desirous of getting information about appliances and supplies which can be turned to profit as he is of getting other information from the editorial pages.

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When the advertiser puts himself in the reader's place, and gives the information he would want in like circumstances, the results are profitable and sure, even if not conspicuous.—From Advertising and Selling.

Oriental Hangings.

Although through their use and beauty the artistic Oriental products are steadily becoming better known, few people seem to realize that many of them are applicable to the decoration of the ordinary home, even though there may not be an Oriental scheme. The rugs have come into almost general use, but the draperies and hangings are well worth greater consideration than they receive. They are particularly desirable where one wishes to have unique things, for designs may be secured which cannot be duplicated in domestic products. Reproductions of some very expensive pieces are obtainable at prices comparing favorably with those of domestic stuffs and the appearance seems to represent far greater expenditure.

The Shili silks are especially adapted to use in drawing rooms. The shades and colors are in such wide variety that they will blend with any decorative tone. This material is most artistic because of its trudence of weave. It is excellent for window curtains and draperies because of the combined softness and weight effect.

Moucha gauze, another Japanese silk, in delicate, lacy designs, is perhaps the best fabric obtainable for dressy effects in sash curtains and as light, transparent over-curtains.

Japanese art chintz is a new fabric which comes in rarely beautiful antique tones which one would expect to find only in the finest brocades. There are many less costly stuffs well suited for use in cottages and bungalows. The Kutch cloth in solid colors is splendid as a wall covering, or, bordered with Japanese chintz, makes very artistic curtains.

From an economical standpoint these Oriental hangings are unequaled. Even in the lowest-priced pieces the high quality appearance is found, enabling one to secure really fine effect at very small cost.—Art and Decoration.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to you for the service. Address BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Bell 'phone, Spruce 6612; Keystone, Race 2799.

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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SAMUEL R. McDOWELL . . . . . Vice-President
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Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 3, 1911

Lest Ye Forget!

The next, or May 10th, number of the Guide is to be a **Special City Planning Number,** presenting a mass of carefully prepared information covering the City Planning Conference to be held here May 15, 16 and 17, and the notable Comprehensive Plans Exhibit to follow.

Inasmuch as the events in question are of nation-wide importance and will attract here visitors in large numbers from all over the United States, including the foremost American experts in every branch of town planning, municipal housing, landscape architecture and engineering, the issue will necessarily be more widely circulated than usual.

The opportunity this number will afford to advertisers in a wide variety of lines should be obvious. If you have not already engaged space in this notable special number you will be wise to take up the subject without further delay.

This Special City Planning Number is to be fittingly illustrated, mailed all over the country to persons, firms and organizations interested in housing problems and municipal development and will be the **only** special number devoted by any architectural trade paper to this epoch-making conference, the third of its kind under American auspices and the most important of its kind ever assembled.

Don't fail to place your order **now** for this important number. A limited amount of space still remains open to those who act quickly. Going,—going,—gone!

Importance of City Planning.

The City Planning Conference to be held in this city on the 15th, 16th and 17th of this month is a much more important gathering than conservative Philadelphia seems to realize. It is, to begin with, the third affair of its kind within our history as a nation, the last being that held at Rochester, N. Y., in May, 1910. It is, in addition, the most pretentious function of the kind ever organized anywhere, and supported as it is by the magnificent exhibit of plans, models, architectural designs, engineering schemes and City Beautiful ideas assembled from here and abroad, augmented and made still more impressive by our own splendid collection of the comprehensive plans evolved for the beautification of Philadelphia will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted.

We are not inclined to squander the ammunition gathered for our big Special City Planning number of next week by disclosing at this time all that we know of the exhibit features of this decidedly distinguished gathering of men interested in promoting higher civic ideals. By way, however, of prodding an apparently sluggish popular interest in the affair we are finding room in this issue for the program as arranged up to the present moment:

First Session—"Street Widths and Subdivisions for Various Purposes." Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City. Mr. John Nolen, Fellow A. S. L. A., Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.

Discussions—Mr. George S. Webster, Chief Engineer, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Geo. W. Tillson, Chief Engineer of Highways, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Second Session—"The Proper Distribution of Public Buildings." Mr. Ernest Flagg, Fellow A. I. A., New York City.

"The Location of Public Buildings in Parks and Other Public Open Spaces." Mr. Frank M. Day, Fellow A. I. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Discussion—Mr. Frederick L. Olmsted, Fellow A. S. L. A., Brookline, Mass. Mr. Warren M. Manning, Fellow A. S. L. A., Boston, Mass.

Third Session—"Buildings in Relation to Street and Site." Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary and Director National Housing Association, New York City.

Discussion—To be announced.

Fourth Session—"Municipal Real Estate Policies." Hon. Frederick C. Howe, former member Board of Realty Assessors, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion—It is hoped to have French, English and German Municipal real estate policies presented by representatives from each country. "Taxes, Assessments and Condemnation." Hon. Lawson Purdy, LL. D. D., President Department of Taxes and Assessments, New York City.

Discussion—Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University, New York. Hon. James Alcorn, City Solicitor, Philadelphia. Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

Fifth Session—"The Dock Problem." Hon. Calvin Tompkins, Commissioner of Docks, New York City. Hon. Joseph Hasskarl, Director Department of Docks, Wharves and Ferries, Philadelphia. Hon. I. E. Gibbon, President Dock Commission, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Geo. C. Sikes, formerly Secretary Chicago Harbor Commission, Chicago, Ill.

Sixth Session—"The Principals of a Uniform American City Planning Act." Andrew Wright Crawford, Esq., Associate City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Discussion—To be announced later.

It was John Burns, the sturdy English labor leader, who gave to the world the illuminating bit of philosophy that "the mean street breeds the mean man." In a larger sense the mean city begets the mean citizen. John Ruskin, that unique blending in one wonderful, inspiring personality of poet, artist, architect and humanitarian, in speaking of the blocks of London houses intersected by railways, once said: "It is not possible to have any right morality, happiness, or art, in any country where the cities are thus built, or thus, let me rather say, clotted and coagulated; spots of a dreadful mildew, spreading by patches and blotches over the country they consume. You must have lovely cities, crystallized, not coagulated into form; limited in size, and not casting out the scum and scurf of them into an encircling eruption of shame, but girded each with its sacred pomoerium and with garlands of gardens full of blossoming trees and softly guided streams."

"Who drinks beer, thinks beer," has long been an axiom at the German universities. Whoso dwells within a City Beautiful imbibes ideals of beauty; unconsciously perhaps, and with little thought concerning the influence being exerted sub-consciously upon his taste—yet with a certain inevitableness.

Awake, then, oh somnolent Philadelphia, to the importance of these happenings within thy midst!

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *1st Vice-President*,
1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

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1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

J. P. B. SINKLER, *Rec. Secretary*,
Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chapter was held on April 24, at the "Lilacs," the club house of the University Barge Club. Previous to the meeting dinner was served to the twenty-one members of the Chapter present.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. William D. Hewitt, and upon motion the reading of the minutes of the March meeting was dispensed with.

The Recorder reported that during the past month letters had been received from the T Square Club, the Art Club, the Builders' Exchange and the Engineers' Club, endorsing the letter of the Chapter to Mayor Reyburn, advising the appointment of a Commission to act with the city authorities in developing the plans for the beautification of the city of Philadelphia.

He also reported that arrangements had been made with the "Builders' Guide" to publish official bulletins of the Chapter and other matters of interest to the profession.

The Executive Committee reported that, having received a report from the Elective Committee that they had acted favorably on the nomination of Mr. John Gilbert McIlvaine. They had elected him to membership in the Philadelphia Chapter.

Mr. Boyd read a letter from Mr. Edward Stotz, of the Pittsburg Chapter, urging the Philadelphia Chapter to assist in securing the appointment of a State Commission to revise the Building Laws of the State. Upon motion, it was resolved that the Philadelphia Chapter endorse the activities of the Pittsburg Chapter in their efforts to secure the revision of the State Building Laws, and it was further resolved that the present committee of four on Revision of Building Laws be continued, and the Secretary be instructed to send to the Pittsburg Chapter copies of the correspondence between the above committee and the city officials, showing that the Chapter had already taken active steps towards the appointment of a Commission.

The Secretary stated that he had received a communication advising him that it had been proposed to hold an exhibition of building materials in Philadelphia similar to exhibitions recently held in New York and Chicago, and asking for the endorsement of the Chapter. The subject was freely discussed as to the advantage to the architectural profession of such an exhibition, and the effect it would have upon the annual architectural exhibition, and it was resolved that it was the sense of the meeting that the Chapter approved of an exhibition of building materials being held in Philadelphia.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER A. I. A. JANUARY 16, 1911.

Adams, Alexander M., 1012 Walnut Street
Baily, William L., 421 Chestnut Street
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Bassett, George G., 421 Chestnut Street
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Boyd, Lawrence V., 1215 Harrison Building
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Cavin, William B., 1501 Commonw'th Bldg.
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Day, H. Kent, 925 Chestnut Street
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Erskine, Richard, 1003-04 Crozer Building
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Granger, Alfred H., 671 Bullitt Building
Hastings, T .Mitchell, 328 Chestnut Street
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Kelsey, Albert, 1524 Chestnut Street
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Page, George B., 1113 Harrison Building
Pearson, George T., 427 Walnut Street
Perot, Robeson Lea, 26 South 17th Street
Perrot, Emile G., 1200 Chestnut Street
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Price, William L., 1624 Walnut Street
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Stewardson, Emlyn L., 320 Walnut Street
Sellers, Horace Wells,
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Stevens, B. R., 1737 Filbert Street
Sharpley, W. W., 904 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Thomas, John D., 1501 Commonwealth Blg.
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Thomas, Walter H., 1309 Walnut Street
Trumbower, Werner, 1420 Chestnut Street
Watson, Frank R., 1211 Walnut Street
Windrim, James H.,
1501 Commonwealth Bldg.
Windrim, John T., 1501 Commonwealth Blg.
Wise, Herbert C., 33 South 16th Street
Wood, William A., 671 Bullitt Building
Wolf, Otto C., Denckla Building
Zantzinger, C. C.,
N. E. cor. 15th and Walnut
Ziegler, Charles A., 705 Bailey Building
Frank, J. Horace, 119 W. Springfield Ave.,
Chestnut Hill, Phila.

John J. Boyle, a former pupil and prize-winner of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and a well-known mural painter, whose pictures, dealing with religious subjects, adorn a number of Catholic churches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, died of pneumonia at his farm at Ocean View, N. J.

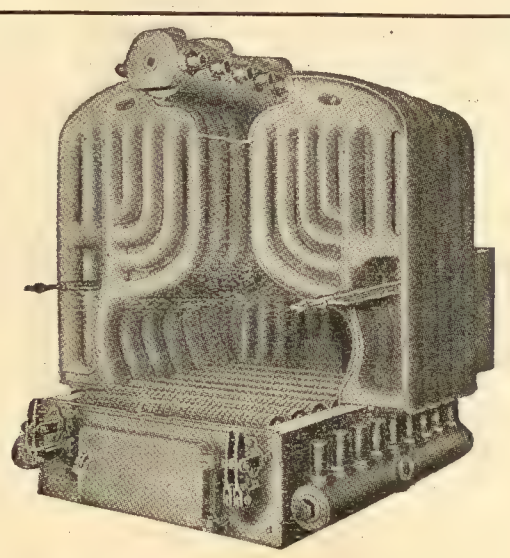
If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

This is the time of the year that people begin to think of moving, either for the summer months or permanently. You owe it to yourself and family to insist that any house you move into, in the city or the suburbs, is wired for Electricity. If you are renting a house insist upon the owner making this necessary improvement. Even the new two story houses now-a-days are wired.

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New Ideas, Materials and Devices

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Art Glass Windows:

The Clinton Art Glass Company, of Chicago, is a concern that specialize in the manufacture of art glass windows made in a wide variety of tasteful designs and in all sizes from window and transom dimensions down to china-closet or bookcase panels. The company issues a handsome catalogue showing the range of its product, which it will be glad to send free to persons interested.

The Majestic Coal Chute:

Here is a device made by the Majestic Furnace and Foundry Company, of Huntingdon, Indiana, that will strike the suburban home-builder as a good thing to attach to his house. It is a cleverly constructed iron coal window that fits into the cellar window opening, protects the walls against rough usage, saves the mutilation of window sills, puts an end to the needless defacing of painted surfaces, saves lawns and walks and reduces the labor of putting in coal about one-half. The device is not expensive, will last an ordinary lifetime and is fully described in an illustrated circular which the manufacturers will send on request.

Linofelt:

Linofelt is a fabric that takes the place of and is said to be vastly superior to building paper. The manufacturers claim it to be sound-proof, cold-proof and heat-proof. It is odorless, light in weight, sanitary, chemically clean and it is said effects a saving in fuel bills of 40 per cent. over the grades of building paper commonly used. The Union Fibre Company, 18 Union avenue, Winona, Minn., which makes Linofelt, is prepared to send a beautiful book illustrating its uses and advantages to architects and builders. As an insulating quilt Linofelt is said to have no superior.

"No Co Do" Steel Tiling:

The Northrop, Coburn and Dodge Company, 33 Cherry street, New York, manufactures a line of metal ceilings and walls that merits the attention of builders and remodeling concerns. The firm carries appropriate designs for ceilings for every class of buildings and for every variety of room. These ceilings are easy to set up and can be adjusted over old plaster with perfect success. The same company manufactures a metal tiling for bathrooms that is much cheaper than the regular tiling, quite as attractive and practically everlasting. A postal brings a descriptive catalogue fully illustrated to persons interested.

Sackett Plaster Board:

Sackett Plaster Board is a product of the United States Gypsum Company, of New York City, that nailing direct to the studs furnishes a better foundation for the plaster than may be had in the use of lathing. This plaster board keeps out the cold in winter, the heat in summer, resists wear better than a plaster wall laid on ordinary lathing and deadens the interior to outside noises. Booklet R, issued by the U. S. Gypsum Co., describes the uses to which plaster board may be put fully and concisely and will be mailed free on request.

Mallory's Standard Shutter Worker:

Here is a useful and practical little device by the aid of which one may open and close the shutters without raising windows or disturbing screens. The device works like a charm, can be applied to old windows as successfully as to new, can be adjusted by any carpenter, has no delicate parts to "give" or wear out, holds the shutter firmly in any position desired and is absolutely burglar-proof. The Mallory Manufacturing Co., of Flemington, N. J., who make this device, describe it at some length in a circular that may be had for the asking.

"Richmond" Vacuum Cleaners:

When it is known that 216 hotels in the United States, numbering among them the finest models of modern hotel building to be found anywhere, are using the "Richmond" system of vacuum cleaning there remains little doubt in the minds of intelligent readers regarding the efficiency of this system. The "Richmond" system is owned and controlled by the McCrum-Howell Company of New York City and is manufactured in both the stationary and portable type. Complete information on the subject of vacuum cleaning to parties interested on request.

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Architectural Notes

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Society of Architects, held on Monday, April 17, at the Engineering Building, 25 West 39th street, a committee which had been appointed to draft a bill providing for the licensing of architects in the State of New York, presented a report to the society together with a draft of a bill for enactment by the State Legislature.

* * *

The bill provides that within sixty days after the passage of the act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Examiners of Architects, to be composed of five members and a secretary to the board, all to be architects. The board is to admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits evidence satisfactory to the board that he is a graduate of a college, academy or high school, or has had preliminary education, considered and accepted by the board as a full equivalent. He must also submit evidence that he has studied architecture not less than four years in an architectural school, or as a student with licensed architects. As an equivalent to these requirements, the board may accept evidence of five or more years of reputable practice.

* * *

The examinations for licenses are to be held at two places in the State and twice annually. Any person engaged in the practice of architecture at the time of the passage of the act is to be entitled to a license upon application within six months and the payment of the usual fee. The fees will be turned into the State Treasury, to be used to defray the expenses of the board, which expenses are not to exceed the sum contained in the special fund. The board may revoke the license of any architect who is guilty of fraud or deceit in his practice. Once a year every licensee shall pay a renewal fee.

* * *

Commenting on the necessity for such legislation the report runs:

"Architecture as an art does not require State regulation, but the work of the architect is growing to enormous proportions in providing for safety and health. Regulation will raise the standard of the work to be done, increase the safety and health of the communities of the State by housing the people in sanitary buildings for living and commercial purposes, and improve the appearance of our streets and cities.

* * *

"In the practice of law, of medicine and other professions, the public is guaranteed against fraud by statutory enactments. The lawyer and the physician are consulted by the public with confidence because of such regulation and its consequent protection. The relation of the architect to the public is of similar importance and more far reaching in its consequences for evil when the architect is incompetent, or indifferent to his reputation, and irresponsible to any law regulating his conduct as a practitioner. His best judgment is required on the work of building, which comprehends economical construction in his duty to his client; and the public safety protection from fire and sanitation, in his duty to the public.

* * *

"The corruption of public employees is still another element which enters into the relation of the architect to the public. The regulation of the practice of architecture by statute in this State is only a matter of time and it becomes necessary for the profession to establish the fundamental principles upon which regulations should be based.

* * *

"This tendency to regulate the practice of architecture is shown by the activity in many States to pass such laws. Several States have already adopted such statutes and so have placed the work of designing and construction upon a higher plane. The law of the State of Illinois was enacted in 1897, and makes it a misdemeanor to practice without a license. Architects practising at that time were allowed to continue to practice by registering before a certain date; and thereafter, all those not registered were required to prove their fitness before a State Board of Examiners. The examinations cover both the practical and theoretical knowledge of the applicant."

COLOR IN CITY PLANNING

A great city has continuity in its character and a oneness in its many phases of expression. It is here that it exemplifies the strength of its organization. It is in its tone and color that it is most clearly shown.

The city which is white has the greatest refinement and charm. Paris, of modern cities the most beautiful in the world, is a city of ivory, studded with pearly gray in a setting of green. Regent street, London, is planted in white and cream, and to this is entirely due its attractiveness to the fashionable throng. The city which is white and which scintillates and reflects the light of the sun is the only fit background for the brilliant crowd with which every progressive city from Athens to New York has stood possessed.

Cities which are gray, like Edinburgh, suggest rather endurance, grandeur and romance. Gray cities are very fitting to these humid and northern climes.

All great cities are either white or gray. That which is a golden red, harmonizing with the rich green verdure of the surrounding land, will ever suggest ease of existence, simplicity and primitive life. Such a harmony can never suggest solidity of existence, as does gray nor vivacity, as does white or cream.

We who are compelled to live in smoky towns of dull brick and blackened stone can but ill picture the cities of the East. The brilliancy of the cities of China, Hindustan, Egypt, North Africa, Asia Minor and Greece, seen in the zenith of their existence with their gorgeous pennants, stenciled cornices, gilded domes and ivory facades, decorated in peacock hues, is quite beyond any conception of ours. Venice is their nearest approach. Such color has no place in the northern climes, but our colder and more humid cities, were it not for our smoke, cuold have a harmony entirely their own.

The character of a city is most evident when seen through the medium of its color, but it is also seen through the texture and form. The buildings and the outline of the streets, to be a fit complement to modern city life, should be regarded in the first place as a background and as a foil. In their form and outline they should be simple and strongly composed. Their surface should be hard and their enrichments delicate to a degree. Such is the street architecture of Paris.

The characteristics of a city expressed in its color, its texture and its form reflect on the citizen himself. Its design, the grouping of its buildings and its outward expression are matters of vital importance to his well-being; and that these should have been left to blind chance to develop in the past shows a lack of appreciation among those responsible for city building difficult to comprehend. —S. D. Adshead, in the Town Planning Review.





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An important feature of the new ten-year mortgage is the option given to borrowers to pay the entire principal on thirty days' notice, or to pay on account of principal on any interest day sums of $100 or multiples thereof. The company binds itself not to call the mortgage for ten years, nor to increase the interest rate during that period if taxes, assessments and interest are paid.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of June, 1911, and then opened for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and lighting fixtures of the U. S. Post Office at DUBLIN, GEORGIA, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Dublin, Ga., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 7th day of June, 1911, and then opened, for the extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring system and lighting fixtures) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian at Wilmington, Del., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 29, 1911:

Number of Transfers.....	767
Amount of Transfers.....	$2,430,531.50
Cash Consideration	722,681.50
Ground rent consideration.....	2,915.70
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	48,578.35
Mortgage consideration	$1,707,850.00

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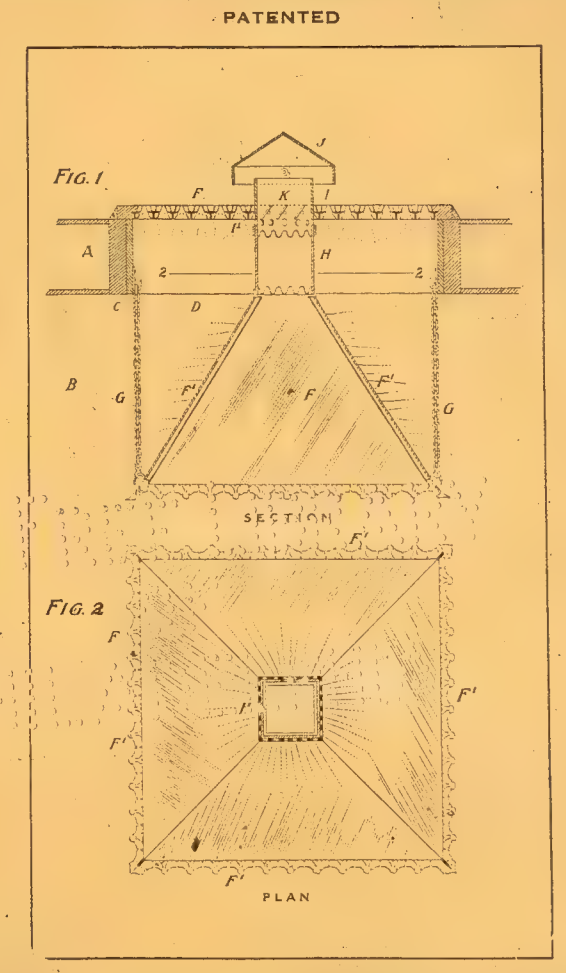
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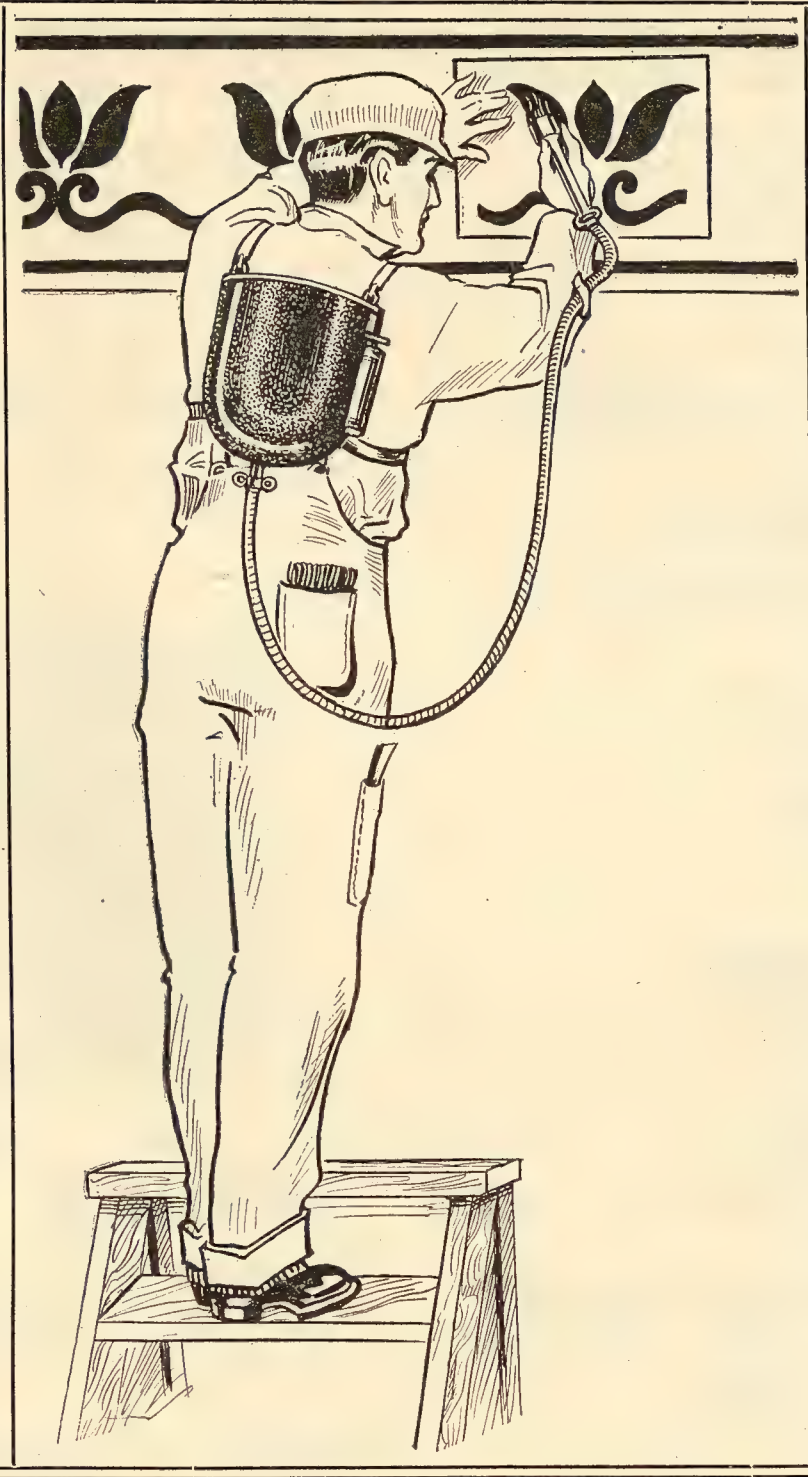
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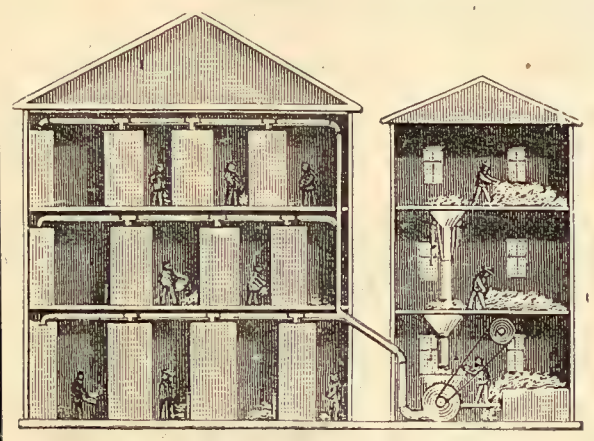
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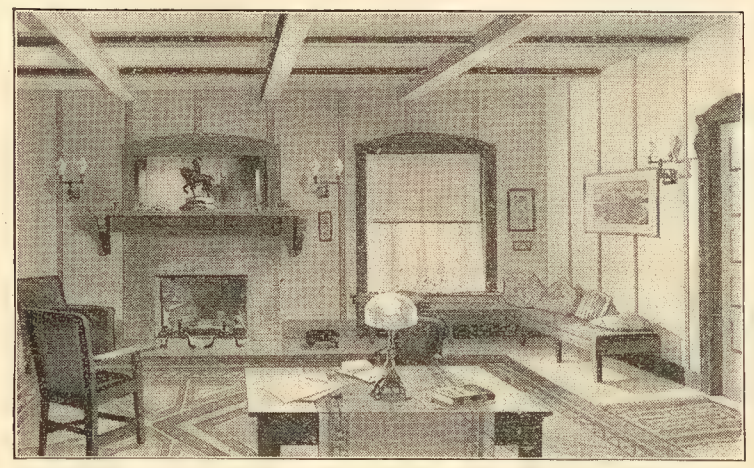
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 19. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, St. David's Pa. Architect, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Stone, two and a half stories. Plans in progress.

Gardener's Cottage, Entrance Gates, Etc., St. Davids, Pa. Architect, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Consists of cottage, conservatories, entrance gates and walls, pergolas, etc. Plans in progress.

Parochial Residence, Fifty-sixth street and Chester avenue. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Rev. James T. Higgins, Fifty-sixth street and Chester avenue. Stone and brick, four stories, 43 by 66 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due May 13. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Wm. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30 by 34 feet each, hot-water heat, electric lighting. Architect taking approximate bids. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring (only bidders).

Residence (alt. and add.), Cardington, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Josiah White. Cardington, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories. Architects taking bids due May 12. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Church, Riverside, N. J., $7000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Frost Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, Moravian Church, care of W. Mathias, Riverside, N. J. Stone, one-story, 34 by 56 feet. Plans in progress.

Garage, Nineteenth and Norris streets, $20,000. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, Y. W. Ralph, 1826 North Twentieth street. Brick, 2 stories, 61 x 68 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Pittsburg, Pa., $75,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. D. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick, 3 stories. Architect taking bids, due May 10th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; Thompson-Starrett Co., William Miller & Sons Co., Henry Shenk, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2031 Chestnut street. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. James Thorington, 120 South Eighteenth street. Brick, 4 stories, 53 x 18 feet. Architects taking bids, due May 12th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2133 Walnut street. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owner, J. C. Wallace, 1910 Rittenhouse square. Brick, 3 stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $20,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories, 40 x 50 feet; wing, 30 x 30 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, G. R. Nichols, 130 West Johnson street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Factory, Manheim, Pa. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Manheim Manufacting and Belting Co., Manheim, Pa. Brick and concrete, 2 stories, 170 x 136 feet, slag roof. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are receiving sub-bids.

Bank Building, Dover, Delaware. Architect, Leon Wilde Crawford, Wilmington, Del. Owner, First National Bank, Dover, Del. Brick, 1 story, 50 x 50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 14th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Passenger and Freight Station, Stowe, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. Brick, 1 story, 45 x 18 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Stable and Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, William B. Hart, Radnor, Pa. Stone, 2 stories, 23 x 23 feet and 29 x 46 feet, slate roof. Architects received bids from the following: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; W. H. Parleman, Devon, Pa.; M. N. Broll, Radnor, Pa., G. L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; J. M. Rossiter, Wayne, Pa.

Bungalow, Roslyn, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Bldg. Owner, F. C. Lovejoy, Roslyn, Pa. Plaster, 2 stories, 38 x 28 feet. Architects taking bids, due May 10th. The following are figuring: F. Dennison, Roslyn, Pa.; M. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Club House, Lansdowne, Pa., $8000. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne, Pa. Brick and stucco, 1 story, 44 x 95 feet. Architects have received revised bids.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., $6000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Albert L. Rowland, 1327 Spring Garden street. Frame, 2½ stories, 32 x 32 feet. Architects taking bids, due May 15th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Anstine Construction Co., 5423 Irving street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; John G. Jenkins, 4543 Greene street, Germantown.

Alterations for Apartments, 251 S. Sixteenth street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Alice N. Burke, 1527 Spruce street. Brick, 4 stories, steam heat. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Ninteenth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Shelter Shed, Chestnut Street Wharf. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. 55 x 26 feet and 62 x 13 feet. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $12,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owners, H. D. Stevens, care of Strawbridge & Clothier. Eighth and Market streets. Stone and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 40 x 50 feet. Architect taking bids, due May 10th. The following are figuring: John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. E. Durrell,

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1711 North Twenty-fourth street; D. F. Lesley & Co., 849 North Sixteenth street; J. Thompson, Edge Hill, Pa.; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Factory (alt. and add.), 1234-36 Appletree street. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owners, Elliott & Conway, Land Title Building. Brick, 3 stories. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bridgeton, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Frost Building, Camden. Owner, George Hampton, Bridgeton, N. J. Frame, 1 story. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Fifteenth and Porter streets, $40,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Moliter, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Paul's P. E. Church. Brick and stone, 2 stories. Plans in progress.

Home (alt. and add.), Fifty-eighth street and Greenway avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women. Stone and plaster, 2 stories. Architects taking bids, due May 15th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Frederick Elvidge, 5225 Morris street.

Garage, Germantown avenue and Coulter street. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, P. McGarrigle, 5332 Germantown ave. Brick, 1 story, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due May 15th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; C. W. Denny, 1309 Arch street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Frederick Elvidge, 5225 Morris street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

Institute Building, Meadowbrook, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, The Seybert Institute, 1506 Arch street. Stone and frame, 2 stories. Consists of fire house, schoolhouse and four cottages. Architects taking bids due May 12. The following are figuring: F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.

Brew House, Edward street east of Second street. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckle Building. Owner, C. Smith & Sons Brewing Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, 3 stories, 50 x 150 feet. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Brick, 2 stories, 20 x 30 feet. Owners taking bids. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, F. S. McIlhenny, 1001 Chestnut street. Stone, 3 stories. Architect taking approximate bids. William J. Gruhler, 219 High street, is figuring.

Bank Building, Blackwood, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, First National Bank of Blackwood. Brick and stone, 1 story, 33 x 47 feet. Architect taking bids, due May 12th. J. S. Shone, Blackwood, N. J., and Peter Peterson, Williamstown, N. J., are figuring.

Bank and Office Building, Johnstown, Pa. Architects, Samuel S. Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, O. Owner, First National Bank of Johnstown, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, 12 stories, 44 x 46 feet. Architect and owner taking bids, due May 13. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Moving Picture Theatre (alts.), N. W. cor. Seventh street and Snyder avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Rappaport & Stieffel, care of architects. Brick, 2 stories, 75 x 109 feet. Architects taking bids, due May 12th. P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Offices (add.), Race Street Pier, $2500. Architect, private plans. Owner, Department of Wharves and Docks, Bourse Building. Brick, 1 story. Owner taking bids, due May 10th. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Factory, Power House and Office, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Organic Chemical Manufacturing Company, 2529 Sydenham street. Reinforced concrete, 2 stories, 40 x 120 feet; 1 story, 22 x 32 feet, slag roof. Architect has received bids from the following: Philadelphia Construction Company, 1341 Arch street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Mich.; McLaughlin Bros., 521 St. James street.

Factory Building, S. W. cor. Twenty-sixth street and Columbia avenue. Architect, Koelle Speth Company, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Standard Dental Manufacturing Company. Brick, reinforced concrete, 2 stories, 136 x 37 feet, slag roof. Architects have received bids from the following: E. E. Durell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; P. Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; H. H. Oler, 1600 North Front street; F. A. Haven & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; E. W. Minter, 115 Broadway, New York.

Residence, Villanova, Pa., $75,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Herbert S. Darlington, 1126 Chestnut street. Stone, frame and rough cast, 2½ stories, 111 x 62 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due May 10th. The following are figuring: George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; George Watson, 909 North Marshall street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Store, Offices and Flats, N. W. cor. Broad and Butler streets, $40,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Neville B. Craig, 3338 North Fifteenth street. Brick, 4 stories, 40 x 105 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; C. W. Rogers, Heed Building, Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street; J. J. Flanigan, Thirtieth street and Columbia avenue; Smith & Smink, 4902 Baltimore avenue.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Alterations for Store, 1714 Walnut street, $10,000. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, T. M. Fitzgerald, Brick, 4 stories. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

High School, Nineteenth and Wood streets, $125,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, R. C. High School for Girls, Rev. E. F. Prendergast, 1425 North Eleventh street. Stone and steel, 5 stories, 82 x 250 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

Church and Rectory, Cape May, N. J., $40,000. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea. Stone, 1 story, 60 x 110 feet. Contract awarded to William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Factory, Twelfth and St. James streets, $75,000. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Francis X. Zinkilton, 112 South Thirteenth street. Brick and concrete, 5 stories, 47 x 120 feet. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Hospital (add.), Broad and Wolf streets, $20,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 79 x 18 x 18 x 60 feet. Contract awarded to Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Factory (add.), 718 Callowhill street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, A. J. Luberg, 322 North Franklin street. Brick, 1 story, 52 x 40 feet. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

Manse, Chester, Pa., $9500. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Third Presbyterian Church, Chester, Pa. Contract awarded to J. & T. Oliver, Chester, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Wm. J. Gallagher (O), 3532 S. Broad street. Peter Kuhn (C), 3058 N. 8th street. Cost, $3000. Garage, 64 x 103 feet, 1-story, Broad and Pike streets.

Harvey Fibre Carpet Co. (O), Janney street and Allegheny avenue. Chas. W. Denny, 1309 Arch street. Cost, $27,500. 3-story, concrete, 100 x 52 feet.

Sam Lehman (O), 4025 Old York road. P. M. Huster (C), 4051 Old York road. Cost, $7700. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 16x50 feet, 4000-4002 Old York road.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Dural streets. Cost, $102,400. (64) 2-story brick dwellings, 14 x 37 feet, Woodland avenue and Bomaffor street.

James D. Darney and J. H. Gordan (O), 2314 E. Lehigh avenue. Cost, $35,100. (13) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 50 feet, Lehigh and Aramingo streets.

J. J. Green & B. Maguire (O), 1028 Land Title Building. Edward Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $14,000. (4) 2-story dwellings, 16 x 54 feet, brick, Mt. Airy and Germantown avenues.

Seward L. Bowser (O), 3527 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $73,500. (21) 3-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, Tulpehocken street and Germantown avenue.

Fred Zimmerman (O), Seventh and Tioga streets. Charles Townsend (C), 5512 Fairhill street. Cost, $4500. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Clarkson avenue and Mascher street.

Williamson Bros. Co., Aramingo and Cumberland streets. George Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost, $39,000. Machine shop, 70 x 253 feet, brick and concrete.

E. M. Cooper (O), 14 South Broad street. A. F. Atwood (C), 32 North Robinson street. Cost, $8000. 4-story brick, 60 x 130 feet, tenement, Thirty-third and Pearl streets.

Charles E. Biddle (O), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $12,000. (6) 2-story dwellings, 15 x 35 feet, Fifty-fourth and McClellan streets.

N. Kuslin (O), 203 South Fifth street. Margolin & Bloch (C), 203 South Fifth street. Cost, $18,500. (6) 2-story dwellings, 16 x 56 feet, Creighton and Viola streets.

George W. Shisler (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, $27,400. (27) 2-story brick dwellings, 14 x 34 feet, Twenty-second and Winton streets.

Ed. W. Giles (O), Second and Federal streets. H. O. Prettyman (C), 541 Land

J. H. Kessler (O), 252 West Hortter street. Wm. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High ing, stone and brick, 16 x 48 feet.
street. Cost, $9900. (1) 3-story store and dwelling, 43 x 50 feet, Lincoln drive and Jefferson street.

Wm. A. Strock (O), 7326 Second Street pike. Cost, $3200. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 37 feet, L street south of Bleigh.

H. Fenton (O), 7411 Second Street pike. Cost, $5000. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 46 feet, B and Borleck streets.

David McKibli (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, $30.500. (15) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 48 feet, 102-128 West Allegheny avenue.

A. C. Robinson (O), 6066 Ridge avenue. Cost, $6000. (2) 2-story brick stores, 39 x 26 feet, Wizard street and Ridge avenue.

D. Crawford (O), Sixty-third street and Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $92.000. (46) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Montrose streets.

S. L. & W. Smedley (O), 904 Stephen Girard Building. N. W. Bermin (C), 3932 Aspen street. Cost, $875. Garage, 1-story, stone, 23 x 17 feet, 5353 Susquehanna avenue.

L. Sigel (O), 8405 Eastwick avenue. Cost, $10,000. (5) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 40 feet, Newton and D streets.

J. H. Bauer (O), 154 East Courtland street. Cost, $6800. (2) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 71 feet, Fifth street and Wyoming avenue.

H. S. Scope (O), 5030 Franklin street. Cost, $6300. (3) 2-story brick dwellings, 14 x 43 feet, 1623-25-27 Brill street.

George Saffy (O), 8041 Eldrick street. C. Girckep (C), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $2800. (1) 2-story stone dwelling, 16 x 50 feet, Ashburn north of Glenloch street.

Abbott Estate (O), Broad and Race streets. H. C. Rea Company (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $46,000. Office, 8-story, 23 x 100 feet.

Martin A. Metz (O), 310 North Orianna street. H. C. Rea Company (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $26,000. 5 stories, 36 x 67 feet, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

E. L. Speckman (O), 2124 South Sixty-third street. Cost, $2200. (1) 2-story brick dwelling, 16 x 42 feet, Sixty-fourth street and Greenway avenue.

S. Shultz (O), 328 South Fifth street. A. Kirpicknockoff (C), 313 South Fifth street. Brick store and dwelling. Cost, $3800. Fifth and DeLancey streets.

Pennsylvania R. R. Company (O), Broad Street Station. Brann & Stewart (C), Arcade Building. Cost, $3000. Office building, Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

Scott W. Hahn (O), 6203 Lansdowne avenue. Cost, $94,300. 52 (2-story) brick dwellings, 14 x 40 feet, Chester avenue and Salford street.

E. L. Cuthbertson (O), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $8000. (4) 2-story brick dwellings, 16 x 44 feet, 358-364 Concerror street.

J. B. Mayer (O), Broad and Cayuga streets. Cost, $14,700. (14) 2-story brick dwellings, 15 x 33 feet, Wingohocking and Lawrence streets.

R. D'Alviezzi (O), 733 South Seventh street. L. E. Padeless (C), 1645-47 Ellsworth street. Cost, $2000. 2-story stone stable, 16 x 20 feet.

Alterations and Additions

C. L. Boecker (O), 559 North Second street. H. M. Greene (C), 990 North Mar-

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shall street. Cost, $1400. Store and dwelling, 559 North Second street.

Hamill & Co., Church lane and Lend street. H. W. Check (C), 170 East Walnut lane. Cost, $600. Mill.

E. Johnston (O), Twentieth street and Willow Grove avenue. W. H. Foulk (C), 7021 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1200. Dwelling.

Kriss Kross Amusement Co. (O), The Philadelphia Fireproofing Co. (C), 1341 Arch street. Cost, $2500. Woodside Park.

S. Lawrence (O), 2235 Fairmount avenue. S. Sarlan (C), 1532 South Fourth street. Cost, $1850. Store and dwelling, 2235 Fairmount avenue.

J. Hoffman (O), 8126 Frankford avenue. G. G. Caston (C), 8204 Frankford avenue. Cost, $475. Laundry.

Lehigh Realty Co. (O), 2737 West Somerset street. Allegheny Improvement Co. (C), 2811 North Twenty-sixth street. Cost, $500. Garage, Chalmers and Somerset streets.

William C. Cahill (O), 1717 Manton street. James A. Fitzgerald Sons (C), 1623 Snyder avenue. Dwelling. Cost, $550. 1935 Watkins street.

S. Kollman (O), 2416 West Norris street. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $900. Dwelling and store, Seventh and Poplar streets.

M. Bager (O), Franklin and Parrish streets. M. Baker (C), 929 North Randolf street. Cost, $450. Store.

Moving Picture Co. of America (O), 1241 Market street. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry st. Cost, $750. Moving pictures, 1214-16-189 Market street.

Penn Globe Gas Light Co. (O), Broad and Arch streets. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. Cost, $2800. Wagon shed, Ninth and Sedgley streets.

Solomon Kasner (O), 213 South Fifty-third street. Litman & Shore (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost, $1880. Store and dwelling, 413 S. Fifty-third street.

John A. Dougherty (O), 1316 North Eighteenth street. J. J. Nirkinski (C), 1719 North Willington street. Cost, $560. Dwelling, 1316 North Eighteenth street.

Richard T. Ogden (O), Swarthmore, Pa. J. J. Erwin (C), 5927 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, $1400. Dwelling, 7204-06 Pashall street.

City Board of Education (O), City Hall. Thompson Bros. (C), 123 North Fifth street. Cost, $5775. Schoolhouse, Fifteenth and Race street.

D. J. Connelly (O), 521 Green street. Alfred Stehli (C), 118 West Wyoming street. Cost, $600. Stable, Unruh street and State road.

American Ice Company (O), Sixth and Arch street. Linker & Lasse Co. (C), 348 South Fourth street. Cost, $5000. Trestle, Ninth and Jefferson streets.

H. B. Coxe (O), 109 South Twenty-first street. William Henderson (C), 327 South Twentieth street. Cost, $550. Dwelling, 109 South Twenty-first street.

William Tait (O), 1838 North Twelfth street. Evans & Brown (C), 1504 Marvine street. Cost, $675. Dwelling.

Joseph Beirn (O), Thirteenth and Filbert streets. D. F. Wholey (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $3500. Store and dwelling, 5532 Market street.

T. D. Sullivan (O), Delaware avenue and Green street. Cost, $1200. Storage, 146-48 North Front street.

The Fritz Company, Ontario and Brabait streets. Cost, $1200. Manufacturing plant.

Charles A. Shitzline (O), 2021 S. Broad street. H. B. Shetzline (C), 2237 South Broad street. Cost, $850. Store, 123-25 Porter street.

M. Stuinsky (O), 237 North Second street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling, 1732 Ridge avenue.

L. A. McClintock (O), 1641 Wolf street. C. G. Sendal (C), 2524 South Juniper street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, Seventeenth and Wolf streets.

David Phillips (O), 2230 South Broad street. H. E. Raden (C), 1104 Wolf street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 1234-36 Webster street.

Henry Karaan (O), Westville, N. J. J. W. Kohl (C), 38 North Broad street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 2020 Warnock street.

S. C. Freeman (O), 1519 Chestnut street. R. B. Lederle (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $600. Storage, Twelfth and Walnut streets.

Baugh & Sons Co. (O), 20 South Delaware avenue. Cost, $13,500. Storing rock, Morris and Moore streets.

Felix Isman (O), 1328 South Penn Square. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $1500. Office, 47 South Fifty-second street.

A. J. Luburg (O), 324 North Franklin street. Joseph Bird & Co. (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, $2800. Printing works, 718 Callowhill street.

Presbytery of Philadelphia (O), Witherspoon Building. Fisher & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Cost, $450. Church, Fifty-ninth and Walnut streets.

Harry Broslasky (O), 519 South Fourth street. Louis Cohn (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling.

Thomas Weinman Sons (O), 1740 N. Howard street. A. Schmitt (C), 2449 Hancock street. Cost, $600. Dye house, 1741 Waterlan street.

Mr. John Slittmatter (O), 4325 Cresson street. William E. Keller (C), 4522 Baker street. Cost, $1600. Office and dwelling, 4327 Cresson street.

C. A. Mooy (O), 4041 Spring Garden street. D. F. Hoover (C), 664 Preston street. Cost, $1440. Dwelling, 424 North Fortieth street.

D. K. Dwees (O), 334 North Seventeenth street. J. S. Tomlinson & Son (C), 1712 Venango street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling.

Est. of John Sharp (O), 409 Chestnut street. A. H. Williams Sons (C), 419 Locust street. Cost, $900. Store, 1232 Market street.

Evans & Convery (O), 24 North Sixth street. George W. Stewart (C), 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, $500. Manufactory, 24 North Sixth street.

C. Kraft (O), Bouvier and Cumberland streets. William T. Fox (C), 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $1750. Store, Eighteenth and Cumberland streets.

Philadelphia R. R. Company (O), Twelfth and Market street. John McMenany (C), Frankford, Philadelphia. Cost, $7200. Office, Frankford and Lehigh avenues. Cost, $3500. Office, Frankford and Lehigh avenues. Cost, $4000. Stable, Frankford and Lehigh avenues.

Charles L. Betts (O), 6911 Quincy street. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, $2000. Residence.

James Gorman (O), 2648 Webb street. J. H. Gordon (C), 2314 East Lehigh avenue. Cost, $485. Dwelling.

R. McDonnell (O), 26 South Fortieth street. J. H. Laurel (C), 4538 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $1100. Store and dwelling, Forty-fifth and Locust streets.

Mrs. M. T. Wright (O), Chestnut Hill. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, $3125. Stable, Chestnut avenue and Seminole street.

John Broir (O), 427 Harberry street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 427 Harberry street.

PHILADELPHIA CITY PLANNING EXHIBITION

First Exhibition of the Kind Ever Organized Under American Auspices and the Most Notable in the Comparatively Modern History of City Planning.

The first municipal city planning exhibition in America will be held in the City Hall, Philadelphia, opening on Monday next and continuing until June 15th. This exhibition has been arranged by a committee of which Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia, is chairman; Arthur E. Buchholz, secretary, and W. Templeton Johnson, assistant secretary. The committee consists, in addition to the officers named, of George S. Webster, Benjamin Haldeman, Collier Stevenson, John H. Rankin, James F. McLaughlin, J. E. D. Trask, John Molitor, C. A. Ziegler, John B. Sinkler, Andrew Wright Crawford, Charles L. Borie, Herbert C. Wise, Milton B. Medary and Paul P. Cret.

* * *

Purpose of the Exhibition.

The object of the exhibition is to awaken popular interest in the work of city planning by displaying, along with the admirable comprehensive plans laid down for the development of Philadelphia, plans, perspectives, models and photographs from various cities of the United States and abroad, showing what other communities are doing along the lines of town and city betterment.

These municipal and housing congresses have for some years been productive of a distinct and notable improvement in the bettering of municipal conditions in many of the larger cities abroad, as will be amply illustrated by models, photographs and plans sent by these cities to the present exhibition.

* * *

Notable Foreign Exhibits.

Among the many notable foreign features will be exhibits showing the striking municipal activity of Antwerp; a special group of plans and models illustrative of what are known as "the garden cities" of England; drawings and photographs showing the modern treatment of docks and river fronts in Antwerp and Liverpool; certain architecturally distinguished entries from Milan; plans and pictures, covering important and novel dock improvements made, and making, at Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres; a set of remarkable South American photographs furnished by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums; an outline of the original plans laid down for the beautification of Paris; admirable exhibits from Toronto and Montreal, and an achitectural novelty in the shape of two comprehensive schemes, the work of a noted English draftsman, for the replanning of Messina after the series of earthquakes devastating that picturesque Italian city.

Water-Front Treament Abroad.

This hasty outline can, of course, furnish no adequate idea of the impressiveness and beauty of many of these foreign exhibits. To be properly appreciated they must be seen. Here in the United States, for some reason or other, our water fronts have been permitted to undergo a degeneration that makes it difficult to impress the average untraveled American with the altogether different water-front conditions that obtain abroad. European city governments, notably in the case of such seaport cities as Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Antwerp, have so transformed their river edges as to convert them into vistas of beauty and charm. Broad avenues, lined with trees and dotted with buildings, in which utility blends with architectural attractiveness, are among the water-front features of these ports.

* * *

Foreign Dock Improvements.

When it is mentioned that one European city, Liverpool, has expended in all $150,000,000 on her docks, some idea may be gleaned of the importance attached to harbor improvement in great European commercial centres.

London has completed a new dock able to accommodate steamships 850 feet in length.

Louis XIV of France was in a sense the originator of city planning as the term is now understood. While it remained for Baron Haussman and his engineers, under the third Napoleon, to lay down the magnificent street system of Paris as it is known today, it was the plans of Louis XIV and his architects for Paris and Versailles that gave the great French capital its first impetus in the direction of the City Beautiful that it is today.

The palace erected by this early disciple of the beautiful not only remains even to the present day one of the architectural show places of the world, but many of the boulevards, now an accepted feature of Paris, were actually started under his reign.

* * *

Half Hour Lectures Daily.

How far-reaching in effect these plans for the development of great European cities along lines of beauty and order have been in the attainment of a high grade of material prosperity will be told in the series of half-hour daily lectures arranged for during this exhibition. Illustrated as these lectures will be by models, drawings, perspectives, sketches in color and large photographic reproductions they cannot fail to furnish a healthy and inspiring stimulus to men interested in higher civic and municipal deals.

Notable American Exhibits.

The American features of the exhibition are even more imposing in a way than the exhibits from abroad, due, primarily, to the fact that in the time allotted the committee in charge to arrange for the affair there was not sufficient leisure in which to emphasize the European side of the question.

No visitor to the exhibition can fail to be struck, at first glance, with the immensity of the task involved in assembling the mass of data and material placed on display. The labor, one may easily guess, to have been something prodigious.

* * *

Immensity of the Plans.

Many of the plans are of an immensity not understood by the average newspaper-reading Philadelphian. More than $10,000 has been expended upon the one item of bringing these plans here. Chicago's plans, for example, displaying the drawings prepared for the Commercial Club of that city by D. H. Burnham and E. H. Bennett, are of such a size that $2000 was spent for their transportation here alone. It cost $60,000 to have these plans prepared and a room 50x45 is required to display them.

* * *

Boston's Fine Display.

Boston has appropriated $15,000 to illustrate properly in this exhibition the work projected for the Boston, 1915, exposition. Incidentally, the Boston exhibit will show with commendable completeness the admirable park system of that city, embracing some 10,000 acres.

The Baltimore exhibit, while naturally less impressive than many of the larger cities, will be full of interest to men who believe in intelligent municipal activity. City undertakings of every description from schools and parkways down to docks and harbor work are illustrated in the Baltimore display. In addition to which there will be shown a fine set of plans prepared for the Civic League by a commission consisting of the late J. W. Carrere, A. W. Bruner and F. L. Olmstead.

* * *

Mr. Olmstead's Work a Feature.

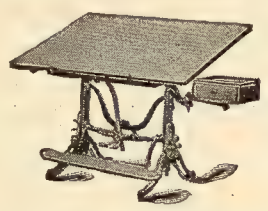
Mention of Mr. Olmstead, who is regarded as the foremost of American landscape architects, recalls the fact that a feature of the exhibition will be a special display of the work of this distinguished exponent of ground-planning—in connection with which there will be notable exhibits by other men of distinction in this same branch.

Pittsburg will have a notable display, as

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will also the National Capital, Washington, D. C.

A feature of the Washington display will be the beautiful set of drawings made for the nation's capital by Messrs. Burnham, McKim, St. Gaudens and Olmstead.

* * *

New York's Striking Exhibit.

The New York entry will consist of a large and important exhibit covering the work done by the New York Improvement Commission in 1907, together with sixteen great drawings illustrating work projected for the beautification of that city.

Among the smaller cities represented will be drawings of a high order of merit from Rochester, Buffalo, New Haven and Columbus—the Columbus exhibit being of special note.

* * *

Western Cities Represented.

St. Louis, Cleveland and Denver will be among the Western cities showing exhibits of unusual attractiveness. The Civic Centre plans submitted by St. Louis are expected to be of exceptional interest.

A fine set of large and beautifully executed photographs of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal Station in New York City and the plans of the Tangier Development Company for an ideal summer colony, illustrating the last word in bungalow designing from drawings by R. A. Pope and Stanley Adshead, are features worthy of passing mention.

Among the minor features regarded as of note will be a set of drawings for a complete industrial town to be laid out at Cory, Alabama.

As stated at the outset of this hasty review of the scope and character of the show that will be thrown open to Philadelphians on Monday next.

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First Exhibition of the Kind.

This exhibition will be the first of its kind to be held under municipal patronage in America. It will be open free to the public on both weekdays and Sundays until June 15.

Visitors will have the opportunity of studying the development of the modern Continental City, starting as it did a more or less circular fortress; they will see the marvelous growth of the boulevard system of Paris, the Garden Cities of England, the interesting municipal housing enterprises of Ulm and the famous docks of Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen, etc., etc.

Logical city planning is, apart from the few shining examples of Washington, Detroit, Annapolis, Buffalo and Savannah, a comparatively new thing in America; but recently some sixty cities have employed experts to make comprehensive plans for their betterment, and the original drawings prepared for most of these cities will be shown. These will include the magnificent drawings made for the replanning of Chicago, the drawings for the development of Washington, drawings for the improvement of New York City, Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; Denver, Des Moines, Iowa, and many other cities.

* * *

Philadelphia's Comprehensive Plans.

The Comprehensive Plans for the Improvement of Philadelphia, prepared at the instance of Mayor Reyburn and now more fully studied and developed, will form an important part of the exhibition. Among them will be plans for the Parkway, the New Art Museum, the Convention Hall and Stadium, the Embankment of the Schuylkill, Docks for the Delaware and Schuylkill and great improvements to the systems of transportation. A corps of experts has been at work for two years upon plans for the remodeling of the streets of Philadelphia, and these plans will be seen here for the first time in their entirety. In connection with the exhibition it is proposed to hold a series of noonday lectures on city planning to be given by some of the greatest experts in the United States. These lectures will explain the exhibition more fully to the public as well as to treat generally the subject of city planning.

The exhibition promises to mark an epoch in American city planning. It should be the means of awakening a vital interest in this subject in the minds of the people of Philadelphia and their visitors from other cities.

TURNING OVER CAPITAL.

FIGURES COMPILED BY THE PRESIDENT OF A CEMENT COMPANY.

President W. S. Mallory, of the Edison Portland Cement Company, 1133 Broadway, as an argument why cement companies should obtain a fair selling price for their product, exhibits figures he has compiled to represent the length of time required to turn over the capital invested in the leading manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania.

With these figures Mr. Mallory has supplemented an article previously appearing in the Cement Age, which says:

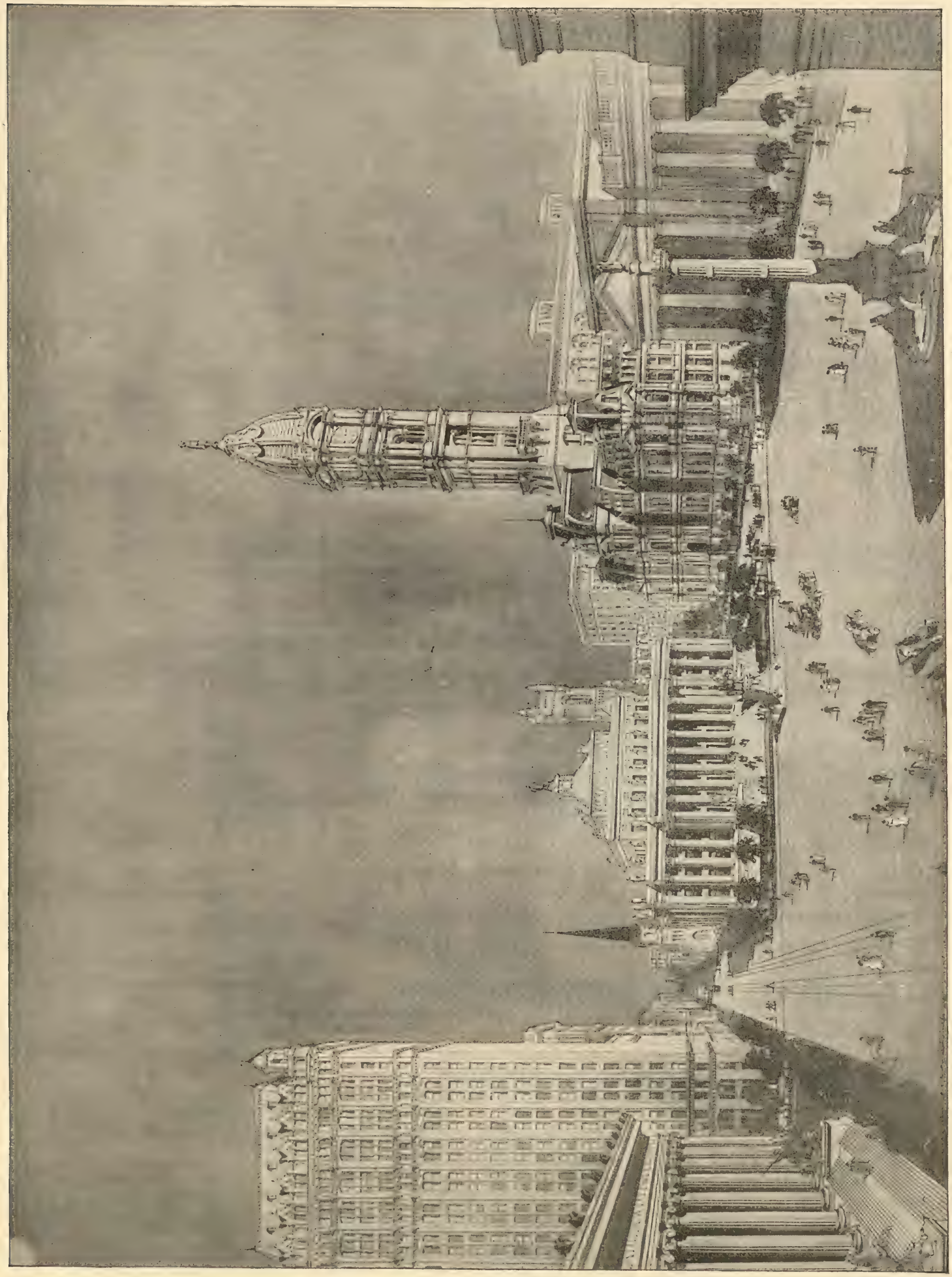
"From the report issued by the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1909, covering statistical information in relation to various lines of manufacture, I have been able to obtain some very interesting figures comparing the investment in plant, real estate, working capital, of various lines of industry with the value of their products, and it seems to me a very strong reason showing the necessity of our product obtaining a fair selling price:

	Capital Invested in Real Estate, Plants and Working Capital.	Market Value of Production.	Months Necessary to Turn Total Capital.
Tinplate	$10,600,000	$28,500,000	4.5
Shoes	6,400,000	15,700,000	4.9
Woolen Goods	15,900,000	59,600,000	6.5
Oils	21,400,000	39,500,000	6.5
Hosiery	8,000,000	14,100,000	6.8
Silks	31,700,000	54,500,000	7.0
Iron & Steel Bridges	12,000,000	20,100,000	7.2
Cotton Goods (All kinds)	25,200,000	41,100,000	7.4
Furniture	10,200,000	13,000,000	9.4
Carpets & Rugs	18,900,000	23,300,000	9.7
Glass Bottles	13,300,000	15,600,000	10.2
Paper	19,100,000	22,400,000	10.2
Finished Iron and Steel	384,400,000	432,800,000	10.7
Cars, Car Wheels, etc.	29,200,000	31,400,000	11.2
Leather	63,200,000	65,200,000	11.6
Hats	13,600,000	13,400,000	12.2
Pig iron	203,300,000	186,900,000	13.0
Foundries and Machine Shops	21,700,000	16,200,000	16.0
Locomotives & Power Engines	24,000,000	14,900,000	19.3
Electrical Goods	29,300,000	17,200,000	20.4
Cement	44,000,000	15,600,000	33.8

"In the above calculation I have taken from the report all lines of industry which show market values of over $10,000,000 per annum, and it will be noted that of the twenty-one different lines of industry, our product shows the longest time in which to turn our capital.

"Surely, as already stated, this is a most excellent reason why we should obtain a fair selling price for our product."

To be well-informed you should read your home trade paper. The "Guide" is the only paper in Pennsylvania dealing with the structural trades field.



Proposed plan of development for City Hall Plaza at eastern end of Parkway, with Palace of Justice in centre of picture.

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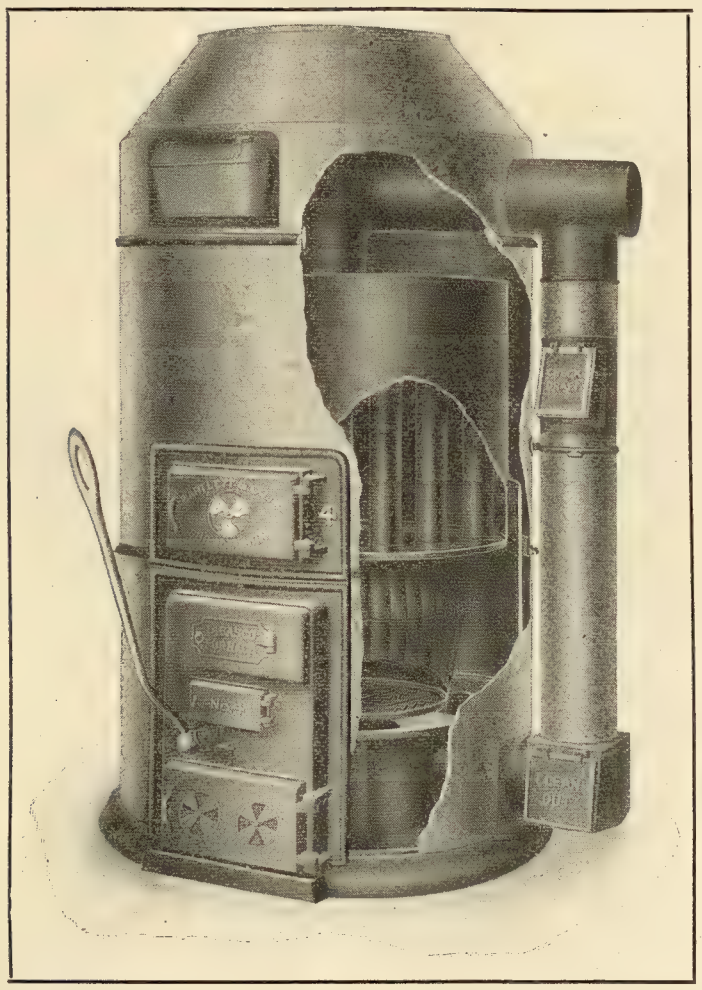
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Architectural Notes

Henry H. Saylor has an interesting article in the current number of "House and Garden" on "Planning the Bungalow." The illustrations are from plans by Hollingsworth and Bragdon.

* * *

Harold Donaldson Eberlein, whose paper on "Building Brick Houses of Character" is a feature of the May number of "House and Garden," acknowledges his indebtedness for "many helpful suggestions" to H. L. Duhring, of the firm of Okie, Duhring & Ziegler, of Philadelphia.

* * *

When the architect writes in his specification, "All doors throughout to be furnished and fitted with Vulcan hardware, plate Nos.", etc., or, "All hardwood floors to be finished with Baker's Altoona Polish," he should break the point of his pen before he permits himself to add, "or equal thereto."

For every building, taking price, locality and finish into consideration, there is in almost every case some one make of building material or equipment which is, on the whole, more suitable for that particular occasion than any other. In the case of materials like Portland cement, most architects prefer to supplement brand with a test requirement. But in such instances as are cited above, and in many others like them, the architect should have no hesitation in saying distinctly what he requires and then should close the door to future disputes by omitting the phrase objected to—a phrase which always spells timidity, to say the least.—From The American Architect, Nov. 9, 1910, New York.

* * *

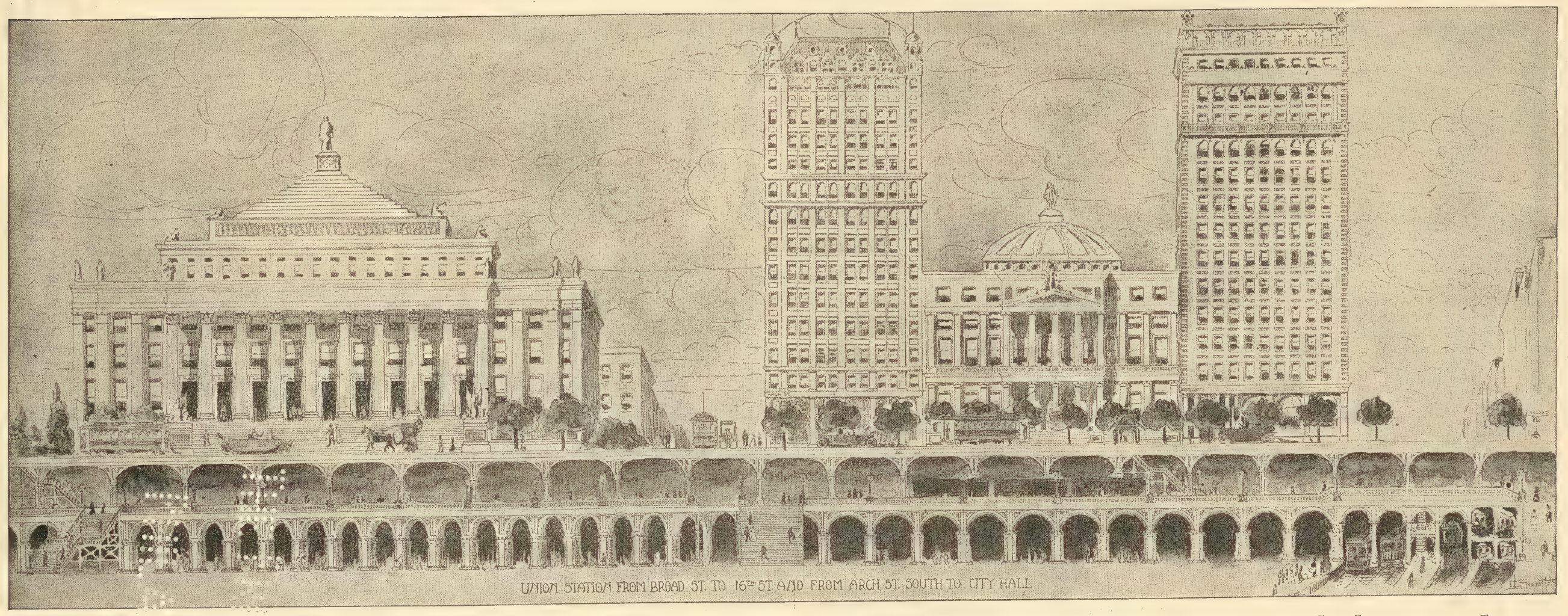
Mr. Charles S. Walton, the prominent Philadelphian and leather manufacturer, who recently purchased the old Fenimore tract, of over twenty-six acres of land and three lakes, north of St. David's Station, has commissioned Architect D. Knickerbacker Boyd to design and supervise the various buildings which are to be erected on the property. Among the improvements immediately contemplated are entrance gateways, gate lodge, gardener's cottage and the driveway through the property, which will skirt three lakes and be carried across intervening streams on stone bridges, and, after traversing walled terraces, will reach a commanding site upon which will be erected a large residence with flanking wings and an interior "Patio" or courtyard with a conservatory, water-pool and formal garden, surrounded on three sides by an arcade or cloister and on the open side with a pergola and wall treatment, the background of which will be a rise of land and natural foliage.

In re-shaping the lakes two islands will be created near the centre of one of them, and, it being large enough for pleasure boating, a landing and boat house will be made a feature.

All the landscape work in connection with this development has been placed in the hands of E. Jansen Wendell, Jr., landscape architect, who will collaborate with the architect. Portions of the land will be devoted to cultivation and others given over to pasture land, and there will be farm buildings, a cow barn, garage and stable. There will be both formal and natural gardens between the farming-land and house, and a considerable amount of planting will be done in connection with the lakes, which will be connected by waterfalls and boulder-lined natural ravines as well as by grass and flower-bordered streams. Tennis courts are already being laid out and provision will probably be made for a bowling green.

In front of the house itself there will be a series of stone-walled terraces and a sweeping lawn down to the nearest lake.

Paint and varnish men ought to find the "Guide" an excellent medium.



Proposed Union Station at City Hall end of Parkway. Street running across picture is Arch street, buildings shown being those of the United Gas Improvement Company, the Y. M. C. A. and proposed building at corner of Sixteenth street. First level of underground work carries Arch street Subway. Second level is for railroad tracks, with great curve, allowing train to enter and depart without shifting engine. Surface cars and general traffic are shown on Arch street, Fifteenth street and Sixteenth street. Palace of Justice stands between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets on south side of Arch street. Proposed station would have 488,000 square feet of surface available for traffic uses, and in connection with existing Pennsylvania Railroad Station, offer the largest terminal station in the world. This station would be the great exchange point for subway system transfer of passengers from the Northeast, Frankford, Bustleton, Logan, Chestnut Hill, Roxborough, Overbrook, Paschalville, League Island and South eastern Philadelphia, as well as Union Station for railway traffic to north, south, east and west.

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PUBLISHED BY

The Building News Publishing Company

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
SAMUEL R. McDOWELL . . . . . Vice-President
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Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 10, 1911.

Philadelphia's Planning Events.

Philadelphia, staid, drab, Quaker Philadelphia, will for three days next week and for three weeks thereafter, be the hub of the universe wherever men foregather with an interest in the subjects of city planning, modern housing and kindred municipal problems. The City Planning Conference, to be held in the Mayor's office on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week, will assemble here the finest minds in the country associated with this particular work, men whose experience in dealing with housing conditions, transportation problems, municipal development, the planning of parkways, playgrounds and similar projects has been such as to qualify them as expert in this comparatively modern and—of the public—little understood branch of governmental concern.

The value of the assembling here of men of this caliber, the resultant public and private good from the free interchange of their views, the sharp stimulus provided thereby to higher ideals, both in living and in dealing with the great masses to whom living grows yearly more complex, cannot be overestimated. Nor can the splendid instructive value of the city planning exhibition to follow. Mayor Reyburn deserves, and should receive, the unstinted gratitude of men of every shade of political belief for the wisdom, foresight, progressiveness and public spirit exemplified by him in lending his official aid and encouragement to such a project.

The thanks of the community are due, in scarcely smaller degree, to the members of the Exhibition Committee, to whose labors so much of the success of this brilliant exhibit is due; to men like George S. Webster, Benjamin Haldeman, Collier Stevenson, John H. Rankin, James F. McLaughlin, J. E. D. Frank, John Molitor, C. A. Ziegler, John B. Sinkler, Andrew Wright Crawford, Charles L. Borie, Herbert C. Wise, Milton B. Medary, Paul P. Cret, Arthur E. Buchholz and that dynamo of energy and resource, the hard-working assistant secretary, W. Templeton Johnston.

Thanks are due in as conspicuous a sense to those pioneers among city planners, Chief Statistician G. W. B. Hicks and his scholarly assistant, Edward J. Cattell, to whose initiative, diligence and fertility of suggestion Phladelphians owe a debt of gratitude greater than may be more than guessed at.

The thoroughness with which the various suggestions made have been handled, the masterly management of the innumerable details inseparable from so momentous an undertaking, the valiant support extended at all times by the Reyburn Administration and by Councils in the face of partisan and ill-considered criticism, newspaper and other, and finally the conspicuous and notably successful way in which every promise has been kept, and every pledge fulfilled, must stand to the lasting credit of Philadelphia in years to come.

This is no small undertaking, descendants of Penn, considered in all of its ramifications. It was a project requiring for its consummation qualities of courage, devotion to high artistic ideals, capacity and character distinctly out of the common run. It amounts to a distinguished and most notable municipal achievment.

Go and see this exhibit. Go and listen to the lecturers. Let your intelligence awaken to the spirit of progress and your soul expand to the influence of the beautiful. Go and see what other cities have planned, have done, are planning and are doing.

It will send you home proud to be a Philadelphian and fill you with the conviction that in being such you are a citizen of no mean city!

Resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of the American Institute of Architects strongly endorsing the Hunter joint resolution providing for a commission to codify and revise the building laws of Pennsylvania, but advancing the very sensible suggestion that the commissioners be chosen from among men properly qualified by training and experience to do the work expected of them, and that they be properly compensated for it. A copy of this resolution is printed upon another page of this number, as is also another resolution adopted by the same body advocating the enactment into law of House Bill 425, designed to prevent deception in the sale of paints and oils.

That the building laws of the State require careful revision at the hands of men competent to undertake this important work, with a fitting perception of the inadequacy of existing statutes, no one in the slightest degree familiar with present-day building conditions will presume to doubt.

That it is essential that the work be done by men whose technical training has been such as to imbue them with a knowledge of the mischievous tendencies of modern building as well as with the—to a layman—not always obvious weaknesses of existing enactments seems to us a proposition based upon common business prudence.

To expect service of this calibre gratuitously savors of insincerity if not of candid folly.

The members of such a commission as that proposed under the Hunter resolution should be men of the highest professional standing in their respective lines.

And they should be paid to give to the State their best efforts to the end that Pennsylvania may be provided with a building code equal not only to any exigency of present-day construction, but to any similar code in any other State in the Union.

This, being the promised Special City Planning number of the "Guide," a crowding of the space normally allotted to matters of trade and architectural interest has compelled the omission of many features which the management would prefer to have had included in this issue. Among these is the complete text of the joint resolution introduced by Senator Hunter, of Allegheny, providing for a commission on building law revision in Pennsylvania. This resolution, along with a number of other items of trade importance will be features of the issue of May 17.

** That first Philadelphia Architectural, Building, Building Material and Equipment Show is to take place at Horticultural Hall during the first week of October, 1911. Many notable firms in widely diversified lines have already taken steps to engage space. The show has the indorsement of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and there is every indication that it will be an event worthy of Philadelphia's distinguished standing in the forefront of all that is structurally notable. For advance information concerning this show address Mr. Samuel Bettle, Jr., chairman of the committee in charge, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*,
1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

(In a letter from Secretary Lewis, of the Boston Chapter, giving his hearty consent to the publication of the appended minutes, Mr. Lewis expresses regret that they do not more entainly reflect the interest and importance of the meeting, one of the most successful ever held by the Boston Chapter.)

EXTRACTS FROM MEETING OF BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The regular April meeting of the Boston Society of Architects (The Boston Chapter, A. I. A) was held at the Parker House, with seventy members and guests present.

The subject for the evening's discussion was "The Fire Hazard," and the following speakers, representing various interests, presented in considerable detail the more important phases of the problem:

Fire Commissioner Charles D. Daly.

Fire Chief John A. Mullen.

F. Elliot Cabot, Secretary Board of Fire Underwriters.

Charles Logue, Chairman Schoolhouse Department.

Raymond P. Delane, Dorchester Real Estate Brokers' Association.

W. B. Medlicott, of Harvard College, representing insurance interests.

Leslie C. Wead, representing the Committee on Fire Protection of the Chamber of Commerce.

Franklin H. Wentworth, Secretary National Fire Protection Association.

The following are a few of the suggestions and recommendations offered to improve conditions in Boston:

1. The installation of a high-pressure water service for fire purposes.

2. The addition of fifty men to the corps of fire-fighters.

3. The adoption, wherever possible, of all modern safety appliances, such as fire-escapes, wire glass, automatic alarms, sprinklers, isolated elevators, outward opening doors, etc.

4. The entire abolition of shingle roofs.

5. Wooden flat houses in suburbs to be placed not less than 10 feet apart, walls to be brick-nogged, rear piazzas to be covered with galvanized iron and outside staircases to be required.

6. All lodging houses to have outside fire-escapes on both front and rear.

7. The installation of stand-pipes in all factory buildings for connection of fire hose.

8. One-story buildings when constructed in blocks to have the space between the ceiling and the roof stopped at every partition wall. These spaces are now frequently continuous from one end of the block to the other.

9. More co-operation of architects with fire protection and insurance agencies.

10. The passage of a law making the owner and tenant of a building financially responsible for damage resulting to neighboring property from fire originating on their premises.

11. The building of fire stops at strategic points entirely across the city, dividing it into sections, to prevent the spread of conflagrations. These fire stops to be buildings constructed especially to withstand and prevent the spread of flames.

12. The awakening in all Americans a sense of their carelessness in the use of matches and their general disregard of the enormous waste in this country from fire, an annual dead loss of $250,000,000.

Color Harmony.

An exchange gives the following as some of the examples of color harmony:

Lilac and gold harmonize.

Lilac and cherry harmonize.

Lilac and crimson harmonize.

Lilac and scarlet are harmonious.

White and scarlet harmonize.

White and pink harmonize.

Black and white, a perfect harmony.

Black and orange, a rich harmony.

Black and brown, a dull harmony.

Black, white, yellow and crimson harmonize.

Black, orange, blue and scarlet harmonize.

Red, orange and green harmonize.

Scarlet and blue harmonize.

Scarlet, blue and yellow harmonize.

Crimson and gold, a rich harmony.

Yellow and purple, an agreeable harmony.

Yellow and lilac, a weak harmony.

Yellow and white, a poor harmony.

Yellow and chestnut harmonize.—The Modern Painter.

The firm of Schaefer & Jaeger, architects, of 1910 Webster avenue, Bronx, on May 1st, 1911, dissolved partnership. Mr. Schaefer will continue at the above address and Mr. Jaeger has engaged new quarters at Park and Tremont avenues.

* * *

Eugene Pitou, Jr., in his position as secretary of the Municipal Art Society, achieved a noteworthy success in the exhibition which was recently brought to a close, in that the display probably represented more things of real, practical interest to the public mind than any of its predecessors. The Municipal Art Society is doing a great work, the results of which will be more and more visible in the years to come. Mr. Pitou in business life is a landscape architect and engineer, with offices in the Liberty Tower. He is also secretary of the Patent Scaffolding Company, which a short time ago received the award of the Scientific American's gold medal for its exhibit at the American Museum of Safety.

Out of employment? **Send us a "situation wanted" ad. An inch of space for a dollar and a half. It has secured employment for others, why not you?**

Ask any architect whether he reads The Builders' Guide. Ask him about its prestige as an organ of the structural trades. Question him concerning the accuracy of its construction news. Get your line on The Guide from men whose business it is to know.

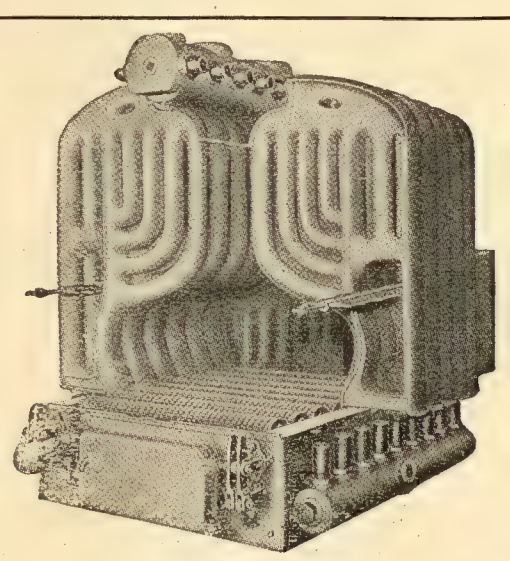
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This is the time of the year that people begin to think of moving, either for the summer months or permanently. You owe it to yourself and family to insist that any house you move into, in the city or the suburbs, is wired for Electricity. If you are renting a house insist upon the owner making this necessary improvement. Even the new two story houses now-a-days are wired.

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COMMISSION IDEA HEARTILY ENDORSED

Pennsylvania Association of the American Institute of Architects Favor the Move at Harrisburg for Codification of Pennsylvania's Building Laws.

The Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects, on the occasion of its recent annual meeting in Harrisburg, in addition to transacting routine business, adopted two important resolutions endorsing legislation now pending before the State lawmakers. These resolutions, as adopted, are:

(a) "Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled in the city of Harrisburg, this second day of May, 1911, does hereby endorse, approve and urge the passage of an act now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, file of the House of Representatives No. 425, Session of 1911, entitled 'An act to prevent deception in the sale of paint, putty, turpentine and linseed oil or any substitutes therefor, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.'

"The members of this organization being familiar with the use of such materials and recognizing the flagrant abuse of the term 'pure' as applied to such materials in common use, deem this measure to be just, fair and reasonable in its intention and terms, and believe the enactment of the same into a law highly desirable to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and hereby authorize this resolution to be spread upon the minutes and copies thereof to be furnished to His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

(b) "WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects recognizes the unsystematic and fragmentary character of the acts of Assembly with reference to the construction of buildings and the safeguarding of life and property within the Commonwealth, and deplores the fact that in this regard, ours, one of the chief States of the Union, has not kept pace with the march of progress in many of the varied lines of invention, improvement and adaptation in the materials and methods of construction now in use and not regulated by law as in such cases should be provided; and,

"WHEREAS, A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the manner of construction of buildings in this Commonwealth and to determine the strength and character of materials in order to safeguard health and life of persons occupying the same, and to codify the laws in relation to buildings has been introduced into the Senate by Senator David Hunter, Jr.

"RESOLVED, That this organization in convention met in the city of Harrisburg, this second day of May, 1911, does hereby approve, endorse and urgently pray that the said bill be enacted, and, that its scope being State wide, its functions being utilitarian and humanitarian, tending to conserve both the wealth and lives of the citizens of this Commonwealth, deserves the most earnest consideration; and, further, that the terms of said bill providing an appropriation of $20,000 for expense is inadequate for the far-reaching inquiry necessary to the proper carrying on of a work of this magnitude and importance, and that we recommend that the said bill be amended by the addition of a further appropriation of $20,000, the same to cover a compensation of $4000 to each of the five members of the Commission, which, in the judgment of this organization, is a low estimate for the sum needed to carry to completion in an adequate manner a work covering the essential points involved in a complete code for the construction and regulation of the future public and private edifices involving many millions of dollars annually in the State of Pennsylvania."

The election of officers, closing the session of the Pennsylvania Association, resulted in the re-election of D. Knickerbocker Boyd, of Philadelphia, President; Edward Stotz, of Pittsburg, Vice President, and William L. Baily, of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer.

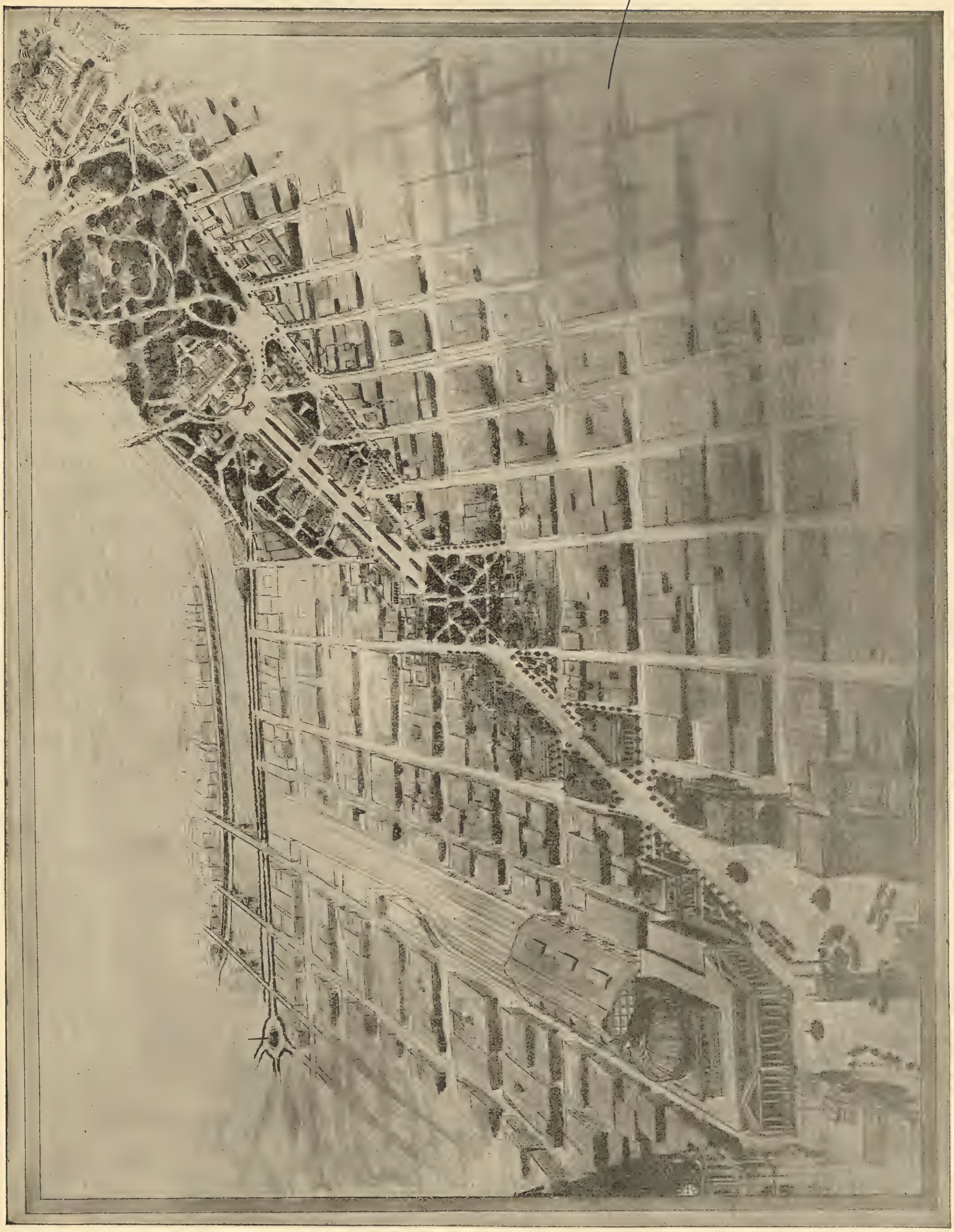
International Heating and Ventilating Congress at Dresden.

An International Heating and Ventilating Congress will be held at Dresden from the 12th to the 14th of June this year.

Apart from the congress itself, with its scientific lectures and social functions, Dresden, one of the finest and most beautiful cities, will be a particular centre of attraction. Indeed, a visit to this town should prove of special interest to American engineers, as from May to October an International Exhibition on Hygiene is being held, which in size and importance surpasses all previous exhibitions of its kind. At the same time a special exhibition, on a large scale, of heating and ventilating appliances, will claim the attention of the visitors to this congress. This last-named exhibition not only combines everything that is used in regard to appliances and apparatus for heating and ventilation, but offers, moreover, a historical view of the development of heating and ventilation up to the present day.

The Managing Committee of the Congress has arranged for foreign visitors to be shown around the exhibition by guides.

There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.



Sketch picture plan of Parkway now under construction, showing extension to p roposed assembly or amusement centre at "The Cliffs," Girard avenue and Schuylkill River. At lower left-hand corner stands the enlarged Pennsylvania Railroad Sta tion; next, to left, proposed Franklin Institute. In centre of picture is shown Logan Square with surrounding. Public Buildings, and, further to right, Municipal Art Gall ery, on site of Fairmount Reservoir; in extreme upper right-hand corner, proposed Assembly Centre, 2¼ miles distant from City Hall.

THAT CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE

Importance of the Gathering of City Planning and Housing Experts to Convene in City Hall During the Coming Week.

The conference of the City Planning Association will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. President Taft is expected to be present, while Secretary of the Interior W. L. Fisher will probably preside. It will mark the third meeting of America's city planning specialists. The first conference was held in Washington in 1909, and the second took place in Rochester last year.

Most people do not know what city planning is, says Walter Vodges. To be uninitiated, it implies a small garden, a pretty lamp-post or a statue on a street corner. Modern city planning has been practiced for years in Europe, and was started in this country in 1902. Since then the idea has grown by leaps and bounds until now it has spread to every city of importance in the United States and has been adopted in many small towns and villages. A great civic awakening is sweeping the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

City planning takes up city problems from an economic, sanitary and esthetic point of view. "The American people," said a writer on the subject recently, "are beginning to realize that they have not obtained a dollar of value for each dollar spent upon public improvements; they are dissatisfied with the past development of their home cities, and they desire their future development to progress in accordance with some well-defined policy, looking well into the future, so as to avoid similar mistakes."

The sessions of the City Planning Association will be held in the Mayor's reception room at the City Hall. At each meeting four or five speakers will be heard. One session will be held on the opening day, Monday, May 15th. On Tuesday there will be three sessions, and on Wednesday two.

Notable Speakers.

Among the Philadelphia speakers who will be heard are Frank Miles Day, Chief George S. Webster, of the Bureau of Surveys, and Andrew Wright Crawford. Other Philadelphia members of the association are Richard Waterman, general secretary of the City Club, and Leslie W. Miller, principal of the School of Industrial Art. Frederick Law Olmstead, a widely-known city planning expert, and chairman of the association's executive committee, will be one of the leading figures, as will John Burns, the noted English labor leader.

Other prominent members of the association's general committee who are expected are: Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, and George E. Hooker, president of the City Club, of Chicago.

Important Committees.

In the list of committees to take up questions of national importance at the city planning conference, the one on traction lines, railroads and docks, will be watched with especial interest by Philadelphians.

In grade crossing improvements, Philadelphia is one of the foremost American cities. Both traction and dock improvements are badly needed here, however. Other cities in their planning have arranged for river parks, driveways and other improvements, but Philadelphia is sadly hampered by the fact that out of eighteen miles of effective water front only 10 per cent. belongs to the city, and all but 2 per cent. is in street ends. Of the rest, 65 per cent. is owned or leased for long periods to the railroads, and 25 per cent is owned by other corporations. Milwaukee, Ottawa, New Orleans and other cities have, in their city plans, made arrangements for improving conditions along their water fronts. In Harrisburg a campaign was waged and won for a park system which includes the preservation of the banks of the Susquehanna River. Some of the land is already owned by the Harrisburg city government, and the rest will be purchased, so that the river front will be a thing of beauty and not an eyesore, as much of it is in Philadelphia.

A Transportation Centre.

Philadelphia is the tide-water terminus of important railroads and of several petroleum pipe lines. According to a report issued by the Government on transportation in the United States, the wharves of this city are in "a deplorable condition." There are 101 wharves on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers that have railroad connections, 35 of which are owned by railroads. Of these railroad-owned piers, eight are used by steamship lines. Among the piers thus reached by the various railroads are those of fertilizers, manufacturing and sugar refining companies and various lumber and coal companies.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. terminals at Port Richmond cover 148 acres of land, and include an extensive system of piers and wharves, whence the company operates a service of sea-going barges and steamships, distributing coal to many points. The yards contain more than 80 miles of tracks, with accommodations for more than 6000 freight cars. There is a grain elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, and a discharging capacity of 30,000 bushels an hour.

William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co. is the largest owner of industrial water front property in Philadelphia. The Cramp establishment covers 45 acres of land in the Eighteenth and Thirty-first wards,, and the company also owns a tract of 57 acres of water front land in the First ward. Important oil and other industrial plants are located on the river front of the Schuylkill River in the southern part of the city.

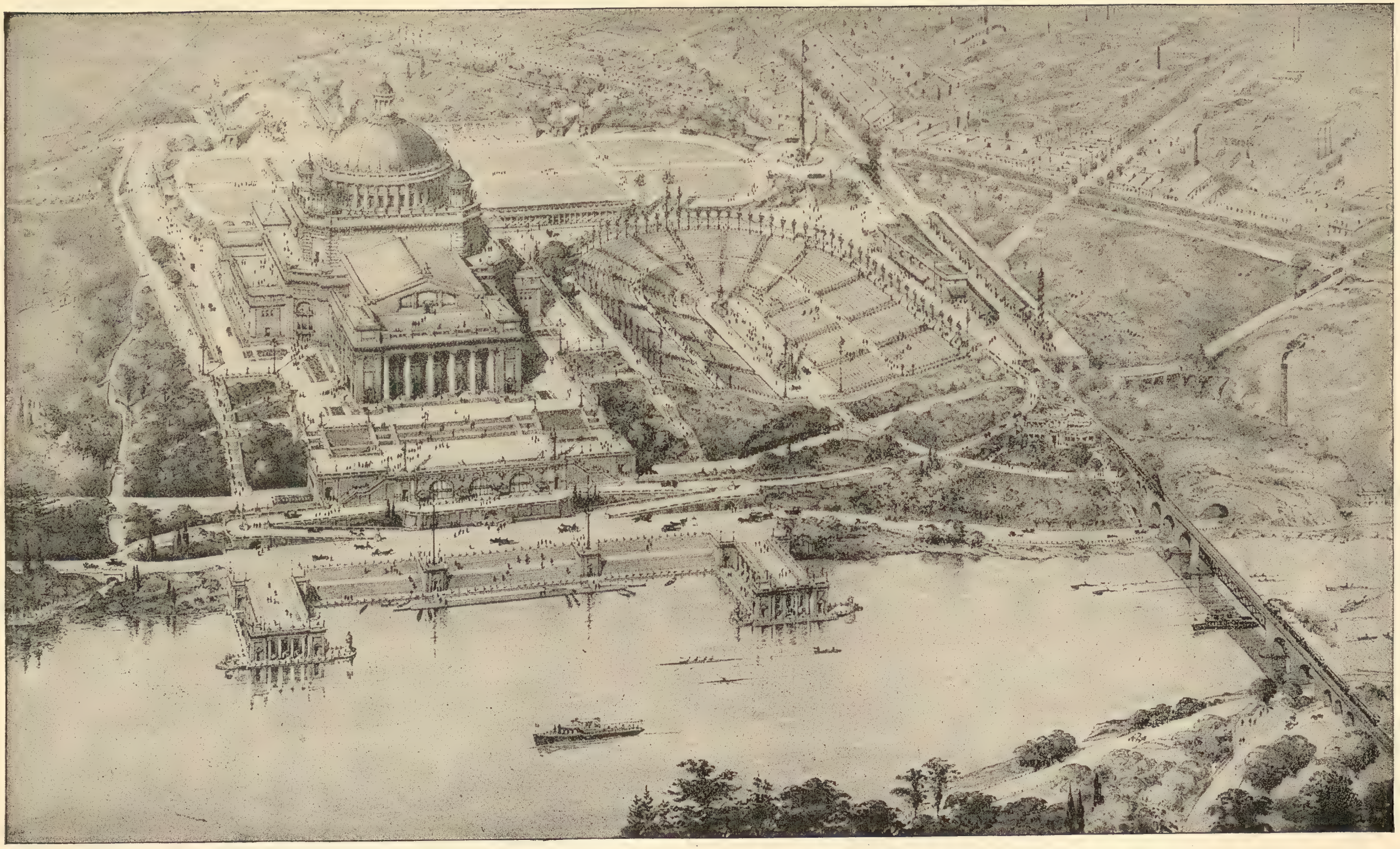
Gridiron Planned.

At present Philadelphia is a type of the gridiron city. As laid out by William Penn, streets cutting each other at right angles, unrelieved by any diagonal avenues, form almost the entire means of communication between points. The immense value of Ridge avenue, Lancaster avenue and Germantown avenues, and what few other diagonal streets Philadelphia has has been proved. Probably the most important of the comprehensive plans for city improvement planned for Philadelphia has been the Parkway, a wide thoroughfare running diagonally across the city. Philadelphia is not the only city that has planned a Parkway. They are the most important part of almost every city plan.

St. Paul, Washington and New York are all using the Parkway ideal. Chicago has planned a great civic centre, like Penn Square in this city, with four imposing parkways leading to it. All these plans will be seen at the city planning exhibition.

On another page in this number of the "Guide" will be found an argument, compiled by President W. S. Mallory, of the Edison Portland Cement Company, that presents a number of very conclusive reasons why the present selling price of cement is unfair to the manufacturers. Mr. Mallory takes up, in all, twenty-one different lines of productive industry, extending in range from shoes, cotton, rugs and silks to tinplate, structural steel and pig iron, and shows by statistics that in not one of the twenty-one lines does it require, within six months, as long a period to turn over the capital invested as in the cement trade. Mr. Mallory's figures, covering the different fields considered are reprinted in this issue and will, we have no doubt, prove interesting to cement men generally.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to you for the service. Address BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Bell 'phone, Spruce 6612; Keystone, Race 2799.



Proposed Assembly Centre at "The Cliffs" on eastern bank of Schuylkill River, north of Girard avenue bridge. This fifty-six-acre tract, situated on high bluff, will hold, when developed, auditorium, on left of picture, seating 22,000 people, with space for permanent exhibitions; a Coliseum, shown in centre of picture, seating 40,000 people, built in valley, affording easy entrance for open-air religious, educational, municipal and general assemblies; a stadium, with grandstand seating 60,000 people, for horse shows, State fairs, cattle shows, aviation and athletic meets. In foreground is water gate, to facilitate aquatic sports and marine tests, on national regatta course of Schuylkill River. Pennsylvania Railroad follows southern line of Assembly centre; Reading Railway passes directly in front of site.

HALF HOUR TALKS

An Interesting Series of Noonday Lectures to be a Feature of the Forthcoming City Planning Exhibition

Half-hour talks will be a feature of the First Municipal City Planning Exhibition in America, which will take place in City Hall, May 15 to June 15. The talkers will be experts on existing municipal conditions in American and European cities and by limiting the speakers to the short time it is hoped to cover a great many subjects by a number of specialists.

The program has been arranged as follows:

Monday, May 22—"The Scope of City Planning," by Arnold W. Brunner, of New York City, consultant on city planning and designer of some of the municipal buildings in Cleveland, O., and intimately associated with the reports for the improvement of Toledo and Cleveland, O.; Baltimore, and Rochester, N. Y.

Tuesday, May 23—"City Planning in America," by Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, former president of the American Institute of Architects.

Wednesday, May 24—"City Planning in Europe," by George B. Ford, of New York City, lecturer on city planning and delegate to the International Housing Congress of Vienna.

Friday, May 26—"Philadelphia's Comprehensive Plans," by George S. Webster, city engineer and chief of the Bureau of Surveys, of Philadelphia.

Monday, May 29—"Chicago's City Plan," by B. E. Holden, of Chicago, member of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., and closely associated with the preparation of the Chicago report drawings.

Wednesday, May 31—"Water Fronts in Relation to City Planning," by Professor Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts, Philadelphia.

Thursday, June 1—"Garden Cities in England," by Raymond Unwin, of London. Mr. Unwin has done more for town planning in England than almost any other man. He is the consulting architect for Hampstead Garden Suburb and Letchworth, England, and many other garden cities in process of construction.

Friday, June 2—"Park Systems and the City Plan," by Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, secretary of the City Parks Association and secretary of the Executive Board of the approaching National City Planning Conference.

Monday, June 5—"Transportation and Street Traffic," by G. R. Wadsworth, of Boston.

Tuesday, June 6—"Street Widths and Their Sub-division," by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, New York City.

Wednesday, June 7—"Housing: Its Relation to City Planning," by Lawrence Veiller, of New York City, said to be the greatest authority on housing problems in the United States.

Thursday, June 8—"Forest Hill Gardens," by Grosvenor Atterbury, the designer of the first "garden city" in this country, in Long Island.

Friday, June 9—"Cleveland and Other Civic Centres," by Howard Strong, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Monday, June 12—"Municipal Art Commissions," by John Quincy Adams, secretary of the Art Commission of New York City.

Tuesday, June 13—"Congestion: Its Relation to City Planning," by Benjamin C. Marsh, formerly of Philadelphia, and now secretary of the Mayor's Congestion Committee, of New York City, which has just made a most interesting report.

Wednesday, June 14—"City Sewerage Disposal Systems," by Dr. George A. Soper, engineer of the Metropolitan Sewerage Board of New York City, who has been carrying on very exhaustive studies along the line of sewage disposal for large cities.

Thursday, June 15—"City and Suburban Co-operation," by Herman Wendell, of Philadelphia.

THE ORIGINAL CITY PLANNER

Deinocrates, an Architect, in the Fourth Century, Submitted to Alexander The Great, the First of Comprehensive City Plans

In suggesting an architect and chief for the London County Council, who it was proposed should be architect-in-chief of that body, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, recently related this story:

"May I finish my paper by reminding you of a town-planning story which is 2245 years old?

"There lived an architect called Deinocrates in the fourth century, B. C., whose powers were great and whose ambition was greater. He sought, for the furtherance of his own opportunities, an introduction to Alexander the Great. First he applied to friends at court, who made the usual civil replies, said that they would do what they could, and in due course did—nothing.

"So Deinocrates took the matter into his own hands and acted, to say the least, unprofessionally. Hearing that the monarch was on a certain day to hold a court in the open air, he went to the place of assembly and stood on an eminence at the outskirts of the throng. The costume he had adopted was not that of a professional man, but the startling disguise of the god Hercules, a dress consisting of a club, a lion's skin and a little olive oil.

"The King, who noticed the apparition, asked what it meant, and was informed to his surprise that the god was an architect. Deinocrates, called forward, submitted to Alexander an astonishing plan for carving Mount Athos into the similitude of a giant. The king declined the design with thanks, but intimated that he would be willing at a later date to find work for so enterprising a practitioner. Alexander was as good as his word, and committed to our aggressive predecessor the planning of no less a town than Alexandria. The moral of the tale is not, I need hardly say, that any living architect who thinks himself eligible for the post of controlling London should appear before the chairman of the County Council in the guise of Hercules, but simply this: Alexander was a supreme general. A great general is mainly a man who chooses his subordinates with successful discretion. Seeing in Deinocrates (whose name signifies the Man of Dreadful Might) a person of originality and courage, he rightly judged him the proper instrument of his purpose. It is such an instrument that London needs; a man of might.

"And lest you should fear that any mortal so honored would be burnt up with pride of fame, let me tell you the sequel of my tale. It is recorded in history, to the utter oblivion of Deinocrates, that Alexandria was laid out by Alexander himself.

"History may forget the names of our future guardians of London, and may attribute all their efforts to the successive chairmen of the London County Council. There will be little harm in this so long as these guardians have been appointed and have been allowed to do their work."

Sunburst Combination Sky Light:

Among the very few really meritorious novelties introduced to the trade within recent years the "Sunburst" Combination Sky Light, Reflecting Ball Light and Ventilator must be accorded a distinguished place. Here is a thoroughly practical ventilator that not only permits the ingress and egress of a constant air supply, but that in addition thereto reflects into the room so ventilated a brilliant flood of white, clear daylight during every working hour of every day. In other words, here is a ventilator that is a ventilator and skylight in one, so ingeniously and successfully combined as to give the working qualities of both, at little more than the cost of either. This combination skylight can be adjusted to the ceiling or roof of any room, is not more difficult to install than the ordi-

nary skylight, resists the effects of acids, gases, ammonia or other vapors and cannot rust, corrode nor leak under ordinary usage. It is so constructed as to radiate daylight 30 feet each way, can't get out of order, has no delicate points to get out of adjustment and will last an ordinary lifetime under reasonable care. It is manufactured by the Sunburst Prism Company, of this city, with offices in New York and Brooklyn, who will be pleased to furnish descriptive literature, estimates, etc., to architects and others interested.

Trade News and Gossip.

** Reginald Pelham Bolton, who has had many years of practical experience in the engineering problems of high-class building operations, is the author of a new book, "Building for Profit," just published by the De Vinne Press. The volume presents new material relating to the subjects of increase and depreciation in values of land and buildings—the bearing of taxation on values and rentals, the relative value of buildings and land and limitations of height—cost of operation compared with rentals of loft and apartment buildings, all illustrated with diagrams, tabulations and photographic views. The book gives the result of a close association with and study of the conditions surrounding the planning, construction and operation of a wide variety of metropolitan buildings during the past fifteen years, the general plan being to bring before the investor such fundamental principles as go to make or mar the investment and to afford indications and methods which will assist the real estate operator, agent, builder and architect to decide upon the preliminary proportions in advance of the commitment of their clients to permanent expenditures upon improvements.

** The daily papers have it that Mr. Theodore Starrett, head of the Theodore Starrett Company, and Miss Elsie Ayers were united in marriage at Totowa, N. J., and Mr. Starrett himself having admitted it, is in receipt of many congratulations. Mr. Starrett and the present Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Henry S. Thompson, founded the Thompson-Starrett Company, which became one of the largest building concerns in the country. One of Mr. Starrett's brothers is the head of the George A. Fuller Company, which ranks as a leader in the building line. The present Mrs. Theodore Starrett, having been her husband's stenographer when he was at the head of the Thompson-Starrett Company, is well versed in building affairs.

** Work began last week on the demolition of the five-story building at Broadway and Barclay street, on which site the Woolworth Building will be erected. The Volk House Wrecking Company, 56 Beaver street, New York City, has the contract.

** The Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill., which manufactures door hangers and hardware specialties, is sending out its Wilson catalogue, No. 7. Copies may be obtained by addressing the plant at Aurora.

** The Crucible Steel Company of America, Rector street and Trinity place, New York City, plans the extension of its mills in Harrison, N. J., by a $300,000 addition. Part of this work is now going ahead. The remainder will come out early in June.

** B. F. Maltby, lately general superintendent for James Stewart & Co., has become associated as chief engineer with Gahren & Dodge, general contractors, 29 Broadway, which firm will henceforth be known as Gahren, Dodge & Maltby.

** George W. Tillson, chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways of Manhattan, New York City, has been appointed consulting engineer for the Borough of Brooklyn, following the resignation of Mr. R. W. Creuzbaur. The transfer became effective May 1.

** Edwards Manufacturing Company has issued a new catalogue illustrating and describing its line of metal ceilings and sidewalk coverings. It makes a special display of Italian-Renaissance designs. This company is also publishing a new house organ known as the "Edwards Metal Shop." It may be had by addressing the company at Cincinnati, Ohio.

** William H. Birkmire, architect, of No. 396 Broadway, New York, will move on May 1 to the St. James Building, No. 1133 Broadway.

** Dennis G. Brussel, electrical contractor and engineer, moved on Wednesday, April 26, to 3941 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City.

Bonds Improvement Equipment

SEALED PROPOSALS

As the Home Offiee and Headquarters for the Most Important Financial, Railroad, Electrical Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing, Material and Equipment Concerns in Pennsylvania Offers a Peculiarly Rich and Productive Field to "Proposal" Advertising. *The Builders' Guide*, of Philadelphia, is the only Trade Publication *Native* to this Territory. For Rates etc., Address "Proposal Advertising," Builders' Guide, Perry Bldg., Philadelphia

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of June, 1911, and then opened for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and lighting fixtures of the U. S. Post Office at DUBLIN, GEORGIA, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Dublin, Ga., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 7th day of June, 1911, and then opened, for the extension, remodeling, etc. (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring system and lighting fixtures) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian at Wilmington, Del., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Real Estate Transfers.

Summary for week ending May 6th, 1911:

Number of transfers	526
Amount of transfers	$1,413,001.67
Cash consideration	531,701.67
Ground rent consideration	2,895.55
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	48,259.18
Mortgage consideration	881,300.00

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

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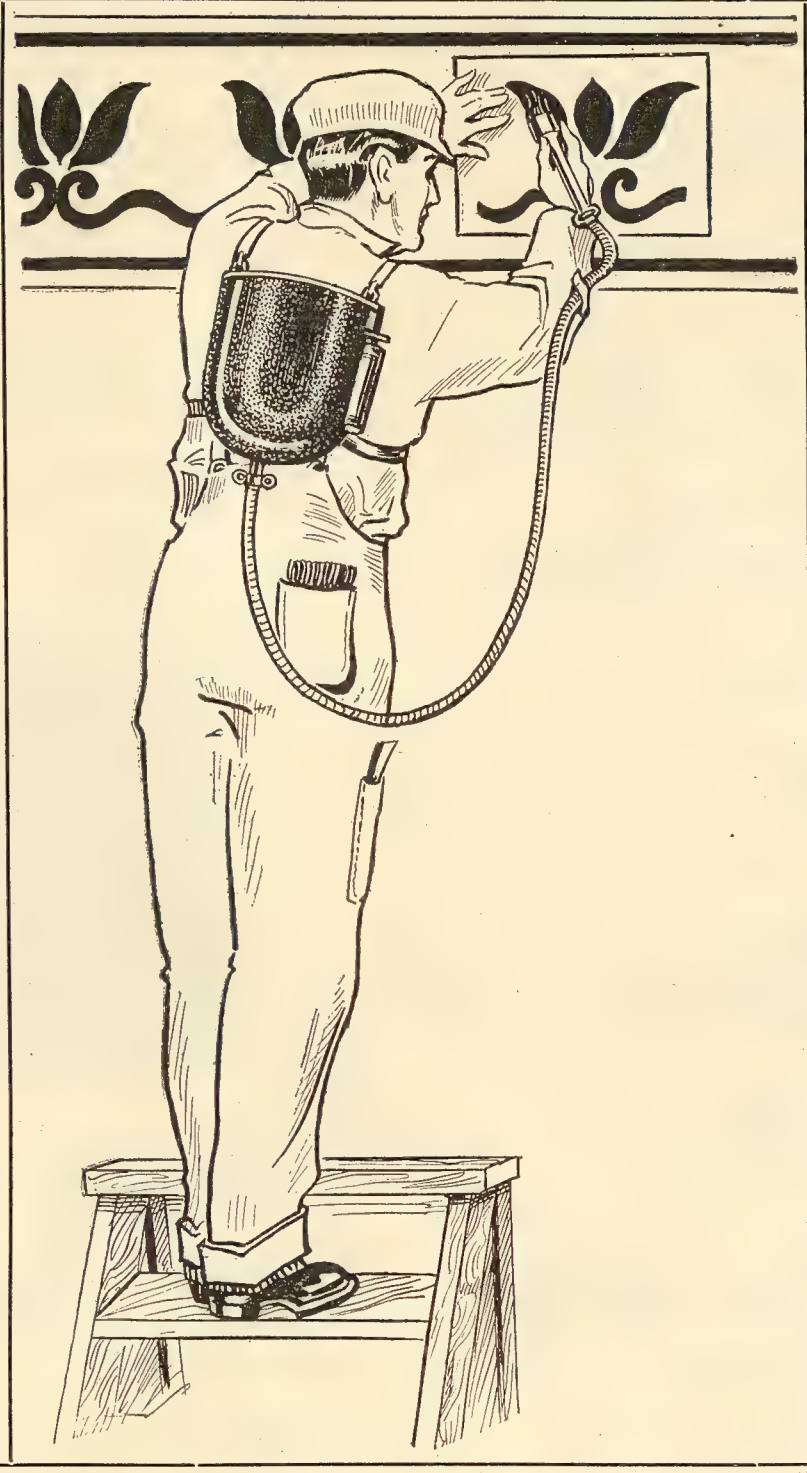
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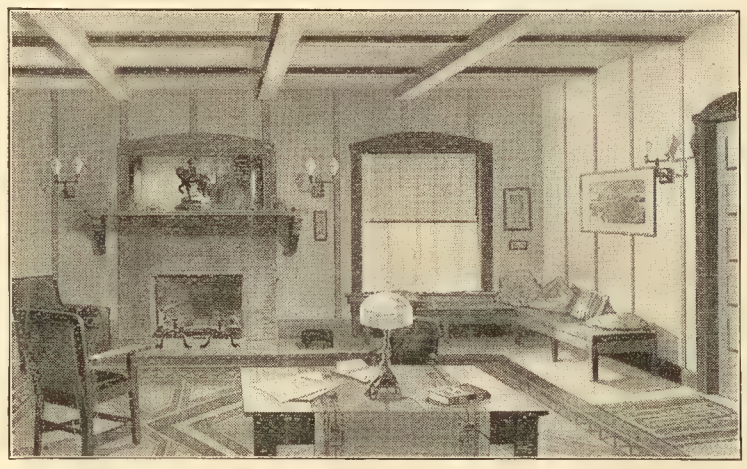
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Factory, 1308-10-12 Vine street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, E. Marks & Son, care architects. Brick, two stories, 50 x 65 feet; slag roof. Architects taking bids due may 16th. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; T. Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street; J. S. Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; W. E. Botts & Co., 142 North Second street.

School, Minotola, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Minotola, N. J. Brick, two stories, 89 x 47.6 feet; steam heat, and tin roof. Architects taking bids due May 16th. The following are figuring: W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; J. Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.; D. H. Sharp, Camden, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Institute building, Broad and Snyder avenue. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owner, Baptist Instiute for Christian Workers. Brick, terra cotta and concrete four stories 95 x 143 feet; tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids due May 17th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. C. Rea & Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; George M. Carville, 1522 South Fifty-eighth street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Church and Sunday school, Norristown, Pa., $20,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, Reformed Church of the Ascension, Norristown, Pa. Stone, one story, 48 x 65 feet and 53 x 40 feet. Revised plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Theatre and office building, Fifteenth and G streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Owners, The Riggs Realty Co., Washington, D. C. Stone, brick and steel, concrete, eight stories, 177 x 115 feet; steam heat, electric lighting. Architect, J. H. De Sibour, Washington, D. C. Architect taking bids due may 20th. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Twin residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owners, Morris Estate, care Wendell & Treat, agents, Wayne, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 25 x 49 feet each; steam heat, electric lighting. Agents taking bids. Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Bottling house (alt. and add.), Umbria and Hermitage streets. Architect, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Mary Obert, 4410 Manayunk street, brick, three stories, 18 x 82 feet. Architects have received bids.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Main and Ring streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Mary Obert, 4410 Manayunk street. Brick, three stories, 18 x 76 feet. Architects have received bids.

Warehouse and pipe shed, Front and Ellen streets. Architect, Louis C. Hickman, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, H. B. Pancoast & Co., 243 South Third street. Brick, three stories, 48 x 110 feet; slag roof. Architect taking bids due May 18th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; W. T. Miller, 627 Filbert street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; E. F. Fonder, Land Title Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; George L. Sipps, 908 Locust street.

Office building, Buffalo, N. Y. Architects, Esenwein & Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. Owners, The Buffalo General Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Brick and reinforced concrete, 12 stories, 89 x 182 feet. Architect taking bids due May 20th. Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Office building (add.), 10 South Eighteenth street. Architects Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, J. Culter Fuller, 10 South Eighteenth street. Brick addition, two stories, to present building. Architects taking bids due May 25th. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; P. Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builder's Exchange; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Washington, D. C., $10,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner's name withheld. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, 30 x 50 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Nineteenth and Pine streets, $8000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 22 x 80 feet. Plans in progress.

Church rectory, school and convent, Chester, Pa., $100,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, R. C. Church of the Resurrection, Rev. A. L. Ganster, Chester, Pa. Stone and brick, two and three stories. Plans will soon be started for the school, three stories. 90 x 60 feet.

Power house, Hancock and Turner streets. Engineer, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owner, Bolber Trunk and Bag Co., 1641 North Hancock street. Brick, one story, 40 x 74 feet; slag roof. Owners received bids from Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; A. R. Raff, 1735 Thompson street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, are figuring.

Bank and office building, Charlotte, N. C. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York. Owners, Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, N. C. Stone, concrete and steel, 11 stories, 35 x 135 feet; slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due May 16th. Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Cottage, Pocono Lake, Pa., $6000. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Thomas Raeburn White, West End Trust Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

School (alt. and add.), 4114 Spruce street, $8000. Architects, DeArmond & Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Gordon School for Girls, on premises. Brick, one story, 40 x 75 feet. Architects taking bids due May 25th. The following are figuring: George L. Sipps, 908 Locust street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Residences (2), Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George M. Randle, Drexel Building. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories. Owners will sub-let contracts.

Flat houses (19), Morris and Logan streets, Germantown, $50,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Germantown Apartment Construction Co., care architects. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Sunday school building, Tulip and Dauphin streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Summerfield M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Broadhead,

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Church (alt. and add.), and parsonage, Front and Tioga streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Fairhill U. P. Church, on premises. Brick and stone, one and three stories; slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, J. P. Wilson, 116 Dock street. Frame and plaster, two stories, 18 x 20 feet. Plans in progress.

Amusement building, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Lloyd Titus. Owner, Nelson Z. Graves, 22 South Third street. Frame, one story. Owner taking bids. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Office building, Fourth and Walnut streets. Architect, Edgar V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Fire Association of Philadelphia, 417 Walnut street. Brick, steel, frame (concrete floors), seven stories, 58 x 80 feet. Architects taking revised bids due May 17th. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Wells Bros. Co., Morris Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Store building (alts.), 825 Arch street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Max Sladkin, 827 Arch street. Brick, four stories. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Residence, Pottsville, Pa. Architect, John I. Bright, 1701 Chestnut street. Owner, Geo. Bright, Pottsville, Pa. Frame, two stories, 30 x 50 feet. Architects taking bids due May 22d. The following are figuring, all of Pottsville, Pa.: Walter Wertley & Son, C. Messersmith, S. Deitrich & Son, F. Bercher, Geo. Wildermuth, Oswald Aregood, Victor Freed.

Hospital (alts.), Tenth and Sansom streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Consists of interior alterations. Architect taking bids due May 18th. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Garage, 754 South Fortieth street. Architect, J. M. Blew, 5863 Walton avenue. Owner, Dr. P. Frailey Wells, on premises. Brick, two stories, 25 x 20 feet; slag roof. Owners taking bids. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence, Lebanon, Pa. Architect, F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Warren G. Light, Lebanon, Pa. Brick, three stories, hot-air heating. Architect taking bids.

Warehouse, Unity and Penn streets, Frankford. Architect, private plans. Owners, Frankford Grocery Co., 1666 Oxford street, Frankford. Brick and concrete, three stories, 90 x 175 feet. Owners taking bids due May 25th.

Parochial school (alts.), Twenty-third and Carpenter streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Anthony's Parochial School. Stone and brick, four stories. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: F. J. Colgan, 2205 North Broad street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Engine house, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, The Atlantic City Railroad Co., Camden, N. J. Brick, one story, 65 x 160 feet; slag roof. Owners taking bids due May 19th. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Residence and Garage, Ashbourne, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1729 Chestnut street. Owner, Louis C. Block, 250 N. Broad street. Stone, three stories, 50 x 29 feet, and one story, 20 x 20. Architect taking bids due May 20th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; F. P. Reynolds & Co., 1113 Cherry street.

Residence, Washington, D. C. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, F. P. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. Limestone and brick, four stories, 34 x 100 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due May 25th. The following are figuring: George F. Payne & Co., 401 S. Juniper street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Newman & Smith, Washington, D. C.

Residences (168), Third and Tioga Streets, and Wingohocking street. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owner, F. Hoppe, care Architect. Brick, two stories, 16 x 42 feet each, slag roof. plans in progress.

Boiler House, Main and Levering streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, McDowell Paper Mills, on premises. Brick and corrugated iron, two stories, 42 x 46 feet, slag roof. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Twin Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Bldg. Owners, Wm. Charles Brown, Commonwealth Bldg. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 18 x 51 feet, hot water heating, electric work. Architects taking bids due May 22d. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; E. J. Hedden, 14 S. Broad street; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough; Wm. H. Rudkin, 344 Delmar street, Roxborough.

Church, Clifton Heights, Pa. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Greek Catholic Ruthenian Church, Right Rev. S. S. Ortynsky, 816 N. Franklin street. Brick, one story, 66 x 50 feet, copper roof. Architect taking bids due May 29th. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Bldg.

Church, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets, $40,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 S. Penn Square. Owners, First Dutch Reformed Church. Stone, one story, 89 x 89 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Fifth avenue and Eighty-seventh street, New York city. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, James Speyer, 24 Pine street, New York city. Limestone and brick, four stories, 75 x 110. Plans in progress.

School (add.), Vineland, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Vineland. Brick, two stories, 45 x 51 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

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South street. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Bldg. Owners, Order of Elks, Sixteenth and South street. Brick (concrete floors), two stories, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 146 N. Twelfth street. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Emma Keunkele, 1313 Race street. Brick, two stories, 16 x 40 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, Bodine and Wildey streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, Burk Bros., 409 Arch street. Brick and concrete, seven stories, 36 x 145 feet. Owners taking bids due May 20th. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $12,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owner, H. D. Stevens, care Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market streets. Stone and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 40 x 50 feet. Architect taking revised bids due May 20th, from the two lowest bidders, D. F. Lesley & Co., 849 N. Sixteenth street, and J. Thompson, Edge Hill, Pa.

Garage, Nineteenth and Norris streets. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Bldg. Owner, Y. W. Ralph, 1826 N. Twentieth street. Brick, two stories, 61 x 68 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Owner is taking general bids and sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, St. Martin's, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue, Philadelphia.

Garage, Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth Street. Owner, E. H. Fitch, 304 North Broad street. Stone, two stories, 20 by 30 feet. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Factory building, southwest corner Twenty-sixth and Columbia avenue, $20,000. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Standard Dental Manufacturing Co., Twenty-sixth and Columbia avenue. Brick and concrete, two stories, 136 x 37 feet. Contract awarded to Philip Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Academy building (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to John McShain, 637 North Seventeenth street.

Factory (alt. and add.), Pierce and Orthodox streets, $30,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Gordon Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, two stories, 179 x 49 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., $13,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, A. E. Kennedy, Valley and Mill Creek road. Stone, 2½ stories, 70 x 34 feet. Contract awarded to Graham Campion Co., Heed Building.

Club house, Lansdowne, Pa.. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Twentieth Century Club, Lansdowne, Pa. Brick and stucco, 1½ stories, 44 x 95 feet. Contract awarded to George W. Grover, 1706 De Lancey street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wayne, Pa., $8000. Architect, Worden H. Fenton, New York City. Owner, Frank Muller, 1631 Chestnut street. Frame and plaster, three stories. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Bear pit, Zoological Gardens. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Zoological Society of Philadelphia. Brick and steel. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Saloon, Fifty-ninth and Market streets, $9200. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. G. Dasch, 920 Market street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Daniel T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Factory (add.), 3902-06 Spring Garden street. Architect, private plans. Owners, George W. Garrett & Son Co., 3908 Spring Garden street. Brick, three stories, 50 x 107 feet. Contract awarded to Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street.

Office building, Thompson and Darien streets. Architects, Henry J. Blauvelt, Mariner and Merchants' Building. Owner, Walter T. Bradley Co., Ninth and Girard avenue. Contract awarded to D. J. Holleran, Heed Building.

Home buildings, Longport, N. J. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children. P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Building. Brick, one and two stories, 70 x 36 and 23 x 200 feet. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rydal, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, H. N. Nathanson, Rydal, Pa. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 30 x 23 feet. Contract awarded to H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Store building, 732 Market street, $20,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, George B. Evans, 1106 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 21 x 160 feet. Contract awarded to C. J. W. Platt, 1015 Arch street.

Factory, northwest corner Fifth and Locust streets, $40,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, David Weber & Co., 511 Locust street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 63 x 133 feet. Contract awarded to McLaughlin Bros., 521 St. James street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1144 S. Fifty-eighth street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Francis H. Thole, 1418 South Penn Square. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Church, N. E. Cor. Broad and Venango streets, $42,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Trinity Reformed Church. Stone, one story, 61 x 116 feet. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York Road.

Factory, Allen, Palmer and Beach streets, $200,000. Engineer, N. M. Loney, 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York city. Owners, American Can Co., 447 W. Fourteenth street, New York. Brick and concrete, five stories, 346 x 83 feet. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

D. E. Hogan (O), 4824 Westminster avenue. Cost, $8200. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 45 feet, Fifty-seventh and Cherry streets.

Louis Laib (O), 6638 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $3200. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 34 feet. Glenlock and Unruh streets.

E. H. Weeks (O), 401 Denckla Building, General Construction Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $20,000. (4) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 60 feet, Carpenter and Quincy street. Cost, $25,500. (5) three-story brick dwellings, 16x60 feet, Carpenter and Quincy streets.

Yackins & Shefren (O), 7717 Brewster street. Cost, $3500. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Batamie and Seventy-seventh streets.

E. S. Bradley (O), 5102 North Broad street. Cost, $80,000. (10) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 64 feet, Broad and Fisher's avenue.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr. (O), 1430 Land Title Building, Oak Lane Park Building Co. (C), 1430 Land Title Building. Cost, $8000. Stone and brick, 12-story dwelling, 22 x 47 feet, Seventh avenue and Sixty-fifth street.

C. R. Siegel (O), 4643 Hazel avenue. Cost, $130,000. (20) three-story dwellings, 16 x 56 feet, Forty-sixth and Hazel avenue.

Frank Boetacher (O), Germantown and Lehigh avenues; F. L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 41 feet, Marione and Lowden streets.

E. Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost, $60,500. (29), two- and three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, Sixty-fourth and Haverford avenue; 10 houses, 16 x 29 feet, Ruffner & Schuyler streets.


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J. H. Mortimer (O), 3024 E street. Cost, $5000. Post office, 36 x 108 feet, one-story store, Kensington avenue and Wawrat street.

Hyman Backman (O), 1951 South Fourth street, Abe Sheslack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $2000. Store, 14 x 50 feet, 1402 South Seventh street.

Nathias Kertsulia (O), 6021 Chestnut street, Cost, $64,900. (27) two-story brick dwellings, Sixty-second and Ludlow streets and Robinson street.

A. M. Zane (O), 2227 West Somerset street. Cost, $59,700. (27) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 47 feet, Twenty-third and Cambria streets.

Martin Mahony (O), 4076 Powelton avenue. Cost, $6300. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Sixtieth and Addison streets. Cost, $70,200. (27) two-story brick, 14 x 37 feet, Fifty-ninth and Addison streets.

Mrs. R. Ottinger (O), 173 North Fifty-third street; George S. Roe (C), 6935 Paschall avenue. Cost, $3500. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Seventh-eighth and Madison avenue.

Grace Presbyterian Church (O), Twenty-second and Federal streets; T. C. Trafford (C), 2335 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $11,800. Two story stone church, 36 x 65 feet, Twenty-second and Manton streets.

F. S. Fox and Charles Armstrong (O), 1308 South Sixteenth street. Cost, $62,800; (26) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 32 feet, Fifty-eighth and Washington avenue.

William Denney (O), 7410 Buist avenue. Cost, $40,000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Buist avenue east of Seventy-fifth street.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building; John E. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $13,100. (1) residence and stable, 57 x 32 feet, Willow Grove avenue and Seminole avenue.

L. A. Belmont (O), 726 Market street; William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $105,000. (1) manufacturing building, 72 x 125 feet, concrete, eight stories, Fifteenth and Vine streets.

Charles Engel (O), 4506 Pearl street; Louis Ahlers, Jr. (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, $4500. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Duncannon and Pierce streets.

E. H. Weeks (O), 401 Denckla Building, General Construction Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $96,000. Brick, apartments, four stories, 82 x 51 feet, Carpenter and Emlen streets.

Wildey Bros .(O), 103 East Lehigh avenue. Cost, $14,500. (4) three-story brick dwellings, 18 x 60 feet, Front and Westmoreland streets.

Mrs. A. Dasch (O), 908 Market street; D. T. McCarthy (C), 1937 North Seventh street. Cost, $9200. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 20 x 73 feet, Fifty-ninth and Market streets.

Alterations and Additions

The Philadelphia Brewing Company (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. Michael Graham Sons (C), 2427 North Eighth street. Cost, $1500. Saloon and dwelling, Fifty-fourth and Market streets.

Bergner & Engel (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. Cost, $3000. Coal bunker, Thirty-second and Master streets.

Fred Nagel (O), 1528 North Fourth street. F. A. Stoll (C), 1432 Germantown avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 1530 North Fourth street.

M. Kuhn (O), 1106 Columbia avenue. J. McFadden (C), Eleventh street and Columbia avenue. Cost, $500. Store.

Fred Schellinger (O), 1019 Thayer street. Cost, $900. Milk house, 1017 Thayer street.

R. Smith (O), 209 South Thirty-seventh street. J. J. Boyle (C), 3420 Sansom street. Cost, $7000. Dwelling.

T. M. Fitzgerald (O), 1710 Market street. The Charles McCaul Company (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $10,000. Office, 1714 Market street.

Indianna Social Club (O), 2022 Torondo street. Cost, $400. Club rooms.

N. S. Gerrusel (O), 2045 Vine street. Cost, $450. Dry cleaning, 514 South Thirteenth street.

M. E. Carr (O), 138 South Sixth street. M. Baker (C), 929 North Randolph street. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 156 North Sixth street.

E. Irving Shuttleworth (O), 2818 Richmond street. Cost, $1100. Store and dwelling, 2816 Richmond street.

E. Marks (O), Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. H. Reusswick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 325 North Fifteenth street.

S. Kaskey (O), 742 South street. Fred Zeikel (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $1323. Store and dwelling, 1339 Bainbridge street.

The Northwestern Realty Company (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. Cost, $600. Saloon and dwelling, 1400 South Second street.

Max Cohen (O), 151 Brown street. Cost, $420. Store, New Market and Front streets

William H. Hart (O), 4939 York road. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $480. Residence.

Penn Globe Gas Light Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. The Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, $1800. Ninth and Sedgley avenue.

Gavin Neilson (O), 137 West Mt. Pleasant avenue. John E. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $3400. Dwelling.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Market streets. W. Clad & Sons (C), 241 South Twelfth street. Cost, $600. Store.

J. Thorp (O), 1620 Poplar street. James McCann (C), 1704 Poplar street. Cost, $375. Dwelling, 1618 Poplar street.

W. S. Bauer (O), Seventeenth and Butler streets. Cost, $500. Store, 3757 North Seventeenth street.

Miss N. Brody (O), 1629 Race street. H. M. Irwin (C), 1613 Ranstead street. Cost, $460. Dwelling, 1633 Race street.

Robert Silfon (O), 902 North Nineteenth street. H. Morris (C), 209 Montrose street. Cost, $610. Store and dwelling.

J. Dobner (O), 2909 Grant avenue. H. Marcus (C), 209 Montrose street. Cost, $475. Store and dwelling, 2456 Germantown avenue.

Alfred G. Wright (O), 5942 Wainut street. Fisher & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Store and dwelling. Cost, $1350. 12 North Sixtieth street.

Kennedy & Bro. (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. J. Bird & Co. (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, $800. Stores and offices, Thirteenth and Arch streets.

George Levi & Co., 333 Walnut street. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Box manufactory, brick, 736 Arch street.

P. J. Hannigan (O), 714 Race street. John N. Gill & Co., 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $2200. Saloon, 714 Race street.

H. Rusman (O), 2306 North Front street. William Matthews (C), 2322 Howard street. Cost, $375. Store and dwelling.

John Wanamaker (O), City Hall Square. Philadelphia Iron Works (C), 414 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $300. Manufactory, Broad and Washington avenue.

Stephen R. Snyder (O), 6322 Baynton street. James H. Wolter (C), 168 East Walnut lane, Germantown. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 2752 Germantown avenue.

E. E. Goldner (O), 2708 West York street. S. F. Brown (C), 2421 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 2415 North Twenty-ninth street.

Novelty Machinery Company (O), 2 Rector street, New York. Cost, $3500. Woodside Park.

CONFERENCE A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Secretary Shurtleff pronounces Philadelphia City Planning Conference the Most Successful Gathering of the Kind Ever Organized—Notable Men Here From Every State in the Union

Flavel Shurtleff, of Boston, secretary of the Conference on City Planning, which closes today at City Hall, pronounces the Philadelphia Conference the most successful within the history of the association. The list of acceptances from men prominent in the work of city planning exceeded by more than 200 per cent. the number that had attended either of the two conferences previously held, and has included men of the highest calibre in this comparatively new field. Mr. Shurtleff said:

"The aim of these conferences is not merely to show a lot of interesting views and listen to addresses, but to bring together men of ideas and encourage them to express them, for the benefit of others and have all discussed and criticised for the mutual advantage. The Philadelphia conference has been pre-eminent in this respect, as we have here probably more real celebrities in the fields of engineering, architecture, landscaping, city planning, road building, and all kinds of work tending to municipal development than have ever gathered together before for any purpose.

"We have city engineers and similar officers present from probably 75 cities. Mayors of 30, delegates from 40 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

"We have sent invitations to Chambers of Commerce and mercantile organizations all over the country to send delegates and have received acceptances from practically every city of any size east of the Rocky Mountains."

Mr. Shurtleff predicts that the conference will show all who make careful observations that the comprehensive city planning as advocated, will prove one of the greatest economies that can be imagined, in spite of the apparently enormous first expense, and will give a tremendous impetus to municipal improvement in every part of the country.

Many Notable Men Participate.

Among the notable public men here for this conference may be mentioned:

The following Mayors of cities: Fitzgerald, of Boston; Magee, of Pittsburg; Mahool, of Baltimore; Spraunce, of Wilmington; Baehr, of Cleveland; Smith, of Hartford, Conn.; Rick, of Reading; Stoy, of Atlantic City; Morrison, of New Brunswick, N. J., and Johnson, of Chester. Among the other public officials are Calvin Tomkins, Dock Commissioner of New York; Henry Read, chairman Art Committee, Denver, Col.; J. L. Sundmaker, Director of Public Service, Cincinnati; Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York; Lawson Purdy, Chief of the Department of Tax and Assessment, New York; T. E. Gibbon, Dock Commissioner, Los Angeles; Major Joseph W. Shirley, Chief Engineer Topographical Survey, Baltimore; Frederick S. McClure, city engineer, Worcester, Mass.; Colonel John H. Dunn, of the Street Laying Out Department, Boston; H. C. Allen, City Engineer, Syracuse; Ernest C. Meyer, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, and Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland.

The list of park officials includes J. H. Beatty, superintendent of parks, New York; W. F. Decker, Minneapolis; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington; John D'Arcy, Trenton; Frederick A. Howard, Chester; A. B. Lamberton, Rochester; C. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn., and D. H. Sullivan, Boston.

Of architects and landscape architects are the following: Glenn Brown, Washington; John H. Brinley, New York; Arnold W. Brunner, M. N. Baker, C. F. Brinkerhoff, A. Prescott Folwell, George B. Ford, Ernest P. Goodrich, William W. Havens, Charles N. Lowrie, Ernest Flagg and Everett Meeks, all of New York; Frederick Law Olmsted, Boston; Arthur C. H. Blanchard, Providence; George W. Burke, Pittsburg; Allan S. DeForest, Rochester; William M. Emmart, Baltimore; E. G. Fallis, Toledo; Irving T. Guild, Boston; George H. Miller, Boston; Thomas Warren Sears, Providence; Frederick P. Townsend, Buffalo; Frederick L. Ford, Hartford.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

In commenting on American architecture of to-day, a recent issued of a semi-popular publication calls attention to the fact that while only a short time since the foreign critic found here "everything that was offensive to good taste" and "merely a jumble of worn-out motives, which even the Old World outgrew years ago," such criticism is seldom advanced at the present time; that we now have in the development of the skyscraper a distinctive architecture, and that simultaneously with its introduction and practice has come into existence a new and superior school of building, entirely American. In support of this statement Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin is quoted as follows: "It seems to me that the forthstanding qualities in our best American architecture are dignity, sound planning, thoroughly construction and a prevailing good taste and propriety of proportion and decoration, and it is possible, though I would not dare to assert it, that in these qualities our work averages higher than any other. I think it is also admitted that in our high buildings we have produced a distinctly new and impressive type of architecture."

Coming from so eminent an authority, this opinion is most interesting as well as encouraging to the profession. The qualities in which he grants so high a degree of superiority are surely cardinal ones, and belong to our "best American architecture." Unfortunately, there is much that cannot be included within this class—enough, no doubt, to furnish the foreign critic material for at least an occasional fling at us. Here and there, it must be admitted, there is to be found a public building, in the designing of which justice to its requirements has been given second place, in order that an Old World type of architecture might the more closely be reproduced; or a church, entirely out of sympathy with its environment; or perhaps a house, in which the achitect's devotion to a certain style, as, for instance, the Georgian, has not brought to the owner that joy in the possession of a home which he had so fondly anticipated. On the whole, however it will probably be conceded that in our civic buildings our churches and our homes we do no now display that bad taste and those "worn-out motives" formerly charged against us. When we reach the consideration of our high buildings—the office and industrial buildings of our great cities—we come upon the new and impressive type of architecture which Professor Hamlin says is incontestably our own. Here we stand serene before the foreign critic; and so secure are we in this achievement and so sure of its being a worthy accomplishment, that only in rare moments of reflection does a suspicion dawn upon us that we may be taking ourselves a bit too seriously. In this way—from the point of view of the foreign critic—to continue him in his role of bete noir—in the final analysis, what will be the value of the skyscraper? It forms a class by itself, a very important class, to be sure, in large cities where space is a paramount consideration. However, if it were possible to place this type of building a little in perspective and turn the page of architectural history which is now in the making, would we find beyond doubt or question that its development as a distinctive type was reckoned by future generations as a forward step in the march of progress? Possibly—but in that event it must have been demonstrated that the hiving of humanity was a social and economic necessity. Some of us hope that this will prove to be untrue.

Professor Hamlin says further in the connection above quoted: "On the other hand, our architecture is sadly deficient in the enhancements of decorative sculpture and interior mural decoration. In these respects European architecture is far ahead of ours, although I believe our public is gradually awakening to the importance of painting and sculpture in imparting the breath of life to architectural designs which otherwise would be cold and uninspiring, however correct and perfect in other respects."—The American Architect.

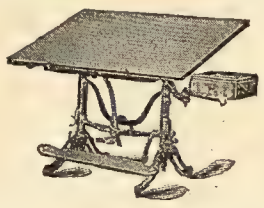
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Below is a letter written by a man, about to begin a garden at his suburban home, to a tradesman who sells seeds:

Dear Sir:

Having one-quarter acre of ground which is not used for anything but growing stones, I wish to make it into a profitable and attractive garden.

Please ship me:

One dozen strawberry seeds.

One dozen plum seeds.

One concrete path, winding.

One bee, with hive complete.

Ten square yards of grass.

Six wall-flowers, with six pieces of wall.

One safety lawn-mower, with patent apparatus for converting it into a safety razor.

Also please send me enough baskets to hold the strawberry and plum crops, and side and back combs for the honey. The grass should be green, and not the withered kind I note in so many gardens.

The seeds should be of some flavor that chickens do not like.

Yours truly, JOHN SMITH.

—Examiner.

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TEXT OF THE HUNTER RESOLUTION

Under which it is proposed to have a commission revise and codify the laws governing building construction in Pennsylvania.—Amendment suggested by the Pennsylvania Association of the American Institute of Architects.

—

At the recent convention of the Pennsylvania Association of the American Institute of Architects, held in the city of Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted endorsing the Hunter resolution for the codification and revision of Pennsylvania's building laws, but suggesting an amendment thereto which it is hoped the Legislature will unhesitatingly accept. This amendment advocates, in the place of a commission, in the original resolution, to serve without remuneration, a body of trained investigators, of the highest business and professional standing, who shall give to the work trained intelligence and a thorough knowledge of the field and who shall be properly remunerated for doing the work with thoroughness and ability. The text of the original joint resolution is here given.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

For the appointment of a commission by the Governor of this Commonwealth for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon a proper and safe construction of buildings within the Commonwealth and to determine the strength and character of materials ordinarily used therein and for the further purpose of adjusting the rights of owners in party walls erected as parts of buildings, and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to construction of buildings and the codifying of existing legislation in regard to the same, and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of said commission.

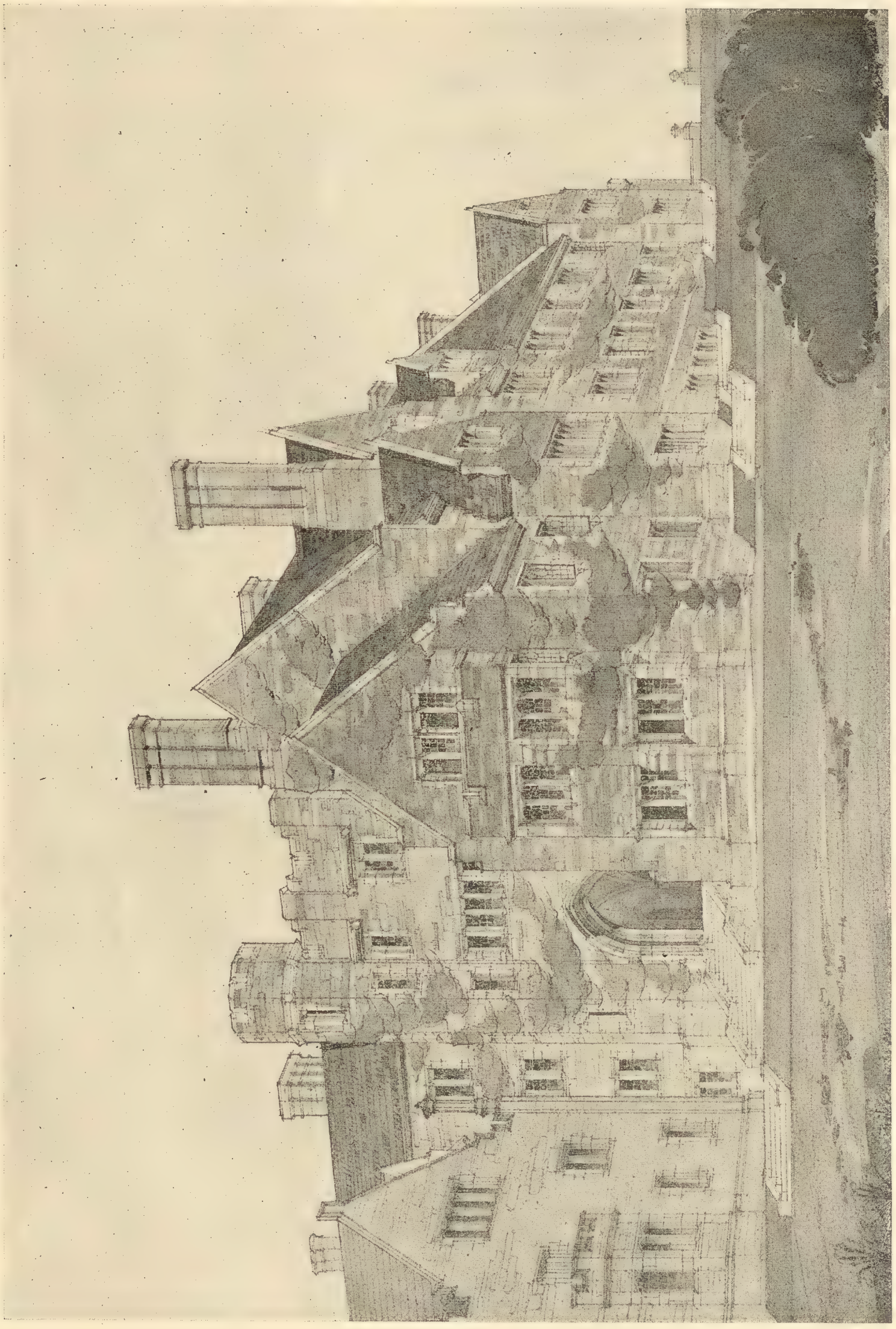
SECTION 1. Be is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint five competent persons, one of whom shall be an architect, one shall be an engineer, one a builder, one shall be a person learned in the law and the fifth shall be an architect, engineer or contractor or other person skilled in the science of building, all of whom shall be citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and selected from persons actively engaged in the several professions above enumerated, to investigate and report upon the needed requirements for the proper and safe construction of buildings within the Commonwealth, and to determine the strength and character of materials used therein, and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to the same and codifying of existing legislation and appropriation necessary to meet the expenses of said commission.

SECTION 2. That the duties of said commission shall be to ascertain from investigation the proper methods of construction and erection of buldings within the Commonwealth and what precautions are necessary for the safe construction thereof, and the proper safeguarding of health and life of persons occupying the same, and to determine the strength and character of various materials used in buildings in this Commonwealth, and the relative value of each as constructive material, and to prepare a bill to the Legislature as they shall deem necessary to protect the welfare and best interests of the owners and occupiers of said buildings, and to regulate the erection and construction of buildings generally within the Commonwealth, including such existing regulations as are now deemed valuable, and supplementing the same by such new legislation as may be necessary to regulate the use of the new materials and methods of construction not now provided by law .

SECTION 3. That the said commission shall report the result of their labor to the Legislature that shall convene in one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, on or before the first day of February of said year, or at an earlier period if, in their judgment, the situation should demand urgency.

SECTION 4. That said commissioners shall meet and organize within thirty days of their appointment, and elect a president and secretary, and as promptly as possible proceed to perform their duties. The commissioners shall have authority to employ such experts and such other employes as are necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the commission. The said commission shall also have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers and other

[Continued on page 322.]



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF MADISON HALL DORMITORIES FOR PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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Text of the Hunter Resolution.

[Continued from page 320]

evidence, at any meeting of the commission; and for that purpose may issue subpoenas, signed by the president of the commission, and cause the same to be served and executed in any part of this Commonwealth, and if any witness shall refuse to testify as to any fact within his knowledge or to produce any books or papers within his possession or under his control, the secretary of the commission shall forthwith report the facts relating to such refusal to one of the courts of Common Pleas of the county wherein such witness resides; and all questions arising upon such refusal shall be at once heard by said court. If the court determines that the testimony of evidence required by such witness is legal and properly competent, and ought to be given or produced by him, then said court shall make an order commanding such witness to testify or produce books or papers, or both, as the case may be; and if such witness shall thereafter refuse to testify or to produce books or papers, as aforesaid, in disobedience to such order of the court, then the said court shall have power to order the commitment of such witness to the county jail of the proper county for contempt.

SECTION 5. Said commissioners shall serve without compensation. All expenses of the commission, including witness fees, traveling expenses and for services of experts and other persons shall be paid by the Treasurer of Pennsylvania on warrants issued by the Auditor General on bills of the commission duly probated and certified by the hands and seals of the President and Secretary as correct and approved by the commission.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of said commission the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

The resolution advocating amendment, as adopted by the Pennsylvania State Association, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects recognizes the unsystematic and fragmentary character of the acts of Assembly with reference to the construction of buildings and the safeguarding of life and property within the Commonwealth, and deplores the fact that in this regard, ours, one of the chief States of the Union, has not kept pace with the march of progress in many of the varied lines of invention, improvement and adaptation in the materials and methods of construction now in use and not regulated by law as in such cases should be provided; and,

"WHEREAS, A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the manner of construction of buildings in this Commonwealth and to determine the strength and character of materials in order to safeguard health and life of persons occupying the same, and to codify the laws in relation to buildings has been introduced into the Senate of Senator David Hunter, Jr.

"RESOLVED, That this organization in convention met in the city of Harrisburg, this second day of May, 1911, does hereby approve, endorse and urgently pray that the said bill be enacted, and, that its scope being State wide, its functions being utilitarian and humanitarian, tending to conserve both the wealth and lives of the citizens of this Commonwealth, deserves the most earnest consideration; and, further, that the terms of said bill providing an appropriation of $20,000 for expense is inadequate for the far-reaching inquiry necessary to the proper carrying on of a work of this magnitude and importance, and that we recommend that the said bill be amended by the addition of a further appropriation of $20,000, the same to cover a compensation of $4000 to each of the first members of the Commission, which, in the judgment of this organization, is a low estimate for the sum needed to carry to completion in an adequate manner a work covering the essential points involved in a complete code for the construction and regulation of the future public and private edifices involving many millions of dollars annually in the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, of Philadelphia, is president of the Pennsylvania State Association; Edward Stotz, of Pittsburg, vice president, and William L. Baily, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer.

Philadelphia Building Material Show.

To be held at Horticultural Hall, the Week of October 2d. First Affair of the Kind Ever Attempted in Philadelphia. The Exhibition in the Hands of Philadelphians and Under Philadelphia Management.

Preparations for the Philadelphia Architectural Building and Building Material Show, announced to be held at Horticultural Hall the week of October 2d, are proceeding at a pace and on a scale that presage a trade event of more than ordinary magnitude. While the plans of the company promoting the affair are not yet in shape to be made public in detail, enough is now known of the preliminary arrangements to assure to Philadelphia a Building Show such as will compare favorably with anything of the kind held elsewhere. Inasmuch as this is the first exhibition of the kind ever organized in Philadelphia, there is a keen local interest working for its success. The Show is in the hands of Philadelphians, and if properly supported will be made a regular annual event. The advance demand for space has been decidedly gratifying and there is now every prospect that the show will present a most attractive and novel display to the thousands of visitors who are expected to view it. Space has been priced at a much more reasonable figure than has been the case in other cities to which exhibitions of the kind have become familiar, the object of the promoters being to arouse a widespread and healthy trade interest in the project rather than to emphasize the profit-getting side of the venture. In fact, if the show can be made merely self-sustaining as an introductory venture the gentlemen interested will, we understand, be perfectly satisfied. Many of the largest concerns in the trade are attesting their interest in the exhibition by contracting for space, the choice locations being apportioned in the order in which application is made. The Guide sincerely hopes that Philadelphia will rise to a fitting sense of local pride in the matter of the show and make it one worthy of Philadelphia's position as a structural, architectural and manufacturing centre. Invitations are being extended to the various structural trade organizations to accept representation upon an advisory committee to assume charge of the show and arrangements are under way to provide exhibitors with a liberal supply of complimentary tickets for distribution to their patrons. If your concern has not yet engaged space, Mr. Manufacturer, it will be wise to take the subject up at once before all the best spaces have been pre-empted. Mr. Samuel W. Bettle, Jr., Land Title Building, Philadelphia, will be glad to quote rates, etc., to prospective exhibitors.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to you for the service. Address BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Bell 'phone, Spruce 6612; Keystone, Race 2799.

Architectural Notes

Notice to S. B. A. A. Students.

Owing to the demand for Summer Work from many of the eleven hundred (1100) students registered for the season 1910-11, the Committee on Education, of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, has decided to commence the season 1911-1912 early in August, with the First Archaeology Projet, which will be judged at the first Class "A" Judgment of the Season, at which time all measured drawings made during the summer will be judged as part of the new season's work.

There will be five (5) Competitions in Archaeology hereafter instead of four (4).

JAMES OTIS POST,
Chairman.

* * *

"What Is the Use of Architecture?" was the interrogative title of a lecture delivered by Mr. Edmund Rathbone last month before the Liverpool Architectural Society. Mr. Rathbone answered the question by saying that the use of architecture was to stimulate appropriate feeling. All works of architecture must be social institutions; therefore the feeling to which architecture appealed must be a social feeling. The province of architecture was to assist in making the home, the city, or the church, or some subdivision of one of these institutions. As it was only by means of the social instincts that society was held together, it was the business of the fine art of architecture to foster these social instincts. Architecture dealt only with social institutions, and social instincts had evolved themselves into habits, conscious and subconscious, during the past ages of humanity. In Egyptian architecture was seen the expression of the desire or pride of power of the Pharaohs; in Greek work was seen the cultured vanity of Athens; in Roman the social affection of the Roman people misled with pride and vanity; in Gothic work veneration clearly proclaimed. The perfection of pure benevolence was left for the future, but the nature of that virtue was first clearly seen in the poetry of William Shakespeare, who could sympathetically understand even a Macbeth or a Shylock.—Architectural Review, of London.

* * *

For the Analytique problem, conducted by the Committee on Education of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the average was very good. There were many very excellent drawings, but at the same time the Jury were obliged to withhold mentions from a number owing to the fact that they were carelessly rendered or drawn or the shadows incorrectly cast. If the student is to accomplish anything in the Class "B" and Class "A" problems, he must first master the means of expression and, as stated before in these criticisms, the Committee on Education proposes to be strict in its requirements and to see that the student is fitted to proceed with his course by insisting on a higher standard for the Analytiques.

In many of the problems the students showed a failure to understand the proper vaulting back of pediment. Others did not solve successfully the problem of joining the lower colonnade with the large portico.

It is recommended that the students carefully study examples of this problem in the Standard Architectural Works and be prepared for a future problem with similar conditions.

* * *

It will be wise for you not to overlook the fact, Mr. Advertiser, that Philadelphia's First Annual Building, Building Material and Equipment Show is scheduled to eventuate at Horticultural Hall the first week in October. Preparations are making for this show on a scale assuring to Philadelphia a display worthy of her eminence as an important manufacturing and building centre. Many of the largest concerns in the structural field have already engaged space and a number of others have signified their intention of doing so. In fact, present indications favor the view that the show will equal the best efforts of the kind in other cities.

Horticultural Hall is to be fittingly decorated for the occasion, the management is in the hands of men who know intimately and have long been associated actively with the building trade and the interest of prospective exhibitors is being enlisted at a rate calculated in itself to assure the complete success of the venture. The show has the official indorsement of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and expects to have the active aid and co-operation of a number of other influential organizations identified with the building field.

Inasmuch as choice locations are limited concerns contemplating an exhibit at this show—the first and only show of the kind ever projected here—will be prudent to take up the subject of space for early consideration.

The cost of space has been placed at a modest figure.

Mr. Samuel Bettel, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, is chairman of the Advisory Committee in charge.

* * *

A bill has passed Congress providing for the erection in Washington of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The proposed monument is to cost $2,000,000.

* * *

H. I. MacNeill, M. Riocoa, A. G. Thorpe, E. L. Ergood, R. Gallegos, L. A. Mata, W. W. Matthews, H. O. Ziegler, J. F. Hutchings and F. B. Williams, of Drexel Institute, and C. L. Palmer, C. A. Scheuringer, J. P. Sweeney, C. I. Weidner, J. L. Nicholson, E. H. Wigham and F. L. Randolph, of the T-Square Club atelier, are among local students honored by the jury of award of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, judgment of Maryland.

** The general offices of the United States Radiator Corporation were transferred from Dunkirk, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich., by special train on Wednesday night, April 19th. The new offices in Detroit will be located in the Dodge Building on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Brush street. These offices will be only temporary, being used until such time as the handsome new building is completed, in which the permanent offices will be located. The advantages of a location in Detroit will enable the corporation to handle their business more quickly and accurately, thus bringing the service up to a level more consistent with the quality of its product.

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PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Wm. S. Harvey 2nd, and Louis S. DeLone, trading heretofore as the Building News Publishing Company has been dissolved and, a corporation has been formed under the same name and has taken over the business of the said co-partners.

Encroachments Upon the City Parks.

The tendency observable within the past year or two to convert the public squares of Philadelphia into playgrounds and to erect upon the ground set aside for these breathing spaces "recreation centres" and similar edifices of more or less doubtful utility is one that Mayor Reyburn and City Councils should take some action to discourage.

The public squares have been set aside as breathing places for the crowded sections of the city. They constitute oases of green and restful beauty in a number of localities candidly hideous and squalid. To thousands of the city's poor they offer a convenient refuge during the heated season from conditions more or less oppressive.

From the aesthetic angle they add measurably to the attractiveness of the neighborhoods into which they have been introduced.

That the public playground is a necessity of modern urban development we freely concede. Nor, for the matter of that, have we any disposition to quarrel with the "neighborhood house" idea—whatever that may be. If such improvements are advisable let us have them in such measure as may be deemed expedient. But—let us preserve, intact and undisturbed, our present dearly bought and highly regarded public park system.

If playgrounds must be had, let the ground for them be found without injury to the public squares we now have. If "neighborhood houses" shall be declared a public good, let them be built somewhere else than in our public breathing places.

In other words, let the squares remain just what they were intended to be—green, restful spaces of charm and beauty uninvaded either by noisy urchins or buildings for sociological activity.

The growing disposition to utilize the city squares for purposes other than those for which they were laid out is one that needs to be sharply checked. It is a poor ideal of city planning that will permit any organization or group of organizations, let their professions be what they may, to make use of park property in the service of ends that can be better met along lines separate and individual.

To protect the city squares against every form of encroachment is a public duty so plain that we feel confident the Mayor will resist future attempts to divert such spaces to purposes other than that for which they were planned.

Copyright and Architectural Design

England is engaged in seriously discussing the preposterous suggestion of a copyright on architectural design. Why not also a copyright upon the principles of harmony, in music, and upon the perfect rhyme, in verse? Bold piracy of another man's ideas should be as carefully guarded against in architecture as in literature, but—fancy the plight of an architect interdicted from using a form of decoration, say, as old as the ages, simply because some other fellow had arrived there first with a copyright! The absurdity of the thing is——Gilbertian. Mr. Maurice Hewlett, commenting upon it in an English contemporary, writes:

"So far as I can see, you cannot copyright a single new church in England, unless somebody invents quite a new form. They are all copies of existing churches. I suppose Mr. Lutyens' houses could be copyrighted. But you could not copyright Liverpool Cathedral or Southwark Cathedral or Truro Cathedral. I doubt also whether you could copyright Westminster Cathedral. That is based on the Cathedral of Padua, and follows the Byzantine style."

Public attendance at the Exhibition of City Plans, opened on Monday last at the City Hall, has exceeded by thousands the fondest expectations of the committee in charge. The second floor, the corridors of which have been given over to the exhibits, are thronged daily with pleased, interested and enthusiastic visitors.

There is convincing evidence, in fact, in the comments heard and the intelligent zeal displayed that popular interest in the subject of the City Beautiful is much more widespread than critics of the Reyburn administration have been able to realize.

Out-of-town visitors, including many notable men and women, whose experience has been such as to qualify them to speak, to some extent, ex cathedra, upon the subject are unanimous in voicing the surprise and gratification inspired by the comprehensiveness, scope and beauty of the plans forming Philadelphia's own share in the exhibit. "No city in the United States," remarked a distinguished visitor the other day, "has gone at the project of beautifying a great modern municipality with greater foresight, skill, order, direction and comprehensiveness than has your city. I have been amazed at the thoroughness with which all of the ramifications of a scheme involving the most intricate municipal problems have been met and reduced to harmony with one main, general plan. It is in the highest degree creditable to you, as a city, that you have been able to evolve so much that is at once utilitarian and aesthetic." With such genuine and unmistakable evidences of popular approval Philadelphia is destined to become one of the first of American cities!

The Exhibition will be open daily, Sundays included, until June 15.

** One of the principal subjects for discussion at the meeting of the National Fire Protection Association, will be private fire departments and fire drills. The association already has a pamphlet on this subject which, however, deals almost entirely with private fire brigades. The discussion will be opened by R. H. Newbern, of the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, superintendent of the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is preparing a paper on the subject.

** The annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will be held on May 24 and 25, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. The basis of representation is now one delegate for every million feet of annual output of the members of the affiliated association.

** The New York offices of the Detroit Steel Products Company are now at No. 225 Fifth avenue. They have been moved from No. 2 Rector street. Better facilities were needed to meet the growing demand for Detroit Fenestra windows. Raymond H. Kinnear is the manager in charge of this office.

We want to make the "Guide" as helpful and remunerative to the interests it represents as brains and money can make it. To do this we need your help, aid and active co-operation.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The next meeting of Chapter will be at T Sq. Club cn May 22, 8 P. M. Prof Warren P. Laird will deliver an address on Japanese Architecture.

The President W. D. Hewitt appointed the following Delegates to the Third National Conference on City Planning:

C. L. BORIE, JR.
FRANK MILES DAY
GEORGE R. STEARNS

Important

May 15th, 1911.

The Committee on Public Information has been requested to notify the members of the Chapter that, beginning on Monday, May 22d, a half-hour address will be given each day (except Saturdays and Decoration Day), until June 15th, in the Mayor's Reception Room. These talks will begin at 12.15 o'clock each day and will be free to the public.

The subject in each case will deal with one of the many interesting phases of the municipal development problems. Coming as they do each day until the end of the Town Planning Exhibition now being held in the City Hall (part of the Exhibition being in the same room), these talks will not only be timely, but will stimulate an interest in civic improvement and will afford those who attend an opportunity to view the exhibition immediately before or afterward.

The list of subjects and speakers as already announced by the committee in charge is given below, in addition to which it is expected that addresses will be made by Mr. Glenn Brown, Mr. William Solotaross, Mr. Albert Kelsey, Mr. W. Templeton Johnson and Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd.

City Planning Exhibition

Noonday talks to be given every day from May 22d to June 15th, excepting Saturdays, Holidays and Decoration Day. In other words, on the following days. Speakers and titles of addresses as noted:

Monday, May 22—"The Scope of City Planning."
Tuesday, May 23—"City planning in America" .....Frank Miles Day
Wednesday, May 24—"City Planning in Europe" .....George B. Ford.
Thursday, May 25—"Main Drainage and Sewage Disposal for Cities" Dr. George A. Soper
Friday, May 26—"Philadelphia's Comprehensive Plan".....George S. Webster
Monday, May 29—"Housing: It's Relation to City Planning" Lawrence Veiller
Tuesday, May 30—Decoration Day. No address on this day.
Wednesday, May 31—"Chicago's City Plan" ..... B. E. Holden
Thursday, June 1—"Garden Cities in England."
Friday, June 2—"Park System and the City Plan" .....A. W. Crawford
Monday, June 5—"Municipal Art Commissions" ..... John Quincy Adams
Tuesday, June 6—"The Width and Proper Use of City Streets" Nelson P. Lewis.
Wednesday, June 7—"Water Fronts in Relation to City Planning" Leslie W. Miller.
Thursday, June 8—"Forest Hill Gardens" ..... Grosvenor Atterbury
Friday, June 9—"Cleveland and Other Civic Centres."
Monday, June 12—
Tuesday, June 13—"Taxation of Land Values and City Planning" Benjamin C. Marsh.
Wednesday, June 14—
Thursday, June 15—"City and Suburban Co-operation" .....Herman Wendell.

Make Those Pay Who Are to Blame.

An explanation of the fact that fire losses in the United States are about ten times what they are in Germany, can be found in the much greater responsibility for fires fixed upon tenants, builders and owners of property abroad.

An American gentleman, temporarily living in Berlin, was awakened by smoke and found that a fire originating in a room over him was eating its way through the ceiling of his dining room. The blaze was extinguished with chemical apparatus without any water damage and without needless destruction of walls and furniture.

Meantime a careful investigation was made by officials and the next morning the man who turned in the alarm was sent for and taken before a fire marshal with inquisitorial powers. The examination of all involved showed that the fire started in a hot coal which had dropped from a laundry stove in the attic and rolled upon an unprotected wooden floor. The tenant proved that the stove was an appointment of the building, provided by the landlord, and that it was neither his duty nor his privilege to change it. The landlord proved that he had recently purchased the building under the usual guarantee that all laws and ordinances had been complied with in construction and appointment, that this stove had not been changed and that his attention had not been called to any condition involving a fire risk.

The builder from whom the owner purchased was then called and had to admit that he was responsible for the setting of the stove as the police had found it, and that he had violated the law in neglecting to provide a suitable metallic hearth of the required kind and dimensions between it and the floor. This responsibility was brought home to him by the assessment against him of the damage to the furniture and property of the tenants, together with the estimated cost to the city of responding to the alarm and extinguishing the fire, rounded out by an exemplary fine of 500 marks as a reminder that German laws are intended to be observed.

The builder was not required to pay for the damage to the building, it being held that while the owner had not committed the violation of law which caused the fire, he had been neglectful in not discovering and correcting it, and for that reason should pay for his own repairs. He was informed that only the fact that he had owned the building for a short time saved him from a fine in addition.

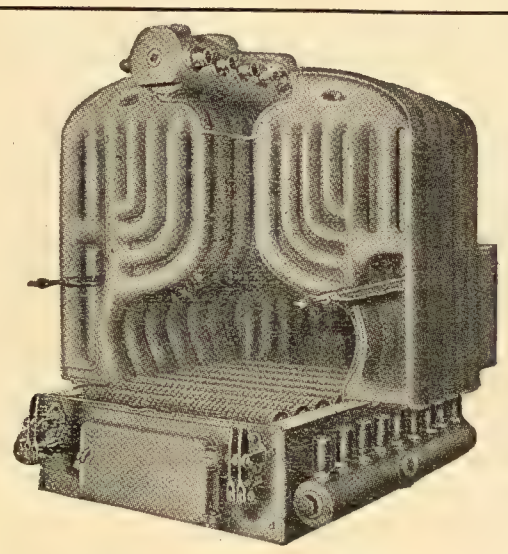
Such laws and such enforcement explain the per capita fire loss of 30 cents in Berlin and $3 in Chicago. American "freedom" is not yet ready for such restrictions, but

This is the time of the year that people begin to think of moving, either for the summer months or permanently. You owe it to yourself and family to insist that any house you move into, in the city or the suburbs, is wired for Electricity. If you are renting a house insist upon the owner making this necessary improvement. Even the new two story houses now-a-days are wired.

Consult us regarding rates and estimates

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

"We tried out the advertising idea," said a prominent supply man the other day; "it doesn't pay." Doesn't it? A dozen competitors, unheard of twenty years ago, today menace the supremacy of this old house. Every one of the dozen is an advertiser.



The Mills Water Tube Boiler

Represents True Boiler Economy

FIRST COST
MAINTENANCE
ECONOMY OF FUEL

THE H. B. SMITH COMPANY
1225 Arch Street
Address Dept. A Philadelphia, Pa.

it pays for its independence in a fire waste of a quarter of a billion dollars a year, to say nothing of the loss of life, and the high taxes made necessary by the existence of such conditions. If the person responsible for fire in this country were made to detray the cost of extinguishing the blaze, the criminal carelessness which now exists would be greatly reduced, as would the taxes necessary for the support of the fire department.—Am. Carpenter and Builder.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Advantages of Brick Building:

The Building Brick Association of America, Flatiron Building, New York City, is doing an excellent work in directing the attention of architects and building owners to the many advantages possessed by brick over frame, stucco and other materials in common use. When the cost of painting every season and repairs are taken into account brick building is actually much cheaper than frame, a fact that is gradually leaving its impress upon suburban home builders. Using the new bonds and the new rough-finished tinted brick effects may be had showing as wide a range of artistic design as is possible in the use of any other material. The Building Brick Association is sending out a series of booklets which may be had for the asking, showing the splendid possibilities of brick building. "A Revolution in Building Materials" is one of these; "The Cost of a House" another."

The Portable Garage and Bungalow:

For the man whose place is not sufficiently pretentious to warrant engaging the services of an architect the Mershon & Morley Company, of Saginaw, Michigan, New York offices, 1 Madison avenue, supplies a wide variety of choice in bungalows and small garages, ready built, in sections so arranged that anyone of ordinary mechanical skill may set them up in a few hours. No nailing, screwing or fitting is required, all of the parts being so adjusted as to fit perfectly. Parties interested may obtain in return for 4c in postage the handsomely-bound No. 8 book, issued by this company, containing plans and designs and complete prices on any of the "ready-built" houses therein, freight prepaid. This company is the originator of the portable bungalow, and will be glad to submit the names and addresses of thousands of pleased patrons in various sections of the United States.

Unique Value of Asbestos Roofing:

One of the strong claims advanced for J. M. Asbestos Roofing is the fact that it is absolutely fireproof. Not fire-retardant, be pleased to understand, nor fire-resisting, but completely and unquestionably fireproof. At a recent test of this roofing a strong blow torch was held to a section of it for a space of time sufficient to have melted iron with no actual damage to the roofing. J. M. Asbestos Roofing is made of a combination of asbestos, felt and the best Trinidad Lake asphalt in a series of layers. Aside from being fireproof, it is said to be practically indestructible under ordinary wear and tear, is not affected by water, acids or gases of any description, costs nothing for maintenance and never requires painting. It is made by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of New York and Philadelphia, with branch offices in every city of importance in the country, who will be pleased to send book No. 49 and a sample of the asbestos used in its manufacture to parties interested.

Suspended Radiation:

The Pressed Radiator Company of America, Bailey-Farrel Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has evolved an idea in radiation the good points of which will appeal at first sight to the housewife as well as to the sanitarian. Here is a radiator, doing the work even better than the old-style, cumbrous affair—that sat down on the floor, accumulating dust and dirt and resisting all efforts to dislodge it, yet free of the objectionable features therewith associated; a radiator that clamps to the wall in such a way as to permit the wiping clean not only of the floor beneath it, but as well of the wall surface behind it. This radiator is made light, yet is strong and serviceable, has no holes or crevices about it, and is by long odds the most sightly article of its kind ever designed. A postal request to the manufacturers will bring an interesting booklet showing the many advantages of this clever idea.

There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.

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October 2nd to October 7th, 1911

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Transparol is indestructible as a finish, and when all other products are worn out, **Transparol** will still remain.

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Nobody who is buying ready roofing from time to time has any business to be ignorant of the fact that there is a very large and rapidly-increasing amount of no-paint roofing coming into use. The painting feature was the only objection to the old-style smooth-coated roofing. Painting cost money and was very apt to be neglected in the interests of other matters that were more pressing—then, before the owner woke up, the roofings had begun to lose their waterproof characteristics, were absorbing water and being injured by frosts. Accordingly, the advent of Amatite, with its practical mineral surface, was hailed with much satisfaction by ready roofing users, and the sales of the new invention have been increasing with tremendous rapidity. The simple fact that Amatite Roofing costs no more than the painted kind, will last as long and longer, and involves no maintenance expense whatever, made it a favorite with farmers all over the country.

Simply as a matter of relative economy and satisfaction, look up Amatite. You can do so very easily by simply addressing a request for a sample to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle.

Booming Des Moines, Iowa:

Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the most enterprising towns in the West—a town that has grown amazingly within the past twenty years and one that expects, with every prospect of realization, to grow to still greater things within the next decade. By way of impressing the outside world with the hustling qualities of this thriving Western trade centre and of encouraging men and industries of the right type to locate there, a greater Des Moines Committee has been organized, with offices in the Coliseum Building, Des Moines, to present its advantages to outside capital and energy. Two booklets are being issued by this committee that are worth the perusal of men disposed to follow Horace Greeley's advice about "going West.' One bears the alluring title "Wealth;" the other is called the "Des Moines Certainty Book." Both are free, on request.

"The Builders' Guide" asks the cordial co-operation of its readers in the work of getting out every week a first-class, readable and newsy organ of the structural trades. Comments, suggestions, articles upon topics of trade interest, letters covering matters of news moment, etc., are invited for publication. Personal items dealing with men identified in an important way with the field are particularly desired. Address "The Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia. To insure publication in our regular Wednesday issue copy should be in not later than the Saturday preceding.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C. May 15, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of June, 1911, and then opened for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, conduit and wiring) of the United States Post Office at GETTYSBURG, PA., in accordance with drawings and specification copies, of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Gettysburg, Pa., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
No. 18,804. Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for Week Ending May 13, 1911:

Number of Transfers	721
Amount of Transfers	$3,872,100.11
Cash consideration	738,725.00
Ground rent consideration	1,598.10
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	26,635.01
Mortgage consideration	3,133,375.11

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Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Mitchell & Clement.
2 and 4 S. Hicks st., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Wm. H. Clausen Co.,
27th and Diamond sts., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
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Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern,
1714 Sansom st., Phila.

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Banker's Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
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Builders' Exchange, Phila.
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Chestnut Street Engraving Co.,
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Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

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Bartlett & Co.,
1938 Market st., Phila.

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United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Heating Boilers.
H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.

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Aetna Insurance Co.,
403 Walnut st., Phila.
Durban & Co., Local Reps.
The Mechanics' Insurance Co. of Pa.,
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Mortar Colors.
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THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND

Builders' Guide

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Vol. XXVI. No. 21. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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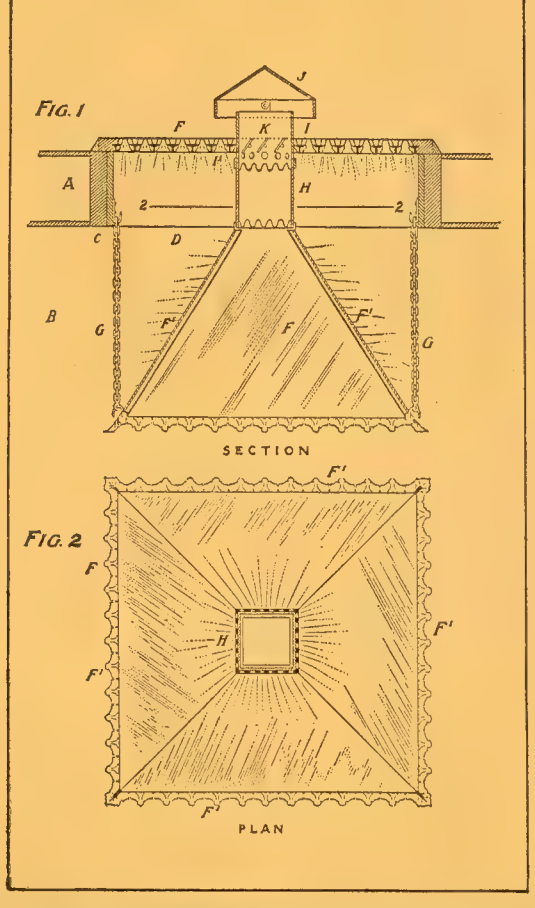
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Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
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Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
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	$2,554,363.73

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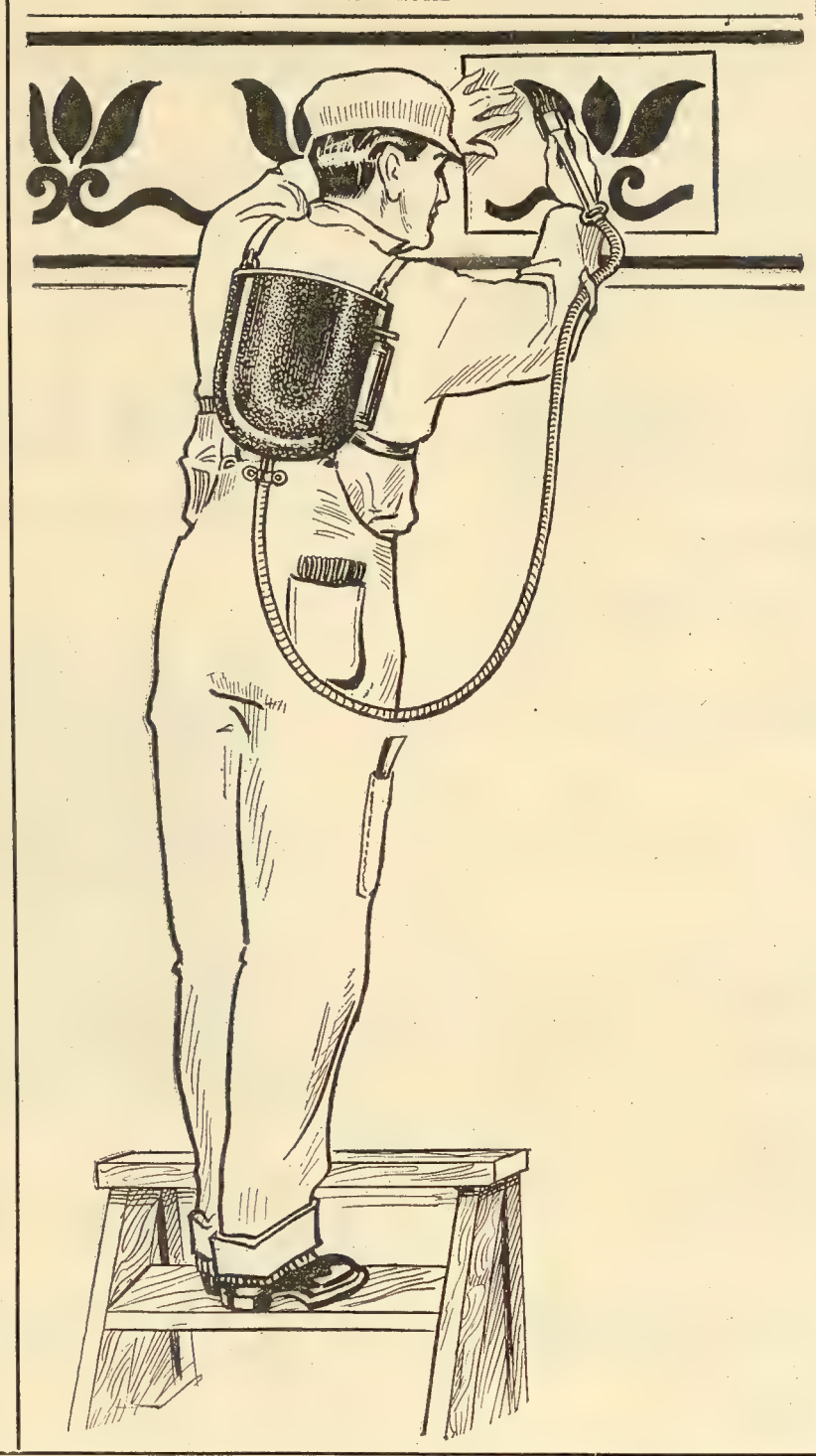
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PHILADELPHIA

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303 Builders' Exchange

24 S. Seventh Street - - Philadelphia, Pa.

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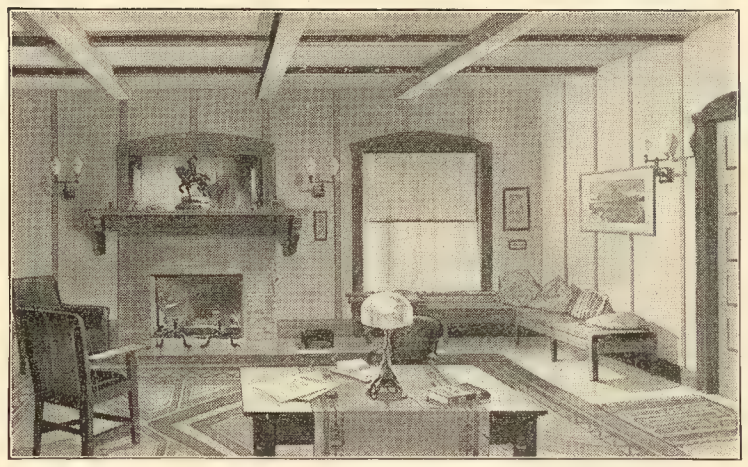
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Vol. XXVI. No. 21. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects. Pickering & Walker, 103 Park avenue, N. Y. Owners, Knife and Fork Inn, William Riddle, Pres't, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and plaster, three stories, slag roof. Owners taking bids due May 26. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Queen Lane, Germantown. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, C. M. Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Parochial school, Nineteenth and Atlantic streets. Arcihtects, E. F. Durang & Sons, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, Holy Souls R. C. Church, Rev. Thomas Moore, 1907 Tioga street. Stone, concrete and steel, three stories, 74 x 65 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due May 26. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Sons 1519 Ranstead street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; P. H. Kelly, Lippincott Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; W. J. McShain, 437 S. Thirteenth street; E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue; F. J. Colgan, 2205 N. Broad street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 S. Twentieth street.

Factory, James & Fraley streets, Bridesburg, Pa. Architect, Stanford B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owner, Abrasive Material Co., Seventy-second and Upland streets. Brick and concrete, one story, 340 x 120 feet, asbestos roof. Architects taking bids due May 23. Metzer & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Drug Store—S. E. corner Sixth and Lombard streets. Architects, Medoff & Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owners, Berman & Cohen, Sixth and Lombard streets. Brick, three stories, 18 x 40 feet, slag roof. Architects and owners taking bids due May 23. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; B. Bornstein, Fifth and Green streets; Fred Quate, 1322 Snyder avenue.

Store building (alts.), Fifth and South streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, N. Snellenburg & Co., Eleventh and Market streets. Brick, four stories. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $13,000. Architects, Mellor & Meighs, Lafayette Building. Owner, Dr. Guthrie McConnell, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 100 x 25 feet. Architects taking revised bids due May 27. J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square, is figuring. Only bidder.

Residences (10), Media, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, James E. Flounders, 1329 Arch street. Brick, two stories. Owners taking sub-bids.

Weave shed, Howard and Westmoreland streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 186 x 156 feet, slag roof. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Convent, N. E. corner Twelfth and Jackson streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Epiphany R. C. Church, Rev. James Nash, 1121 Jackson street. Brick and stone, three stories, 44 x 88 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about 10 days.

Alterations for apartments, 1702 and 1704 Morris street. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, B. D. Gardiner, care architect. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, Charles Samson, 710 North Percy street. Stone and plaster, two stories, 52 x 44 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids due May 23. F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Club House, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia. Architect, H. G. Murtrie, Bailey Building. Owners, Young Men's Association, Falls of the Schuylkill. Brick, two stories, 45 x 60 feet. Architect taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue; William Mainwaring, Falls of Schuylkill; Irwin Greenwood, Falls of Schuylkill; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

County Clerk's Office, May's Landing, N. J., $12,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Board of Freeholders of Atlantic County. Brick and steel, fireproof, one story. Owners are taking bids due May 25.

Residence, 5751 Wayne avenue. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, A. T. Elder, 5153 Wayne avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 24 x 56 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Wharton Sinkler, care architects. Brick and terra cotta tile, two and one-half stories, 56 x 33 feet, two wings, 55 x 21 feet and 44 x 20 feet, steam heat. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Store building (alts.), 1204-1206-1208 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Dalsimer & Sons, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due May 25. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Undertaking establishment (alts.), Broad and Diamond streets. Architects, George U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, David H. Schuyler & Son, Sixth and Diamond streets. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due May 23. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street. Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; Stewart Bros., 2528 North Orkney street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Charles J. Yundt, 301 Tabor road, Olney.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, S. M. Von Rapp, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 64 x 27 feet. Owner taking bids due May 24. A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

School, Bellville, N. J. Architect, J. N. Pierson, Perth Amboy, N. J. Owners, School Board of Belleville. Brick, three stories, 84 x 42 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Hotel, Williamsport, Pa., $150,000. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owners, The Hotel Urban, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, six stories, 100 x 160 feet. Plans in progress.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Johnstown, Pa., $200,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, seven stories. Plans in progress.

Stores (5), Chester Pike, Darby, Pa. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Building. Owner, William R. Bricker, Land Title Building. Brick, one story. Plans in progress.

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Church (alt.), High and Morton streets. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owners, St. Michael's P. E. Church, Rev. A. H. Hord, 244 High street, Germantown. Stone, one story. Architect taking bids due May 25. Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 N. Fifteenth street, is figuring.

Alterations for apartments, 752 N. Nineteenth street. Architects, Milligan & Webber, 520 Walnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof. Architects taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 W. Lehigh avenue; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 N. Second street; S. J. Rea, 1608 Fairmount avenue.

Church and Sunday School, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets, $30,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, First Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. P. H. Milliken, on premises. Granite, one story, 89 x 80 feet, tile roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids due May 26. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York Road; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Residence, Lebanon, Pa., $20,000. Architect, F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Warren G. Light, Lebanon, Pa. Brick, three stories, 50 x 52 feet, slate roof, hot-air heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due May 27. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch streets; Samuel B. Funk, Cleona, Pa., and the folowing of Lebanon, Pa.: David Buffanger & Son, H. F. Cilley, Samuel J. B. Spengler, Ahren & Witner J. Greiner.

Bank building, Pleasantville, N. J., $30,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Pleasantville Trust Co. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 30 x 60 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due May 25.

Store and apartments, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, W. J. Warrington, 515 Real Estate Trust Building. Frame, three stories, 88 x 30 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids, P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Residence (alts.), Forty-first and Pine streets. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Adolphe Borie, 620 South Washington square. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; F. Myers & Son, 1237 Ridge avenue; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street, Germantown.

Alterations for apartments, 4500-02 Walnut street. Architect, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, William Gibbons, 5 South Tenth street. Agents, Hamilton Trust Co., Fortieth and Market streets. Brick, four stories. Agents taking bids. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2217 Rittenhouse street. Architect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Charles P. Maule, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects received bids from, the following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; MacTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; William Ferguson & Son, 405 South Twenty-first street.

Bakery, Twenty-fifth and York streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Acme Tea Co., Fourth and Willow streets. Brick and reinforced concrete, two stories, 225 x 162 feet. Architect taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Co., 1314 Arch street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street.

Gardener's cottage, Oreland, Pa. Architects Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Alfred C. Harrison. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35 x 33 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Sims Wilson, 1225 Brown street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Dormitory building, Darlington, Pa., $50,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Girls' House of Refuge. Stone and plaster, two stories. Plans in progress.

Cold storage building, Washington, D. C. Architect, David I. Davis, Chicago, Ill. Owner, Washington Market Co., Washington, D. C. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 96 x 75 feet. Owners taking bids, Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Bank building, Second and Chestnut streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Corn Exchange National Bank, on premises. Stone and brick, fireproof, one story. Plans not yet started.

Residence, Haverford, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids due May 24. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa. George L. Croll, Radnor, Pa.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $25,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry A. Laughlin, Chestnut avenue, Chestnut Hill. Stone, two and one-half stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Bakery, Twenty-fifth and York streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Acme Tea Co., Fourth and Willow streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 225 x 163 feet. Architects ready for bids.

Freight house, Frederick, Md. Architect, private plans. Owners, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Corrugated iron, one story, 40 x 200 feet, slate roof. Owners have received bids.

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nue. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owners, Fretz Gross & Co., 1015 Diamond street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 75 x 342 feet, and 214 x 51 feet and 202 x 79 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, and J. R. Jackson, Perry Building, are figuring.

Parochial school, Second and Jefferson streets. Architects, Rowland W. Boyle, 1624 Chestnut street. Owner, St. Michael's R. C. Church, Rev. H. J. Dugan, 1445 N. Second street. Brick and stone, three stories, 48 x 70 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due May 26. The following are figuring: John McShain, 631 N. Seventeenth street; James A. Doyle's Sons, 878 N. Forty-sixth street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 S. Twentieth street.

Gymnasium, Mercersburg, Pa., $125,000. Architects, Day Brothers & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. Stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories. Architects taking bids due May 29. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Charles W. Strayer, Lemoyne, Pa.; M. E. Rhoads, Chambersburg, Pa.; William R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.; Jacob Shank, Greencastle, Pa.; Spahr Bros., York, Pa.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Wharton Sinkler, care of architects. Brick and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 56 x 33 feet and 55 x 21 feet and 44 x 20 feet. Architects taking bids due June 1. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 S. Penn Square; H. Speeht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence, Elwyn, Pa., $12,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, George A. Welsh, Bailey Building. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories, 38 x 40 feet. Architects taking bids due May 27. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Warehouse, Unity and Penn streets, Frankford. Architect, private plans. Owners, Frankford Grocery Co., 1666 Oxford street, Frankford. Brick and concrete, three ttories, 90 x 175 feet. Owners taking bids due May 25. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street, are figuring.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $5000. Architect, Joshua C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 33 by 40 feet. Plans in progress.

Power House, Charleston, S. C. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, U. G. I. Co. (Charleston Consolidated Gas Co., Charleston, S. C.). Steel and Concrete, three stories, 115 by 115. Slag roof. Architects taking bids due June 1. The following are figuring: Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; W. W. Lindsay Co., Harrison Building; Moise De Loin, Atlanta, Ga.; R. M. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.; Simons-Mayardt Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. T. Wilson, Richmond, Va.; W. Hancock, Lynchburg, Pa.

Laboratory Building, Port Reading, N. J. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick, two stories, 40 by 50 feet. Slate roof. Owners taking bids due May 27. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Passenger Station, Newark, N. J. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Brick, one-story, 31 by 96 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due May 31. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Garage, Twenty-third and Walnut streets. Architect, William C. Haddock, care owner. Owner, John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, concrete floors, two stories, 119 by 240 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Store Building. 5939 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Weinstein, 5947 Market street. Brick, three stories, 16 by 90 feet. Slag roof. Architects taking bids due May 27. The following are figuring; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; M. Berman, 6009 Market street; P. Saver, 718 Snyder avenue; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; Thos. Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Brewery, 1801-1821 North Tenth street, $100,000. Engineer, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Class & Nachod Brewing Co., 1729 North Marvine street. Brick, steel and concrete, two and three stories. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Factory (add.), 1221 Bainbridge street, $6200. Architect, private plans. Owner, Martin McTague, on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 20 x 95 feet. Contract awarded to Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street.

Residence, Overbrook, Phila., $12,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, William B. Bowen, Overbrook, Phila. Stone, three stories, 30 x 35 feet. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Phila.

Power house (alt. and add.) Camden, N. J. Engineer, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, F. A. Poth & Sons Co., Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to Sta-

Factory, Ontario and Janney streets. cey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street. architect, private plans. Owners, Boger & Crawford, 4129 Frankford avenue. Brick, two stories, 48 x 58 feet. Contract awarded to M. P. Murphy, 263 S. Tenth street.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa., $75,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Herbert S. Darlington, 1126 Chestnut street. Stone, frame and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 111 x 62 feet. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Phila.

Institute building, Meadowbrook, Phila. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets. Owners, the Seybert Institute, 1506 Arch street. Stone and frame, two and three stories. Contracts awarded as follows: school building, F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; (3) cottages, Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; (1) cottage and fire house, W. John Stevens. Wyncote, Pa.

Store building, 615-617 Market street, $40,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, 137 S. Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories, 24 x 130 feet. Contract awarded to Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue.

Residence (2), Oak Lane, $17,000 Architect, private plans. Owners, Simons & Bassett, 1118 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 29 x 50 feet and 40 x 44 feet. Contract awarded to John F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

Residence (alt. and add.) 2031 Chestnut street. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Chestnut street. Owners, Dr. James Thorington, 120 S. Eighteenth street. Brick, four stories, 53 x 18 feet. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 S. Penn Square.

Library building, Fifth and Ellsworth streets. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Free Library of Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 60 x 64 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. Nineteenth street.

Office building (alts.), Tenth and Diamond streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Chalfant Brothers, on premises. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J., $6000. Architect, J. A. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, John B. Kates, 432 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick and stucco, two and one-half stories, 38 x 37 feet. Contract awarded to Ed. Holloway.

Home, Elizabethtown, Pa. Architects, Borie, Zantzinger & Medary, northeast cor-


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ner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Masonic Home, care of Grand Master Geo. W. Guthrie, Masonic Temple, Phila. Brick, stone and steel, three stories. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaretta street. Architects, John D. Allen & Co., Denckla Building. Owner, the Frankfor Theatre, care of William Freihofer, president, Twenty-third and Master streets. Brick, one story, 185 x 205 feet. A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, has submitted the lowest bid.

Office building, 1713-15-17 Sansom street, $125,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Theodore Presser Co., 1712 Chestnut street. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, eight stories, 65 x 54 feet. Contract awarded to George A. Fuller Co., Morris Building.

Passenger station, Logan, Phila. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick and stone, two stories, 26 x 40 feet and 26 x 87 feet. Contract awarded to John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Residence, Pittsburg, Pa., $75,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. D. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Thompson-Starrett Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Bank building, 4336 to 4342 Main street, Manayunk, $60,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Manayunk Trust Co., on premises. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories, 66 x 51 feet. Contract awarded to E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue, Philadelphia.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., $6000, Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut st. Owner, Albert Rowland, 1327 Spring Garden street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 32 x 32 feet. Contract awarded to George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Garage, Germantown avenue and Coulter street. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, P. McGarrigle, 5332 Germantown avenue. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to Charles W. Denny, 1309 Arch street.

Parochial Residence, Fifty-sixth and Chester avenue. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Rev. James T. Higgins, Fifty-sixth and Chester avenue. Stone and brick, four stories, 43 by 66 feet. Contract awarded to Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

Factory, 1308-10-12 Vine street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, E. Marks & Son. Brick, two stories, 50 by 65 feet. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Store Building (alts.), 5248-50 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Lauer Bros., 5238 Market street. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to H. N. Housekeeper, 1212 North Sixtieth street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

H. A. Prizer (O), 4218 Pine street; Metzger & Wells (C), Heed Building. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

Zoological Society of Philadelphia (O), Thirty-first and Girard avenue; J. S. Cornell & Sons (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $4000. Bear cage.

Dr. James Thorington (O), Eighteenth and Chestnut streets; J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 S. Penn Square. Cost, $14,500. Dwelling, 2031 Chestnut street.

A. H. Lieberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets; Lester M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling, 328 Catharine street.

John Wanamaker (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. Cost, $600. Thirteenth and Market streets.

M. McNeill (O), Westmoreland and Jasper streets; Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 N. Orkney street. Cost, $560. Tank.

Estate of L. B. Lloyd (O), 3800 Market street; Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Store, Eleventh and Sansom streets.

Victor Gedman (O), 3168 Meyer street; J. Slowinski (C), 2839 Twolington street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Mrs. E. Kummerle (O), 1313 Race street; Philip Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $900. Saloon, 146 N. Twelfth street.

D. Charles Morton (O), 1700 Venango street; J. S. Tomlinson (C), 1112 Venango street. Cost, $400. Stable.

Mrs. James Metzel (O), 3622 N. Broad street; S. Zellin (C), 616 N. Seventh street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 2005 N. Eleventh street.

A. H. Smedley (O), Orthodox and Adams streets; T. Summerfield (C), 4773 North street. Cost, $1000. Garage.

Henry Goldner Boiler and Tank Works (O), Water and Mifflin streets; Stewart & Stevens (C), Ninth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, $1800. Boiler works.

Mrs. G. Schmidt (O), 3801 N. Seventh street; Thompson & Stemar (C), 3800 N. Marshall street. Cost, $450. Dwelling and store.

Homer Brass Works, Inc. (O), 235 Race street; A. J. Hook (C), 1907 S. Third street. Cost, $2150. Fire damages, Water and Mifflin streets.

Alterations and Additions

James Boyle (O), Forty-second and Haverford avenue; H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $660. Saloon and dwelling.

Martin Kennedy (O), 1111 S. Twenty-fourth street; R. Robson (C), 2827 Naudain street. Cost, $840. Dwelling.

J. B. Milbock (O), 5426 Market street; Carvan Construction Co. (C), 5143 Irwing street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling, 5424 publication, removed on May 1 from their Market street.

Strawbridge & Clothier (O), Eighth and Market streets; Francis Brothers & Jellett (C), 312 N. Fifteenth street. Cost, $2500. New building garage.

Standard Ice Manufacturing Co. (O); H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $4600. Station, Fifty-first and Florence avenue.

C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co. (O), Lehigh avenue and Eighteenth street; H. Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $800. Office.

M. E. Hospital (O), Broad and Wolf streets; Frank E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, $9000. Solarium.

M. J. Ruszyuski (O), 3166 Richmond street; Ed. F. Judge (C), 2972 Richmond street. Cost, $2200. Store and dwelling, 3166 Richmond street.

C. Funk (O), 8152 Frankford avenue; Charles Gercke, Jr. (C), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $4950. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 22 x 40 feet, Ashburn and Walker streets.

David Weber (O), Fifth and Locust streets; McLaughlin Bros., Inc., 521 St. James street. Cost, $45,000. Five-story fac-

tory, 63 x 133 feet, Fifth and Locust streets.

James W. Mitchell (O), Forty-sixth and Market streets. Cost, $13,000. (3) store and dwellings, two-story dwellings, 19 x 35 feet, Markoe and Market streets.

Alonzo Rowland (O), 4332 Pechin street. Cost, $6000. (2) three-story dwelling, 16 x 43 feet, 4345 Lawrenton street.

George Shisler (O), 2300 S. Eleventh street. Cost, $35,800. (29) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Twenty-second and Jefferson streets.

Williams Brothers Co., Aramingo and Cumberland streets; George Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost, $5000. Concrete two-story stable and wagon shed, 35 x 57 feet, Letterly and Moyer streets.

E. A. Carroll (O), 700 N. Sixty-third street. Cost, $6000. Dwelling, 16 x 60 feet, Sixty-third and Arch streets.

John C. Cave (O), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $24,000. (8) three-story brick dwellings, 15 x 45 feet, Sixtieth and Race streets.

Margaret Clyde (O), 2907 Gransback street; David McKibb (C), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, $1000. One dwelling, 2906 Rowen street, 14 x 40 feet.

Thomas D. Sullivan (O), 146 N. Front street. Cost, $10,000. Three-story warehouse, 50 x 75 feet, 144 N. Front street.

Martin McFague (O), 1221 Bainbridge street; Bowers & Logan (C), 2010 Chancellor street. Cost, $6200. Factory, three stories, brick concrete, 20 x 90 feet, 1221 Bainbridge street.

Charles S. Rose (O), 2616 Ridge avenue. Cost, $2100. One store and dwelling, 16 x 42 feet, two stories, 2715 Ridge avenue.

North American Lace Co. (O), Eighth and Allegheny avenue; McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 Phil Ellena street. Cost, $7500. Girls' Club, one story, brick, 72 x 38 feet, Glenwood avenue and Tenth street.

Gordon Brothers (O), Pierce and Orthodox streets; H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $20,000. Two story, 128 x 49 feet, manufactory.

William B. Bowen (O), Overbrook, Phila.; W. W. Young, Overbrook, Phila. Cost, $12,000. Three-story dwelling, 30 x 35 feet, stone, Lancaster and Sherwood avenues.

George F. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, $1200. One dwelling, 14 x 36 feet, brick, Eighty-eighth and Sherwood avenue.

Mr. John Moffett (O), 203 Chew street; G. J. Reich (C), 1112 Souder street. Cost, $6000. (2) two-story, 16 x 25 feet, brick, 2507 Chew street.

Electric Storage Battery Co. (O), Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue; John G. Brown (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $300,000. Six-story, concrete, 115 x 290 feet, factory, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue.

E. P. Simon and D. P. Bassett (O), 1112 Chestnut street; John F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, $17,000. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 40 x 44 feet and 29 x 42 feet, Eleventh and Sixty-sixth avenue, Oak Lane.

Hugh C. Forbes (O), 5916 Catharine street. Cost, $3500. One store and dwelling, 17 x 58 feet, brick, two stories, Fifty-ninth and Catharine streets.

Peter Woll, Jr. (O), Seventieth avenue and City Line; W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 E. High street. Cost, $12,000. Dwelling, store, 43 x 41 feet, Tenth street west of Oak Lane.

Charles Schmit (O), 4716 Tacony street; Charles Doen (C), 2205 Margaretta street. Cost, $3100. One pair of twin houses, two stories, 15 x 49 feet, 4717 James street.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne avenue and Dural street. Cost, $35,000. Apartment, four stories, 42 x 88 feet, brick, Hortter and Jefferson streets.

GYPSUM AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS

Great Value of the Gypsum Industry in America—Plaster Boards, Gypsum Studding, Hard-wall Plaster, Etc., as Modern Fireproofing Materials

The question of better and safer building construction has for some time been agitated generally throughout the country. This applies to all classes of building and has naturally had a tendency to do away with the poorer class of building materials. For instance, fireproof construction in 1910 had a gain of about five per cent. and slow burning construction a gain of about twenty-five per cent. over the previous year.

Startling Figures—Property Wiped Out.

The demand for safer and better building construction was no doubt augmented considerably by a report made by the United States Geological Survey covering an inquiry made in 1908 into the fire losses of this country for the year 1907, which brought out some startling figures. This investigation disclosed the fact that the total cost of fires in the United States for 1907 amounted to almost one-half the cost of new buildings constructed in the country for the same year. The total cost of the fires, excluding that of forest fires and marine losses, but including excess cost of fire protection due to bad construction, and excess premiums over insurance paid, amounted to over $456,485,000, a tax on the people exceeding the total value of the gold, silver, copper and petroleum produced in the United States in that year.

The actual fire losses due to the destruction of buildings and their contents amounted to $215,084,709, a per capita loss for the United States of $2.51. The per capita losses in the cities of the six leading European countries amounted to but 33 cents, or about one-eighth of the per capita loss sustained in the United States. In addition to this waste of wealth and natural resources, 1449 persons were killed and 5654 were injured in fires.

These enormous losses are undoubtedly due to the inflammable construction of buildings, for in Europe where fireproof construction prevails, there is no such loss from this source, fires being more readily confined to the building in which they started. It is even more notable that of the enormous fire loss mentioned over 2-3 of the amount was on frame buildings of common construction.

Gypsum's Part in Modern Building.

In the modern better class of building construction gypsum products are playing a very important part, and as a result the gypsum industry has enjoyed a remarkable increase in business during the past few years.

The importance and value of gypsum and the extent of the industry in this country is realized by comparatively few people, writes W. H. Price in the American Carpenter and Builder. Some idea of its magnitude may be gained through the fact that millions of tons of gypsum are now annually made into wall plasters and wall finishes of various types, fireproof partition tile, gypsum fireproof studding, plaster boards, plaster of Paris, casting and moulding plasters, dental plasters, wall coatings, stucco, staff, etc., the manufacture of each product requiring a special process. Portland cement contains about two per cent. of gypsum, and gypsum is also used extensively by plate manufacturers; the latter requiring the material in the form of a quick setting stucco.

In the "loop" district of Chicago we have two striking examples of gypsum products as made for two distinct purposes. In the heart of modern Chicago, where fireproof building construction is essential, every fireproof office, bank or other important building erected during the last six years or more has been plastered throughout with gypsum wall plaster, while over in the Art Institute may be seen some fine examples of gypsum when manufactured into casting plaster and used for statuary, etc.

In 1907 the total value of the output of the gypsum industry was about $8,000,000, while that of the past year the figures are estimated to be somewhere near $25,000,000. This, of course, is a tremendous rate of gain and shows the wonderful strides the gypsum industry has made within the last three years.

Gypsum products are rapidly relegating old-fashioned methods of wall construction. Plaster board is taking the place of wood lath; and gypsum wall plaster has supplanted lime mortar in the better class of buildings. This condition, however, is natural when we take into consideration the fact that gypsum is a fireproof material and a big time-saving factor. When made into plaster board gypsum represents one of the best and most economical insulators against fire, heat and cold—advantages impossible to secure with former methods, and when plastered over with gypsum plaster, on account of the affinity between the products, the board and plaster become a solid mass forming a dense, strong, durable wall. The walls made of gypsum materials in this manner are cold-proof and heat-proof, making the building more comfortable both during hot or cold weather. Then again gypsum, either in plaster or in the plaster board, does not contract or expand; thus marring the walls by cracks, pops and stains, the common troubles of old wall methods.

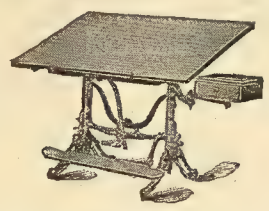
Lime mortar and wood lath belong to the materials of yesterday, and the fact that they represent only firetrap construction is

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being discovered rapidly by both builders and tenants. In this day of progress it is not an infrequent occurrence for prospective purchasers or tenants to inspect the walls of the building, as no one who knows the value of plaster board and hard plaster wants to live in a house with walls built in the old way, where cracks, pops and spoiled decorations are more or less constant eye sores. The wiser builders of apartments in the larger cities have also discovered this and are specifying plaster board and gypsum plaster, knowing that this makes the building or apartment more desirable to tenants because of the fireproofing, sound-proofing and the many other advantages of gypsum products which naturally appeal to prospective home owners or tenants.

Uses of Gypsum.

The technical uses of gypsum are manifold. Wherever insulation against heat and cold is desired there gypsum may be found, thus we find the so-called "Asbestos pipe covering" to be 90 per cent. gypsum, the dentists' muffle furnace to be jacketed with gypsum, the cold storage house to have partitions and wall furring of gypsum blocks, etc.

For the purpose of fireproofing, gypsum is used in a number of ways, the most common being plastering on metal lath, plaster board plastered over with gypsum plaster, gypsum tile for partitions, column covering, wall furring, etc., and gypsum studding used in connection with plaster board or metal lath and plastered over with gypsum plaster

Analyzing the special features of gypsum in general which make the material desirable as fireproofing, it has the following advantages. Low conductivity of heat; low co-officient of expansion, practically zero; resistance to water under fire conditions; incombustibility; lightness; strength; adaptability or plasticity, and low cost.

Low heat conductivity is an essential point. In partitions heat is not conducted through to set fire to furnishings, etc., on the opposite side. In the protection of structural steel work the steel is protected from the weakening action of heat. Many fires attain a temperature of 2000 degrees F. At 1700 degrees F. a steel column can only bear its own weight. Heat penetrates gypsum at such a slow rate that in the fires of ordinary duration the metal would hardly get warm. Tests and experiments have failed to indicate any appreciable expansion of gypsum under heat action.

Gypsum plaster properly applied on metal lath forms strong, substantial fireproofing. The gypsum plaster provides for the fire resisting properties of this form of construction, the metal fabric being used as a base for the plastering and as a strengthening mesh.

Plaster board is too well known as a reliable and satisfactory modern building material to need any extended explanation here. Gypsum plays an important part in the make-up of many forms of plaster board. In thickness of ¼ to ½ inch, composed of calcined gypsum and fibrous material, plaster board has given splendid results as a fire retardant when used for partitions, ceilings and furring.

The ½-inch board is in the class of high fire retardants and as such is used in buildings of ordinary construction for the fire protection of stairs, etc., being required for this purpose by the building laws of many cities.

In connection with incombustible studs, plaster board makes a fire-resisting partition of high class for use in office buildings, etc., where lightness and sound-proofing are desirable.

An incombustible stud made of calcined gypsum is attaining great popularity, especially in connection with plaster board. This stud is made 3 by 3 inches in 8 to 12-foot lengths, reinforced with two strips of wood, these strips being in the center of the stud are completely embedded in gypsum concrete.

A partition constructed of these two materials is light in weight, sound-proof and affords high fire protection at a cost not very far in excess of wood construction. The studs are handled and erected in the same manner as wooden studding, being generally set on 16-inch centers, but instead of toe-nailing they are fastened at plates, sills and bridging by galvanized sheet metal clips. The plaster board is applied as to ordinary studding, breaking joints every other board horizontally and nailing with galvanized wire nails 1¾ inches long with large head. Both the studs and the plaster board are easily cut with an ordinary saw, and with the exception of plastering, this fireproof partition is erected entirely by the carpenter.

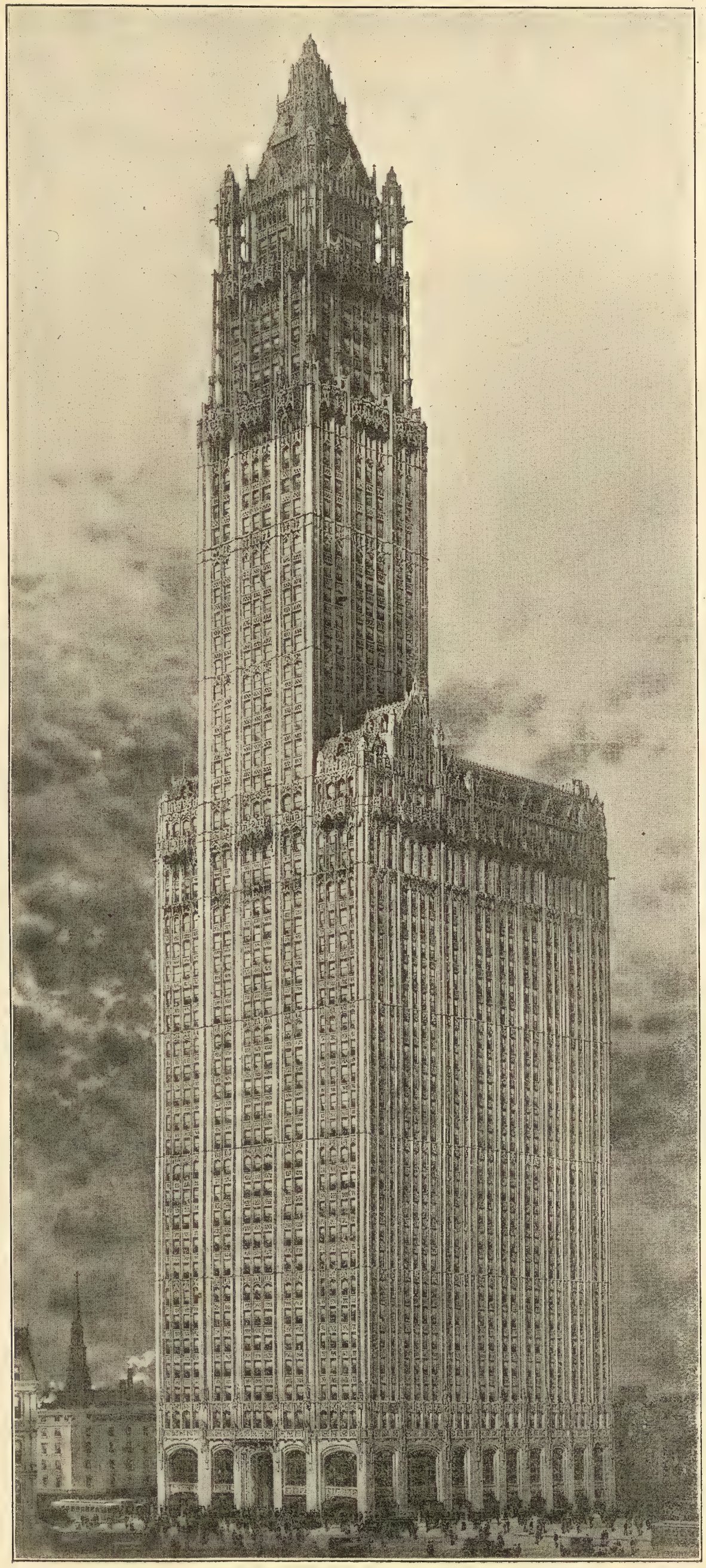
Plaster boards have been in use for the past fifteen years. They were primarily designed to take the place of wood lath and as such have played an important part in the building of the country. For general lathing purposes the board is made in thicknesses of ¼ and ⅜ inches, the ¼-inch thickness being in most common use. The size of each board is uniformrly 32 by 36 inches Light in weight, tough and easily applied, it is nailed direct to studding, furring or joists and is plastered over just the same as any other lathing material.

In plastering on wood lath about 30 per cent. of the base coat plaster is pushed through the interstices to form "keys" or "clinches" and about 50 per cent. of the mortar is used in the same way in plastering on wire or expanded metal lath. This is practically all avoided in the use of plaster board, as keys are no more necessary in plastering on plaster board than in plastering a brick or tile wall, the suction in the board and the natural affinity of the gypsum plaster for the gypsum in the plaster board being sufficient to make a solid substantial wall.

However, there is a right way and a wrong way to use any material and plaster board must be used right in order to obtain the best results. The writer has been a close observer of modern building materials in general and has often heard adverse comment on very meritorious materials because some builder or mechanic happened to have trouble in their use. And thus the sale of a good product is sometimes temporarily injured in a market when the fault is not with the product, but entirely due to a wrong application—a misunderstanding as to the proper use of the material.

Plaster board is not a substitute for both lath and plaster as sometimes misunderstood, but is a lathing material only and should be covered with a good coat of gypsum plaster, not less than ½ inch over the face of the board. Improper application of the board or the attempt to get a good job by using a thin coat of plaster often results in dissatisfaction. The proper method of applying plaster board is to break joints every other board horizontally on the walls, which is easily done by starting every other tier with a half board. Joints should be broken on ceilings every other board at right angles with furring or joists.

It is important that the boards be spaced



WOOLWORTH BUILDING,
Broadway and Park Place
New York City

Cass Gilbert
Archftect

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not less than ¼ to 1-3 of an inch apart on all sides, and these spaces or joints should be well filled with gypsum mortar, forming a good key and allowed to set before the base coat is applied. By filling in the joints in this manner the boards are all joined together into a homeogeneous mass, forming a solid plastering surface and also preventing any cracking at the joints.

The plaster coat is applied to the dry board and the two materials bond together perfectly. The excessive amount of water required in plastering on wood lath has always been one of the serious objections to that material as this moisture not only warps and buckles the wood lath, but also frequently warps the trim and frame work and is often responsible for many of the cracks and other defects in walls and ceilings.

Plaster board absorbs the small amount of excess moisture in the base and finish coats of plaster, keeping the water away from the frame work, and on account of the absence of the wood lath the use of plaster board removes the very element that is largely responsible for plaster cracks, as gypsum either in the board or plaster coat does not contract or expand and is stainproof.

Considering all the good features of gypsum products from a fire-retarded standpoint, its low cost and the extent to which the material is found, it is evident that gypsum will play an enormous part in the building construction of the country.

This country is blessed with a vast supply of gypsum, and the deposits are located from New York to California in a manner which makes it possible to distribute the manufactured products throughout the United States at an economical cost to builders. Gypsum deposits are located in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Montana, California and other States.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

Walter Crane on Paint.

At a meeting of the Northern Art Workers' Guild, held at Manchester, England, Walter Crane made some good points about paint, indoors and out. Iron railings, he thought, were generally painted too dark a color, which darkened still more in the smoke of towns. The favorite hue was a beefy red, and in this connection he wished to say that this heavy red paint was generally used for the cylinders of gasworks, which formed such important items in the scenery of the suburbs. They would look far better if they were painted a retiring, cool tint of green, with the light ironwork supporting the standards white. Such treatment ought not to raise the price of gas, and it would certainly dispel the irresistible impression on the mind of the unprejudiced that these rotundas were really huge rounds of pressed beef waiting for some Giant Cormorant's luncheon!

Mr. Crane spoke against "graining" in the rooms of houses, and said that few interiors were more pleasant than the white painted paneled rooms of eighteenth century houses, a mode many modern architects had received with much success.

Walter Crane said that the collective dwelling, of which we see the germ in the better type of modern flats, might have an important future. There was no reason why, given favorable conditions, good sites, ample ground and careful planning, dwellings on the plan of collective living should not have dignity, beauty and comfort. From the decorator's point of view the plan and scale of such collective dwellings might afford fine scope for treatment.—The House Beautiful.

Decorative Uses of Glass.

Utility is the mother of nearly all decorative features. Windows were first designed to give light. The history of glass shows that the useful has taken decorative prominence. In our old Colonial houses, says The Woman's National Daily, glass in small panes was used probably because it was cheap. The sash was divided by small pieces of wood called mullions. After many years glass came to be used in large sizes, and of recent years it has been the practice to have but a single sheet, often in a very large size of plate glass. These are permissible only where the view warrants their use. The average house or cottage is better without them, as they suggest the show window of a shop rather than a dwelling. The smaller sized panes are to be preferred.

In recent years so-called art glass came into very general use. The country was filled with beveled plate, leaded in all kinds of kaleidescope patterns combined with glass jewels and bull's eyes. A reaction has taken place. Architects and artists have turned their attention to the designing of really good leaded glass patterns. Clear glass is the basis of these designs, showing either a border of only one or two delicate tints in cathedral glass or a conventionalized design in color, surrounded by clear glass in what is known as straight line work.

Judgment of the Second Preliminary Competition.

The Jury of Award of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Barber, Candler, W. Warren, L. Warren, Cross, Emerson, Archibald Brown, Bolles, Flagg, Howells, Wynkoop, Licht, A. B. Trowbridge, Ewing and Post, met at No. 16 East Thirty-third street to judge 23 projects handed in by the following students:

V. Rigaumot, 355 Oakland Avenue, Pittsburg.
C. E. Hall, Bureau of Building, Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.
H. H. King, Jr., Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.
A. E. Flanagan, Prevot Atelier, 502 Sixth Avenue, New York City.
D. D. Ellington, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
A. M. Kirschbaum, Prevot, New York City.
J. Moscowitz, 3 East 33d Street, New York City.
W. F. Burkhart, Jr., Carnegie Technical School, Pittsburg.
D. M. Allison, Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.
C. S. Pierpont, Ware Atelier, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.
E. P. Chrystie, Hornbostel Atelier, 63 Williams Street, New York City.
F. H. Brendle, Bosworth Atelier, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
A. Hazell, Ware Atelier, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.
C. Schaef, "T" Square Club, 1204 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
H. W. Peaslee, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
G. M. Simon, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
P. H. S. Sterling Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.
J. E. Stanton, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago.
B. Smith, Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.
L. Barrett, Ware Atelier, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.
B. Hoyt, Ware Atelier, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.
J. W. Ingle, Jr., Columbia University, New York City.
C. C. Clark, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

The five students following were chosen as logists in order as they are named: C. E. Hall, J. W. Ingle, Jr., D. D. Ellington, G. M. Simon, E. P. Chrystie.

Two alternates were also chosen: A. E. Flanagan and C. Schaef.

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

The rate for "want" ads, "for sale" ads and miscellaneous want notices is **$1.50** per inch **cash with order.** "The Guide" gets results.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The Lumbermen's Credit Association, publishers of the "Red Book," the well-known lumber directory and credit rating old location at 116 Nassau street to 1 Madison avenue. The move is made for the purpose of better trade service. The Lumbermen's Credit Association has a large clientele in the East served by the New York office and not merely in the matter of commercial trade reports, but likewise in the collection of accounts. Having been in active existence for a great many years, it has in its possession a large amount of antecedent information which is a valuable feature of the commercial reports. The local office is in charge of Arthur E. Day, who has been with the agency for a number of years, assisted by W. H. Drury, who also has much experience in this work.

** Following the recent change in the affairs of the Holcomb & Caskey Lumber Company, wholesalers, Flatiron Building, Mr. Clayton R. Caskey, who for many years has been identified with the local wholesale trade through the activities of the Holcomb & Caskey Lumber Company, has organized the C. R. Caskey Lumber Company, headquarters Flatiron Building, city, and will continue in the general wholesale lumber business on his own account. Mr. Caskey is widely known in the Metropolitan District and nearby lumber markets.

R. E. Holcomb, of the old house, has not as yet made any definite announcement as to his future activities.

** Following recent advices of severance of his ten years' connection with the Mathews Slate Company, George Kendall announces his appointment as New England representative of the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company, with offices at 4 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Besides the above, Mr. Kendall will represent the McArthur Brick Company, manufacturers of Mission brick, and the Kapailo Manufacturing Company.

** The Raymond Concrete Pile Company, of New York and Chicago, announces that it has been obliged to open offices at 689 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, and 503 Market street, San Francisco, in order to provide adequate facilities for attending to the increased business of this concern on the Pacific Coast

** The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., announces the establishment of three new offices, one in Cleveland, at 905 Garfield Building, in charge of W. D. Callinan; one in Detroit, at 1314 Ford Building, in charge of S. C. Malmberg, and one in Pittsburg, at 2455 Oliver Building, in charge of L. H. Gibson.

** The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting, preceded by the usual luncheon, on May 4. This being the first official gathering under the recently elected officers for 1911, President William C. MacBride, as he proceeded to open the meeting, was greeted with applause, to which compliment he responded in a few feeling words. Beyond the appointby President MacBride of the various committees who will conduct the affairs of the Exchange for the year, and the authorizing of the office and entertainment committee, to arrange for the usual autumnal outing, and a one-day excursion to some popular suburban club ground during the summer, the business was of a routine character. The commmittees for 1911 are composed of:

Legislation—Edward F. Henson, chairman; P. Elmer Weitzel, Charles J. Coppock, Paul P. Pearson, J. W. Difenderfer.

Railroads and Transportation—Frederick S. Underhill, chairman; Frank L. Luckenbach, John W. Coles, John I. Coulbourn, Charles H. Wisler.

Office and Entertainment—George A. Howes, chairman; James A. Richardson, George Rodgmen, Killam E. Bennett, Joseph P. Comegys.

By-Laws and Rules—Robert G. Kay, chairman; E. F. Van Stavoren, Walter H. Harding.

Membership—Franklin A. Smith, Jr., chairman; Charles C. Coolbaugh, A. J. Cadwallader, W. Henry Smedley, Joseph P. Dunwoody.

Finance—Herbert P. Robinson, chairman; George F. Craig, J. Randall Williams.

Credit System—Amos Y. Lesher, chairman; Daniel Adams, Charles M. Chestnut.

Arbitration (elected by the directors)—J. Randall Williams, chairman; R. Wyatt Wistar, William H. Fritz.

** The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, large wholesalers of Canadian white pine, spruce and domestic hardwoods, who have formerly been located at 27 William street, have removed their offices to the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan, where Sales Manager Van W. Tyler has leased commodious offices. The Manufacturers' Lumber Company in addition to the other large manufacturing interest which they represent have also recently been appointed distributers for the products of the Fassett Lumber Company, Fassett, Quebec, Can.

** Mr. J. A. Hilliard, general manager of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, large cypress distributers, of New Orleans, La., has tendered his resignation, which is to become effective on June 30. His successor has not as yet been chosen. Mr. Hillard takes this action to accept the general management of the Independence Sash and Door Company, of Independence, Mo., a position of large opportunities. Mr. Hilliard will retain his condition with the Delta Lumber Company, of New Orleans, which he serves as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hilliard is widely and favorably known in the cypress industry, and during his stay in New Orleans has become prominently identified with numerous civic and commercial organizations.

** James Strong & Co., prominent wholesale lumber merchants, Philadelphia, Pa., have just appointed Mr. G. E. Barlett manager of their sales department. Mr. Bartlett was formerly Eastern representative of the Goodwin Lumber Company, of Pittsburg, and is a thorough hardwood and white pine man. In accordance with the appointment, James Strong & Co. will hereafter make a specialty of white pine and hardwoods along with their old established line of hemlock, spruce and North Carolina pine.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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Offical Organ by Appointment, of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Wm. S. Harvey 2nd, and Louis S. DeLone, trading heretofore as the Building News Publishing Company has been dissolved and, a corporation has been formed under the same name and has taken over the business of the said co-partners.

The City Planning Exhibit.

Now that the City Planning Association has closed its third annual conference it behooves every normal-minded Philadelphian who lays the slightest claim to correct ideals of taste to display a becoming interest in the important City Planning Exhibition which succeeds it.

This exhibition, the first of its kind ever held in America, comprises plans, designs, models and perspectives, from every city of any importance in the United States, and a number from abroad, showing the very latest developments in the work of laying out modern cities along improved lines.

Councils, under the direction of the Mayor, have gone to a very considerable expense to make this notable exhibition possible. The exhibition is free to the public, should prove highly instructive to men who believe in progress and will be made still more attractive, beginning May 23, by lectures and short talks to be delivered in the Mayor's office by men of more than local prominence in the work of dealing with housing and municipal problems.

The Small Country House.

The growing disposition of town dwellers to get away from the great, noisy, overcrowded cities to the quiet, the charm and the wholesome environment of suburban living, has had the effect of awakening a keen interest in the architectural possibilities of what has come to be known as "the small country house." There is an air of cosiness and real domesticity about the small house that no amount of skill in draftsmanship can impart to the larger and more pretentious place. And as the average American family is small and the income of the average American scarcely equal to the stately chateau, the rambling mission house or the spacious villa, there has grown up within the past few years an ever-increasing demand for houses of moderate size in which architectural beauty and taste have not been too sharply subordinated.

In the designing of this class of house Philadelphia architects have been most conspicuously successful. It is questionable if, anywhere in the United States, country houses of greater charm and attractiveness are to be found than those with which Philadelphia is literally surrounded.

This must not be taken to imply, be pleased to understand, that in selecting the architect for the more imposing type of country house you will find it necessary to seek beyond Philadelphia confines. A dozen men can be named off-hand, any one of whom may be relied on to design a suburban palace fit to house caliph or rajah.

What it does mean is that in the exceedingly difficult and too little understood art of designing the small house, putting into it suggestions of the same taste and elegance that mark the larger edifice Philadelphia architects are in the forefront of the profession.

And as the demand for this type of house is still virtually in its infancy, the man who is able to specialize in this line has ahead of him a future roseate in possibilities.

We are reprinting upon another page of this number of the "Guide" a paper read by Walter H. Kilham, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the Boston Society of Architects, before the Congress of Technology, at Boston, on the subject, "Some Phases of Architectural Practice." The paper is one that should be read with interest by the profession, presenting, as it does, a number of broadly typical cases with which the architectural veteran has doubtless become more or less familiar.

A Question of Skyline.

The public mind, or rather that portion which concerns itself with the beauty of Paris, is very greatly exercised at present with certain additions which are being made, and others which are threatened, to the justly admired facades in the Rue de Castiglione and the Rue de Rivoli. These streets —planned under the first Napoleon, and carried out on his architects' plans between 1807 and 1835—preserve an absolute regularity in their arcades, balconies, stories, architecture and even in their system of lighting, all of which are maintained by legal decrees. By some oversight, however, these decrees did not extend specifically to the roofs, which, hidden behind a parapet, were considered to be tacitly included. But the needs of certain hotel-keepers who require further bedroom accommodation has caused them to add two or more stories, and these so disfigure the skyline, and are so likely to be followed by others, that aesthetic Parisians are up in arms, and the matter will be brought before the Courts, and ultimately before the Legislature.—Architectural Review, of London.

Preservation of Historic Monuments.

The subject of the restoration and preservation of historic monuments is attracting an amount of attention among architects and others interested in the early art and history of this nation that is cause for much satisfaction. In various sections of the country committees whose purpose it is to take such steps as seem necessary looking toward the preservation of worthy buildings and other structures identified with the early history of America have been appointed, either by local Chapters of the A. I. A. or other civic bodies.

One of the most notable instances of successful effort along this line is reported in Philadelphia, where a committee on the preservation of historic monuments appointed by the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., has finally been able, after persistent work extending over a period of many months, to achieve a degree of accomplishment greater than was anticipated by even the most enthusiastic friends of the movement. As a result of this committee's representations, an ordinance has passed the councils and received the approval of the Mayor, appropriating $60,000 for the restoration of Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group of buildings inseparably connected with Colonial history.

This signal achievement should act as an incentive to other organizations in whose territory buildings of historic or artistic interest exist and lead them to take steps that will insure such buildings or monuments against the ravages of time or the hand of the wrecker.—American Architect.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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SOME PHASES OF MODERN ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

(From a paper read by Walter H. Kilham, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the Boston Society of Architects, before the Congress of Technology at the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.)

It is a difficult matter to suggest at this day any questions of architectural business importance which are not already clearly understood by the members of that enlightened profession. Questions of specifications, contracts and general business relations are pretty definitely settled in the minds of both architects and the general public, and but little can be said that will add anything new to the general fund. It is sometimes profitable, though, to talk over familiar points that constantly arise in the daily office routine, perhaps gaining by discussion a new point of view or a better grasp of some of the less firmly established principles.

The direction of the complicated operations which form the daily duties of the modern architect requires, in addition to the regular professional knowledge and skill derived from early training or natural aptitude, a considerable amount of executive ability which must be employed both in placing before the builder in clear and definite form the directions necessary for the successful execution of the work and at the same time keeping the owner, the most vitally interested of all parties to the affair, fully informed as to the character of every part of the building which is under construction.

An architect's principal duties are threefold; he designs buildings and produces clear and intelligible working drawings and specifications; he secures bids from contractors and arranges the letting of the contracts, and he secures proper execution of the work and certifies as to the amounts due to the contractor from time to time under the contract.

Proper fulfillment of these duties is impossible unless the architect has at his disposal a business machine or "system" so well adjusted and lubricated that its method of operation will never make itself evident either to the clients or contractors who do business with the office. This system must work so well that every drawing, sketch, letter or memoranda will always be producible at a moment's notice; nothing must ever be forgotten from a specification; no mistake occur in a certificate and no "extra" or "changed" work be done except on a special order countersigned by the owner prior to its execution. An ideal state of affairs some may say. But it is a good one to strive for and the result is not impossible, barring the human element which at the best is liable to an occasional error.

To carry out the above state of affairs the filing system should be simple and efficient and free from all unnecessary complication. The stationery of the office, blanks, forms, etc., should be of uniform size, or at least of sizes to fit the standard filing cases. Where to stop in the provision of printed forms and filing arrangements is often a problem. The story is told of an enterprising agent for an office furnishing house calling at an office where he had installed his complete line of labor-saving devices a month before. "How is the filing system working?" he inquired of the head of the firm. "Great," was the reply. "A complete success." "Fine," said the agent. "And how is business?" "Oh," said the merchant, "we aren't doing any. We have given up business to attend to the filing system."

The letter file for correspondence will also carry the specifications if, as is our own custom, the latter are typewritten on standard size letter sheets opening at the side like a book. A case of smaller drawers (4x6) will take the receipts for drawings, the card reference specifications, if such are used, and the address list. Drawings can be kept flat in drawers, and great convenience results from adopting standard sizes of sheets and making "full sizes" wherever possible on bond paper or "Alba," from which blue prints can be readily taken. The convenience of this system extends also to the contractor's shanty, where fewer valuable drawings would be lost behind piles of cement bags if it were easier to keep them in a neat pile.

While I am speaking of uniform sizes I wish that the concerns which put out advertising matter relating to the building trades could be induced to agree on standard filing sizes for their output. A vast quantity of costly advertising material, much of it containing information which the architect needs and knows is valuable, goes directly to the waste basket because it cannot be kept in form for ready reference. An attempt has been made by the Chicago Architect's Business Association to bring about the above result, and a similar campaign is being considered by the Publicity Committee of the Boston Society of Architects, but it seems strange that the advertisers themselves, whose interests are of paramount importance, cannot take up the matter.

Every floor plan should show the points of the compass and every column, pier, window, room, space and electric outlet should be numbered on the plans according to a relative system; thus column 42 on the second floor should be called column 2-42; room 23 on the sixth floor should be known as room 623, and so on. It is far easier to refer in a letter to pier 3-16 than to say "the second pier from the southwest corner on the third floor" and simplicity is of the essence of all building operations.

Possibly the greatest bugbear of owners and many architects in the past has been the bill of extras which used to follow every building operation. Verbal orders or instructions given by the owner to the architect and repeated by him to the builder and then forgotten or not confirmed, on the theory that "it wouldn't cost much," have caused the shipwreck of many a promising young career and brought what was in many cases deserved reproach upon the profession. The remedy is simple and absolutely effective. Have special order blanks printed and num-

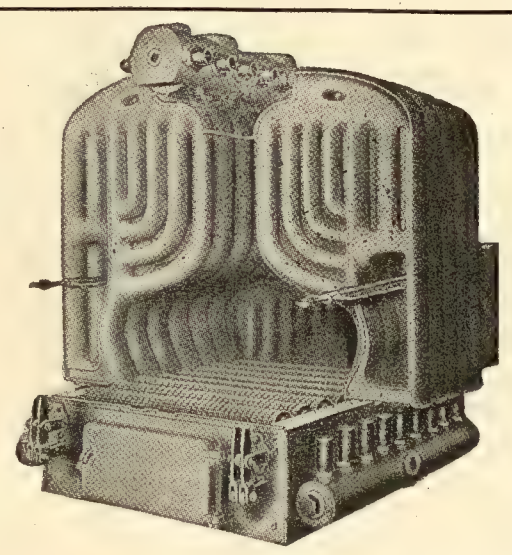
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bered in triplicate. Let each one have a blank space large enough to contain a clear definition of the work to be done and the agreed price, with a notice to the effect that the order shall not be considered valid until signed by all three parties, owner, contractor and architect, and make them all sign



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ail three copies before issuing the order. This takes time, sometimes several days, but the architect should insist upon the signatures even if the work stops. Occasionally an inexperienced owner, who may often be a sharp business man in his own line, will protest against the architect who "cannot take his word," but firmness on the architect's part will bring its reward at the final settlement of the contract. The three copies allow each party to retain one for his files. I have followed this system through a fairly active business career of 13 years and have never had the slightest difficulty in settling any of the some 300 building operations conducted during that period, as every change, whether "extra" or "allowance" which went through the office, was fully vouched for in writing by all the parties interested. I believe it is well to have certain general clauses of the specification printed in fine type at the bottom of the order to assure the relation of the extra or changed work to the general contract. The above suggestion must seem unnecessary to most of the profession, but that it is not yet universally followed I have gathered from many recent Massachusetts Court cases brought to my attention by a busy Boston lawyer. One of the most constant cares of an architect is to assure himself that the owner, who apparently has more or less definite ideas as to building that he is to pay for, understands clearly what result is to be brought about by the plans and specifications. The ability to read plans and understand technical wording is given to few outside of Tech. graduates, and the difference between paints and stains, "water struck" and "common brick," "rift" and "heart right" must ever remain a sealed book to the majority of the laity. Add to this the multiplicity of misleading trade adjectives, such as "double thick" glass, which the unfortunate client will generally read and expect the thickest of French plate, or "standard" thickness of slate, which means the thinnest (why is "standard" or "first quality" always used to mean the poorest grade?) and the care which devolves upon the architect to properly inform his client becomes quite considerable. All this care must be taken, however, as part of the day's work and vigilance of this sort must never slacken.

Disappointment sometimes ensues, not through any particular fault of the work, but from faulty drafting of the specifications or contract requiring impossible performance from the contractor. For example, architects have for years been accustomed to insert at the beginning of their specifications a clause stating that no sub-contractors shall be employed except such as are approved by the architect. This clause, which is a necessary one to prevent portions of the work being let to irresponsible or disagreeable sub-contractors, should be followed by a clause stating that a list of the proposed sub-contractors shall be handed in with the bid which is stated to be based on such sub-proposals. If then it is desired to use a different subcontractor, the difference between his bid and the one used as a basis of estimate should be added to the contract price then and there. The ideal way is really for all sub-bids to be sent to the architect, who selects the lowest received from reputable concerns and sends them to the contractors. This involves so much painstaking labor on the part of the architect that it is not likely to be generally adopted at the present rate of compensation.

Another objection to this clause is that the owner, in making the selection of the sub-contractors optional with the general contractor, escapes liability on the ground that he has not the selection or control of his servants and workmen, whose neglect may cause the loss. So, therefore, if the architect, an employe or possibly agent of the owner interferes in the selection or control of such servants, the owner may be held responsible for their acts or neglect.

General clauses are in many cases an unexpected disappointment. It is of little use to say "all of the painter's work must be done in the best and most thorugh manner known to the painting and finishing trade" when you only expect a three-coat job for a low priced building, for to the owner the clause will mean that his North Carolina pine will come out looking like Circassian walnut. Neither should the contractor be required to guarantee a piece of work for which an elaborate specification has been written. Either let him do it his own way, if he is to guarantee it, or have him do the work your way and it won't need any guaranty, if you are sure of your ground. The average contractor will sign anything anyone may put into his contract, but he is apt to think that in the last analysis, even if the contract makes the architect the sole arbiter of every detail, the courts cannot be ousted and that he will be able to force a payment, even without a final certificate from the architect. It has, however, been repeatedly decided that architects are free to adopt, for purposes of their decision, such legal principles as they honestly believe are applicable and to act on such evidence as they choose to receive.—Norcross vs. Wyman, 187 Mass. 25.

The Supreme Court has also stated that "it is well established that where a building contract makes the architect an arbitrator between the parties to determine practical questions of construction that arise under the plans and specifications in the execution of the work, his decision upon these matters is binding.

An interesting point is also made that a distinction exists between the judgment of

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an architectural firm, acting in a purely professional architectural capacity and their judgment acting as referees, it being held that in case of a firm being called upon to act as referees in case of a difference between an owner and a contractor, they must give an independent inspection and judgment as to whether the work in question is performed according to specification.

The building contract often provides for certificates by the architect at various stages that the work done is in accordance with specifications, which throws the responsibility on the architect for determining that fact. The attempt is sometimes made to avoid that responsibility by inserting a clause to the effect that said certificates shall in no way lessen the total and final responsibility of the contractor. Such a clause, however, does not authorize the architect to furnish a certificate that the work has been done in accordance with the specifications if in any particular he has reason to believe the contrary, for the courts have construed the above language to apply only to deficiencies afterward discovered. The architect, although given the authority to decide whether or not the contract has been performed and to give the final certificate or withhold it, must act in good faith in the matter. If the architect dies or wilfully and in bad faith refuses to give the final certificate, the contract will be treated by the court as if the clause requiring the final certificate were stricken out, and the builder will be allowed to recover the contract price. But if the architect, on the other hand, acting in good faith, refuses the certificate, even though in the opinion of the court under the particular circumstances he ought to have given it, his refusal is final and the contractor cannot recover the contract price, but must be left to recover the value of materials and labor furnished.—(Herbert vs. Dewey, 191 Mass. 043.)

The claim is sometimes put forward by architects that on account of some detail of minor importance having been overlooked by the contractor, the final or completion certificate cannot be issued. An interesting decision on this point is found in the case of Handy vs. Bliss, 187 Mass. 25, which stated that if the contractor has honestly attempted to carry out an honest intention to fully perform his contract, he can recover even if there are omissions which cannot be supplied exactly as called for by the contract, except at great expense or risk, such as taking down the building to the foundations, provided such omissions affect the value of the building for use or otherwise so slightly as to be hardly appreciable.

The practice of specifying materials by their trade names is a dangerous one. If a contractor, for instance, supplied a cement of a specified brand and the lot was found worthless, he might, through some loophole, try to evade liability. It is usual to specify, rather, that the cement shall conform to the requirements of the American Society of Civil Engineers. It is worth noting, however, that some cements behave much better in frosty weather than others, and this ought to be taken into account in carrying on masonry work in the winter time.

So much for a few of the ordinary aspects of the regular verbiage of specifications. A much wider subject is the designing and specifying of the materials of which a building is constructed in such a way as to bring about the desired results with a minimum cost and in a minimum amount of time. Most buildings are wanted complete by the owners in an incredibly short time after completion of the plans, and every means should be taken by the architect to simplify the task of the contractor. Much time can be saved in the erection of a building if the different materials which constitute the structure are specified to be used in the early stages of the work which will cause delay on account of processes of manufacture. For example, ornamental terra cotta should not be specified for any part of the construction where it will be wanted within six weeks of the date of signing of the contract, for it is rarely that a shipment of this material ever arrives on the site in less than that time after the order for it is placed. In ordinary buildings, therefore, some more easily procurable material should always be used for the trimmings up to the first floor level.

Another point, somewhat less generally understood, is the reduction as far as possible of the number of operations involved in the construction of a building. Take, for example, the case of a public building. In many buildings of this sort it has been a common custom to use brick work, steel frame and terra cotta block filling, galvanized iron and even reinforced concrete in construction of the walls, flues and partitions of one and the same building, each done by a different gang of workmen, with a different sub-foreman. In our experience we have found that in most cases the same gang of bricklayers under the same foreman has carried out the whole construction in brick at a saving which sometimes has amounted to one cent per cubic foot on the entire building. There is no loss of time between the departure of one gang and the arrival of another, and no waste of odd lots of unused material, and the building is a homogenous whole.

Many public buildings of ordinary size, such as libraries, gymnasiums and schools, are contrived in an unnecessarily complicated manner on account of the prevalence of "hobbies" among the officials who control their erection. Probably more money is wasted in this manner than is ever expended for purposes of mere architectural adornment in buildings of this class. This form of extravagance can seldom be controlled by the architect, but he ought to remember that the so-called "conveniences" strenuously urged by one official will be as strenuously condemned by the next and he should try to preserve an open-minded view over the entire situation.

The above are a few suggestions for the smooth and pleasant conduct of an ordinary architect's business. It only remains to be added that no human machine will operate for very long without attention, and no system, however perfected, will work successfully without constant oversight. An American sage has said that "the doors of opportunity are marked 'push' and 'pull.' " The successful architect has generally found, however, that to the above will have to be added the legends progressiveness, punctuality and prudence and then as many more as constantly suggest themselves. But no time spared from the harassing daily duties of a modern architect will yield better results than that spent in the perfecting of a system which shall help to keep the varied interests of builders and owners directed toward the quick and efficient securing of the results which both are seeking.

NOW SKYSCRAPERS ARE TO REALLY SHOOT UP.

Powerful Building Interests Said to Have Secured Control of a Cement Gun Project That Promises to Revolutionize Present Methods.

New York, May 21.—Not content with putting up forty-story steel structures in six months' time, a new inventor has appeared in the field, with big capital behind him, who actually proposes to shoot walls into place with a rapid-fire gun.

The new invention will accomplish as much in a single day as the united effort of twenty-four men could create under old methods. The ancient cement mixer is to give place to the cement gun.

No procession of men wheeling heavily-laden barrows will clog progress where the cement gun is utilized. Instead, liquid cement is actually shot into place by means of compressed air.

Thomas A. Edison's prediction that cement was the means by which building construction would be revolutionized seems in a fair way to be realized. He planned buildings by filling giant moulds. The inventor of the cement gun seems to have fairly outdone Edison himself.

First, there is a long tube of sufficient textile strength to withstand the pressure of both compressed air and water. This is the gun barrel. There is a valve just forward of the breech of the gun and another near the muzzle. Compressed air is admitted through the first and water through the second.

At about the point of the vent in the ordinary breech loading cannon a tube-like connection is established with a hopper, a wide-angled, V-shaped affair.

Dry cement and sand are thrown into this hopper by two men, and here, aside from valve manipulation and directing the cement stream, the human element feature of cement gun operation ends.

The hopper vibrates constantly, mixing its contents thoroughly before it drops down through the tube connection. Once in the



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gun barrel, the mixture is shot forward by the compressed air fed through the valve.

At the muzzle a stream of water is encountered that does not check velocity, but mixes with the sand and cement, the whole driving out the gun end with sufficient force to carry it to the desired point.

The incorporation of the Cement Appliances Company was the first inkling the public had of such an invention. It is understood the new company is controlled by powerful building interests operating in the large cities of the United States.

More or Less Personal

Mr. John E. Scharsmith, architect, announces the removal of his offices to the Charles Building, 331 Madison avenue, New York.

* * *

Messrs. Frank E. Wallis and Frank Goodwillie, architects, have formed a partnership under the name of Wallis & Goodwillie, for the practice of their profession. Their offices will be located at 346 Fourth avenue, New York.

* * *

Messrs. Wheelwright and Haven announce that they have formed a partnership with Mr. Edward H. Hoyt, and will continue the practice of architecture under the firm name of Wheelwright, Haven & Hoyt, with offices at 220 Devonshire street, Boston.

* * *

William Draper Brinckle advises that he has opened his office for the practice of architecture at 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. He will devote himself particularly to out-of-town work, also giving attention to a certain portion of his former local practice. Contractors' and material men's catalogues and samples are desired.

* * *

—Robert Kelso Cassatt has been elected a director of the Franklin Trust Company. He is associated with the Commercial Trust, J. G. Brill Co., American Cement Co., New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad and other local corporations.

* * *

—G. W. B. Hicks, who, as Chief of the Bureau of Contracts and Statistics, is in charge of the Comprehensive Plans Exhibition, is a clever and convincing public speaker.

* * *

**Ernest Flagg, architect for the Singer Building, has moved his offices to 109 Broad street. The new offices occupy the entire sixth floor of the building and he is having them fitted up with hardwood floors and artistic trim. Mr. Flagg is putting up a building at the present time in Budapest.

Proposals

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supe vising Architect, Washington, D. C, May 15, 19 1.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of June, 1911, and then opened for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, conduit and wiring) of the United States Post Office at GETTYSBURG, PA., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Gettysburg, Pa., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 18,804.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Summary for week ending May 20, 1911:

Number of Transfers	728
Amount of Transfers	$2,782,321.90
Cash Consideration	740,109.90
Ground Rent Consideration	2,301.00
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	38,350.02
Mortgage Consideration	$2,042,212.00

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Vol. XXVI. No. 22 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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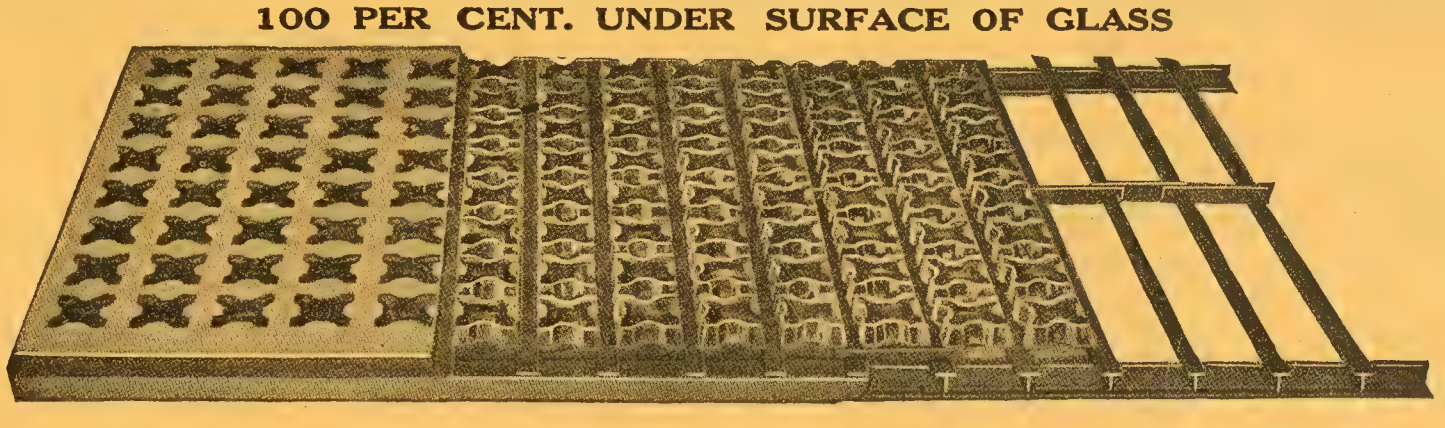
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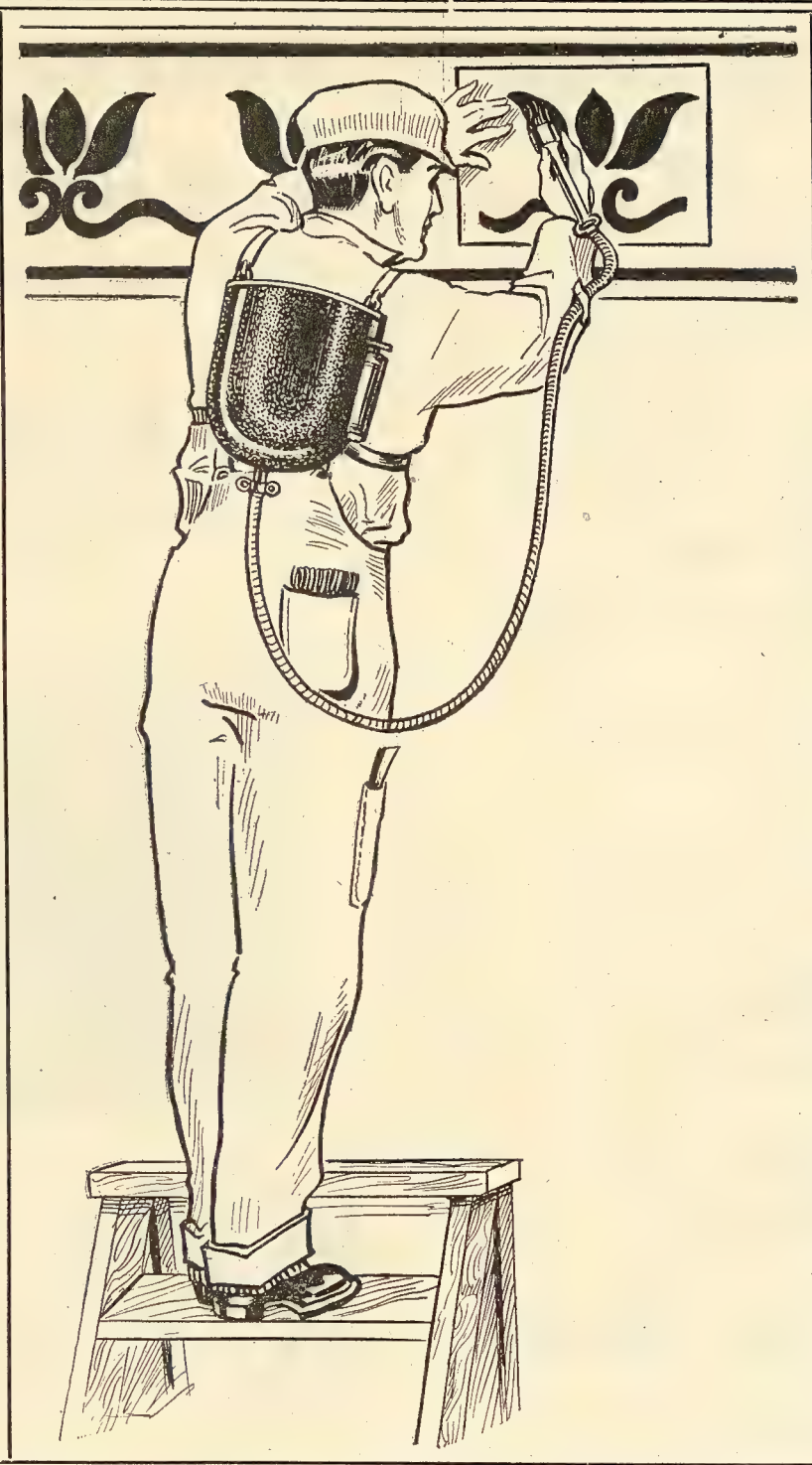
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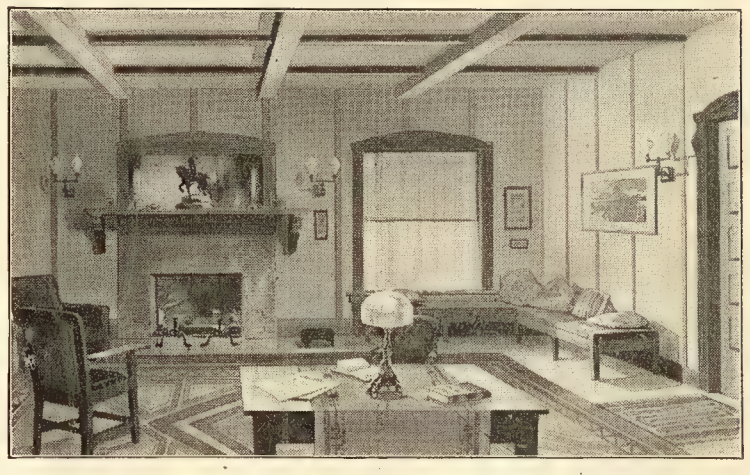
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 22. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Church, Twenty-sixth and Lehigh avenue. $12,000. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1624 Chestnut street. Owner, Italian R. C. Church. Brick and stone, 1 story. Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories; 35 x 50 feet; slate roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 3rd. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 206 E. Price street. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, M. J. McEnery, Hale Building. Stone, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. Thirteenth street; R. D. Noonan, 420 High street; W. J. Cowell, 943 E. Chelten avenue; F. J. Elvidge, 5225 Morris street; F. T. Maguire, 1710 Sansom street.

Church, Scranton, Pa. Architect, Henry Vaughan, Boston, Mass. Owner, Church of the Good Shepherd. Stone, 1 story, 100 x 64 feet; slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 9th. Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Bungalow, Roslyn, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, F. C. Lovejoy, Roslyn. Pa. Plaster, 2 stories, 38 x 28 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Factory, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Vine streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Edward Stern Co., Inc., 140 N. Sixth street. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, 8 stories, 117 x 126 feet; slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring (only bidders).

Residences (35), Forty-ninth and Spruce streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Ollie B. Carmean, 319 Heed Building. Brick, three stories, 16 x 50 feet each, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Theatres, stores and apartments, Atlantic City, N. J., $60,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Charles Meyers, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, concrete and steel, semi-fireproof, three stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Twin residence, Folcroft, Pa. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Miss Edith B. King, care architect. Frame, three stories, 20 x 50 feet each. Architect is ready for bids.

Residences (25), Forty-seventh and Locust streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, James N. Mitchell, 5249 Spruce street. Brick, two stories, 15 x 55 feet, each, slag roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residences (10), Collingdale, Pa., $4500 each. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Boyd & Wilson, Collingdale, Pa. Brick, stone and frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Stock house (alt. and add.), Easton, Pa. Architect, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, W. Kuebler's Sons, Easton, Pa. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, five stories. Architect and owners taking bids. A. Bechtel, Easton, Pa., is figuring.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Harvey M. Boyer, Bullitt Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45 x 56 feet, slate roof. Architects taking bids due June 6. The following are figuring: J. J. Murphy, 610 North Twenty-first street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; Charles P. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa.; Joseph Dyson, Ardmore, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Pennllyn, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbaur, Land Title Building. Owner, H. B. Coxe. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 42 x 87 feet. Architects taking bids due June 5. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; H. L. Brown, 1314 Sansom street; George L. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Walter Schaeff, Blue Bell, Pa.

Factory and storage shed, 836-42 South Swanson street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, J. Milton Hagy Waste Works. Brick, three stories, 52 x 55 feet and 42 x 57 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids due May 30th. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins, Heed Building; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; H. Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Cottage, Ventnor, N. J. Architect, C. A. Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, C. A. Ziegler, Bailey Building. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 30 x 40 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids due May 31. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Bank building, Blackwood, N. J. Architect H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, First National Bank of Blackwood. Brick and stone, one story, 33 x 47 feet. Architect will sub-let all contracts.

School, Hackensack, N. J. Architect W. L. Stoddart, 30 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Owners, Board of Education of Hackensack. Brick, terra cotta and steel (fireproof), three stories, 222 x 102 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due June 6. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Schools (2), Rutherford, N. J. Architects, Taylor & Mosley, 40 Wall street, New York City. Owners, School Board of Rutherford, N. J. Brick (concrete and terra cotta tile floors), two stories, 93 x 49 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due May 31. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Stafford, Cynwyd, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, 46 x 44 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence (alts.), Cynwyd, Pa., $3000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, C. R. Campbell, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids. P. J. Lawler, Bala, Pa., is figuring (only bidders).

Storehouse and shop buildings, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government, War Department, Frankford Arsenal. Brick and steel, one story. Owners taking bids due June 19. The following are figuring: H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Building. Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building. M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; E. F. Judge, 2972 Richmond street; James Connor, 2848 Frankford ave-

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nue; M. McManus Contracting Co., 414 Wood street.

Residence (alts.), 48 East Penn street, Germantown. Architects, Brookie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, John M. Whitall, 410 Race street. Stone and brick, three stories. Architects have received bids from the following: A. P. Simpson, 431 Winona street, Germantown; William J. Cruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street, Germantown.

Factory, Twenty-second and Sedgley avenue. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owners, Fretz-Gross & Co., 1015 Diamond street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 75 x 342 feet, 214 x 51 feet and 20 x 79 feet. Owners taking bids, Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Academic building, West Point, N. Y. Architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, New York City. Owners, U. S. Government, War Department. Stone and steel, fireproof, four stories, 293 x 195 feet. Owners taking bids. J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Parish house (add.), Tulpehocken and McCallum streets. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, Christ Church on premises. Stone and brick, two stories, 32 x 54 feet, tin roof. Architects taking bids due May 31. The following are figuring: William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Frederick Elvidge, 5822 Germantown avenue; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; William Wright & Sons, 22 Harvey street.

Theatre and stores, New Haven, Conn. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owner, S. Z. Poli, New Haven, Conn. Granite, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, one story, 92 x 142 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due May 30. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Church (alt. and add.), and Sunday school, Norristown, Pa. Architect E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pa. Brick and plaster, one story, 95 x 50 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due June 5. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Shoffner Bros., Norristown, Pa.; Frank F. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; Francis Oberholtzer, Norristown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.) offices, Broad and Tasker streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Dr. John D. McLean, 1519 Christian street. Alteration to doctor's offices. Plans in progress.

Residence, West Upsal street, west of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, name withheld. Stone, three stories, slate roof, 48 x 50 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Queen Lane, Germantown. Architects, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, C. M. Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids due May 31. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove avenue; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Post office, Charlestown, W. Va. $200,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone and steel, three stories. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

School (alt. and add.), 4114 Spruce street. $8000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Gordon School for Girls, on premises. Brick, 1 story, 45 x 75 feet. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 S. Eleventh street.

College building (alts.), Girard College, Philadelphia. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Bakery, Twenty-fifth and York streets and Hagert street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Acme Tea Co., Fourth and Willow streets. Brick and concrete, 2 stories, 225 x 162 feet. Contract awarded to Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Co., 1314 Arch street.

Hospital building (completion), Eighteenth and Naudain streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Polyclinic Hospital, on premises. Brick, 3 stories. Contract awarded to John Duncan, 920 Walnut street.

Engine house, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Atlantic City Railroad Company, Camden, N. J. Brick, 1 story, 65 x 160 feet. Contract awarded to John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Store building, Sixth and Kater streets. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Valentine & Caroline Levi. Brick, 3 stories, 40 x 50 feet. Contract awarded to McLaughlin Bros., 521 St. James street.

Stable, Ninth and Sedgley avenue. $9000. Architect, private terms. Owners, Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Co., Broad and Arch streets. Brick and concrete, 2 stories. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Power house, Hancock and Turner streets. $7500. Engineer, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Belber Trunk and Bag Co. Brick and steel, 1 story, 74 x 40 feet. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Alterations for flats, 1525 Spruce street and 251 S. Sixteenth street. $30,000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Alice N. Burke, 1527 Spruce street. Brick, 4 stories. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Apartment house, Fortieth and Baltimore avenue. $35,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Tudor Realty

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Co. Brick, 4 stories. Contract awarded to John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Church (alts.), Fifty-second and Baltimore avenue. $3000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Wayland Memorial Baptist Church. Consists of finishing several rooms in basement. Contract awarded to Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 S. Fifteenth street.

Office building, Fourth and Walnut streets. $250,000. Architect, Edgar V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Fire Association of Philadelphia, 417 Walnut street. Brick, marble and steel, fireproof, 7 stories, 58 x 80 feet. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Department store, Newark, N. J. $2,000,000. Architect, Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, Ill. Owner, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, 8 stories. Contract awarded to Geo. A. Fuller & Co., Fuller Building, New York City.

School, Minotola, N. J. $14,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Minotola. Brick or hollow tile, 2 stories, 90 x 45 feet. Contract awarded to Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Main and Ring streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Mary Obert, 4410 Manayunk street. Brick, 3 stories, 18 x 76 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough.

Bottling house (alt. and add.), Umbria and Hermitage streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Mary Obert, 4410 Manayunk street. Brick, 3 stories, 18 x 82 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough.

Post Office, Roswell, New Mexico, $250,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, two stories. Contract awarded J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Residence and stable (alt. and add.), St. Davids, Pa. $8000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel P. Tull, Harrison Building. Stone, two stories, 26 x 26 feet. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wynnewood, Pa., $4000. Architect, private plans. Owner, William P. Henszey, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Business buildings (alts.), 328 North Eighth street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, A. L. Luburg, on premises. Brick, six stories, consists of alterations. Contract awarded to Smith Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Passyunk avenue. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, Passyunk Baptist Church, Rev. William Martin, 2422 South Twentieth street. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to N. F. Baldwin & Co., 2116 Estaugh, Pa.

Institute building, Broad and Snyder avenue. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, Baptist Institute for Christian Workers. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, four stories, 95 x 143 feet, tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea & Co., 711 North Fifteenth street.

Home (alt. and add.), Fifty-eighth and Greenway avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women. Stone and plaster, two stories. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Sand blast building, Wilmington, Del., $15,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Brick and steel, one story, 25 x 100 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Mission building, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Mill Creek Mission, care architects. Frame and stucco, two stories, 66 x 36 feet. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

H. Miller (O), 1914 Pacific street; J. Fotherington (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $8000. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, Frankford and Westmoreland streets.

William R. Bricker (O), 500 Land Title Building. Cost $45,000. (11) two-story brick dwellings, 20 x 47 feet, Forty-seventh and Sansom streets.

Frank Schelling (O), Rising Sun and Rowland street. Cost, $8800. (4) two-story brick, 16 x 52 feet, Palmetter and Levick streets.

E. P. Rotzell (O), 7200 Germantown avenue; L. M. Kitteham (C), 125 East Upsal street. Cost, $10,000. (6) two-story, 15 x 41 feet.

William E. Strock (O), 7326 Second Street Pike. Cost, $3600. (2) two and one-half-story brick dwellings, 15 x 52 feet, Webster and Sixty-first streets.

H. Kohn (O), 908 South Fifth street; H. Medoff (C), 527 Walnut stret. Cost, $9000. (31) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 50 feet, 510-12-14 South Twelfth street.

Boger & Crawford (O), Ontario and Janney streets; M. P. Murphy (C), 263 South Tenth street. Cost, $7500. Factory, 248 x 58 feet.

W. R. Bricker (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $81,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 20 x 70 feet, Sansom street and Forty-seventh street.

Mr. John Sharp (O), 6060 Ridge avenue; C. Morris Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, $2140. Store house, two stories, 19 x 40 feet, 12 x 22 feet. Stable, 481 Kearns avenue.

William Macknel (O), 3306 Connelly street. Cost, $3400. (2) two-story brick and frame dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Ditman and Howell streets.

J. B. Williams (O), 33 Halstein street. Cost, $4800. Store, two stories, 30 x 16 feet, and 16 x 16 feet, Eighty-sixth and Gibson avenue.

Belber Trunk and Bag Co. (O), Hancock and Turner streets. H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street. Cost, $7500. Factory, 74 x 40 feet, one-story brick.

John E. Rafferty (O), 4128 North Broad street. Cost, $30,600 (24) two-story dwellings, 14 x 26 feet, 11 x 12 feet, wing, Cedar and Ann streets.

Charles W. Merrell (O), 4825 Penn street; Rimer & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, $6000. Store and dwelling, 19 x 42 feet, Fulkrod and Oakland streets.

G. Croll (O), 927 West Huntingdon street. Cost, $23,600. (12) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 45 feet.

Herman L. Gerche (O), 3532 Princeton avenue. Cost, $11,200. (8) two-story, 15 x 38 feet, brick, 7144 to 51 Vandyke street.

Eugene Thompson (O), 5500 Chester avenue. Cost, $20,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 29 feet, Ruffner and Schuyler streets.

S. E. Carver (O), 3151 Frankford avenue. Cost, $49,400. (26) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 47 feet, 57-58 Larchwood avenue.

Samuel Lehman (O), 4025 Old York road; P. W. Huston (C), 4051 Old York road. Cost, $700. Office, one-story, 9 x 30 feet, 4004 Old York road.

Harry Schmitt (O), 601 Olney avenue. Cost, $12,400. (4) two-story store and dwellings, Seventh and Olney avenue.

C. J. Heckler (O), Twenty-third and Indiana avenue. Cost, $37,400. (34) two-story dwellings, 14 x 27 feet, Judson and Clearfield streets.

Grace Lutheran Church (O), Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets. Cost, $3800. Three-story brick, 16 x 32 feet, Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets.

A. B. Canlan (O), 236 South Fifty-fourth street. Cost, $101,200 (56) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 32 feet, Fifty-eighth and Osage avenue.

George W. Garrett & Sons (O), 3938 Spring Garden street, Wayne Contracting Co. (C), 1214 Filbert street. (1) three-story. store. Cost, $14,000. 71 x 107 feet factory, 3902-04-06 Spring Garden street.


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Alterations and Additions

Sisters of St. Joseph's (O), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $6000. Academy, Germantown and City Line road. Cost, $5000. Porch, Germantown and City Line.

A. J. Luburg (O), 321 North Eighth street. ; Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $1500. Factory, 324 North Eighth street.

A. W. Dannenbaum (O), 1825 Spring Garden street; Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $675. Store, 1327 Race street.

W. H. Gilpin (O), 2004 De Lancey Place; George Wanamaker (C), 1330 Lerone street. Cost, $2000. Residence.

Germantown Branch Y. M. C. A. (O), 5849 Germantown avenue. William J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $1700. Gymnasium.

Berg Bros., 1007 Market street, M. Morison (C), 2322 North Howard street. Cost. $550. Warehouse, 4 Strawberry street.

Methodist Hospital (O), F. E. Wallace (C), 1216 Sansom street. Hospital. Cost, $600.

Julia M. Horner (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. J. Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kensington avenue. Cost, $850. Store and dwelling, 3143 Kensington avenue.

James E. Walsh (O), 504 Walnut street; Fred C. Borel, Jr. (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 5339 Chestnut street.

Hopkins & Milgram (O), Seventh and Greenwich avenue; S. Gillman (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $3400.

E. F. Hensen (O), 931 Delaware avenue; John N. Whelan (C), 332 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $1000. Fifty-eighth and Chester avenue,

Pennsylvania Co. (O), 517 Chestnut street; H. Mendenhall & Son (C), Drexel Building. Cost, $500. Factory, 504 Ludlow street.

E. C. Biers (O), 2331 Germantown avenue. Charles B. Sommers (C), 2429 North Second street. Cost, $472. Dwelling, 734 West Huntingdon street.

S. F. Houston (O), Real Estate Trust Building; W. Morrow (C), 320 Harvey street. Cost, $850. 233-35 Market street.

Estate W. W. Ridge (O), Bustleton, Pa. Cost, $2300. Barn.

Dr. Biddle Marston (O), 8811 Germantown avenue; Henry While (C), 8131 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1000. Garage, 8811 Germantown avenue.

M. Stiffel (O), Fourth and McKean streets; M. Kirschbaum (C), 610 Moore street. Cost, $8000. Moving picture, Seventh and Snyder avenue.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets; National Fireproofing Co. (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $5000. Dormitory, Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets.

Louis H. Lipman (O), 720 Walnut street; John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 214 South Ninth street.

E. A. Bennett (O), 1330 Pearl street; John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, $300. Dwelling.

Solomon Powel (O), 239 Lombard street; J. Gorchoe (C), 317 Reed street. Dwelling. Cost, $1025.

P. & R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, $500. Bank house, Godfrey and Quincy lane.

F. Poth & Son (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets; Herman Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $2500. Saloon, Twentieth and McKea streets.

Charles F. Felin (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $500. Lumber shed, Old York road and Butler street.

Estate of O. E. Morat (O), 1711 Columbia avenue. Cost, $1225. Store and dwelling.

John F. O'Donnell (O), 703 South Twenty-first street; Andrew Donaldson, Jr. (C), 2237 Oakford street. Cost, $1000. Saloon, Fifty-sixth and Spruce streets.

M. Cohen (O), Eleventh and South streets; I. Farbstein (C), 504 Dickinson street. Cost, $1200. Stable, 518 Wharton street.

Thomas J. Cunningham (O), 3321 Chestnut street; John N. Gill & Co. (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $4500. Garage, 3325 Chestnut street.

M. J. Powers (O), 821 North Broad street; E. J. Kreitzburg (C), 1345 Arch street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling.

Sheip & Vandegrift (O), 814 North Lawrence street; W. H. Ellis (C), 628 Columbia avenue. Cost, $2500. Business.

RELATION OF ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

[Extract from paper presented by Luzerne S. Cowles, Boston, before the Congress of Technology, April 10-11.]

The separation of the engineer from the architect was the topic of Luzerne S. Cowles, '97, of Boston, who noted how in European countries the harmonious and artistic development of civic centers during modern times has proved an enormous benefit to them. In ancient times the architect acted as his own engineer; there was little haste in completing a project; and artistic treatment requiring much time and labor was made possible. The ultimate aim of securing the best results was then possible, because time and labor were less important than they are today. In the United States there has been, until recently, the tendency to keep the engineer and the architect apart, and the result has been very much in the way of inartistic utilitarian building. Municipalities have been grave offenders in this respect. Consequent on the increase in wealth and population of the cities of the United States, there is at the present time, from public and press alike, the demand for rational and civic improvement along harmonious lines. The engineer, inartistic as he may be, comes now to the aid of the architect, who will submit to him questions where engineering judgment is desired, while on the other hand the engineer must acknowledge that the architect has the advantage of improving the appearance of constructions especially of metal. This co-operation was the denominant note of the latter portion of Mr. Cowles' paper, who showed that while private individuals assumed the right to erect almost any kind of building they wished, the public service corporations are realizing the importance of erecting structures good, not only from the engineering but the architectural standpoint. "The training of architects in close proximity to engineers should be encouraged," said Mr. Cowles. "The architect's work embraces the designing of buildings whose form depends on engineering theory and experience. This proximity need not affect the architect's artistic tendencies, but it cannot help training his mind to better work."

Architectural Notes

THE details and complications of building even the small house are many, but there is one way for the owner to avoid most of his worries, and that is at the start to place a little real faith in the architect he employs. He ranks with your doctor and your lawyer as a professional man and he is entitled to the same faith and trust you naturally place in them. At the outset make up your mind that the architect does not determine the cost of your building. You may say to him, "I have $10,000 to spend; show me what I can get for it," or you may say, "These are my requirements; keep the cost as small as possible;" but you cannot say to him, "I want this and that, and I won't pay a penny over $10,000 for it."

If you wish a successful house, give him a free hand, not into your pocketbook, but into your confidence and faith, believing he will work many times the harder, knowing that you trust his judgment and stand behind his decisions; and when all is said and done, and your house is built, and you are proud of being its owner, give now and then a little credit where it is due, and don't be guilty of that bromidic speech, "We designed the house ourselves; the architect just drew it out for us."—Harry Linderman, in "Country Life in America."

* * *

"Next to his desire to design a monument to Bismarck, the favorite subject of the German architect is a bridge—every good German architect designs at least an imaginary monument and a bridge," writes Francis S. Swales. "The monument is not always exactly what foreigners like for the purpose, but the bridges are usually good. Two new ones in the German Capital, the Koethner and Brommy bridges, are examples of how much better such structures become when entrusted to an architect than when left to the professional engineer to design. A comparison of either of the bridges named with the kind commonly erected in any of the countries where the English tongue is spoken would be instructive. A thing one notes wherever one travels is that wherever British enterprise has gone the landscape is defaced. Structures, designed by so-called engineers, which are neither economical nor well planned and are always loathsome are the first products of the vanguard of British enlightenment! They do these things better in France —also in Germany."

* * *

Six new associate members have been elected to the National Academy of Design —John C. Johansen, John Fabian Carlson and Lewis Cohen, painters; Solon H. Borglum and John Flanagan, sculptors, and Charles Howard Walker, architect.

The honor of associate membership in the National Academy is secondary and also preparatory to that of full membership, associate members being frequently promoted to the list of the artistic immortals.

The attention of the profession is directed to the competition which it is proposed to conduct for the selection of an architect for a museum building of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

This competition will be held strictly in harmony with the code of the American Institute of Architects, under the direction of Prof. Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania. Several architects will be especially invited and paid for entering the competition and a limited number of others will be chosen from the open field, to the best of whom will be awarded an equal number of similar fees. The final award will be made by a jury of five composed of a member of the committee, a museum expert, the professional advisor and two other architects. The two additional architects and the museum expert will be chosen by competitors from among nominees designated by the advisor.

Requests for admission to the competition should be made at once, as the commission desires to begin the competition as soon as possible. Address Prof. Warren P. Laird, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

* * *

ARCHITECT AND GARDENER

In dealing with the subject, "Garden Design," Miss Dunnigton, in a paper read before an architectural club, emphasized those points presenting the greatest difficulties to the designer whose education has been almost entirely architectural, and who, therefore, is somewhat biased in favor of bricks and mortar and whose knowledge of horticulture is possibly nil.

Viewed architecturally, the true purpose of a garden is entirely subservient to the building it surrounds, and, therefore, it should be in harmony with it in style and design; yet, after all, this is a garden in the most restricted sense. Its value does not lie in the intricacy of its design nor upon the money expended on its construction, but rather its merits may be measured by the degree of its beauty and utility combined—utility and art are and have always been inseparable, and, therefore, if the former quality be absent, the latter is degenerate. This is true not only of gardens but also of buildings. It does not matter how magnificent the exterior of a building may seem to be, if it does not faithfully fulfill the purpose for which it was intended it cannot be described as a true work of art—and the same may be said of a garden.

The most successful lay-out is the one which looks so obvious and unobtrusive in arrangement that it would be difficult to picture it otherwise. One of its uses, if not its chief use, is to link together harmoniously the artificial and the natural, and this is possible because within itself it has the power of dual expression.

The designer's skill lies not so much in destruction as in construction and the individuality of a garden depends largely on existing features, and natural characteristics. In dealing with an established garden one has to readjust one's ideas to meet the peculiar requirements of the house and its surroundings.

It is essential to pay attention to the main entrance to the grounds from the road, as it is here that the visitors gain their first impression of the house and garden. The drive and approach should be quiet and subdued in design, with just sufficient well-thought-out color to suggest cheerfulness and good taste. Anything approaching ostentation should be strictly avoided. When, however, we come to deal with the garden proper, we can allow ourselves a greater license, color must abound, and the design, now less restricted, should offer the fullest opportunities to the gardener for the orderly grouping of trees and the best arangement of flowers.

There are certain broad principles on which garden planning is undoubtedly founded, yet it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules as regards design. Each site suggests its own requirements and each building its setting and style. The skill of the designer lies chiefly in making the most of existing features, in the overcoming of difficulties, and in preserving a sense of individuality untainted by affectation.

PLAIN FURNITURE

House furnishers agree that within the past two years there has been a marvelous and well-sustained increase in the demand for plain and durable articles of home utility and decoration.

The day of the gingerbread parlor table and chair, of the vociferous upholstering and the rancous wallpaper are passing rapidly into ancient history with the tidy and the hanging-lamp. People have come to be satisfied with less furniture, and they have learned to pay for those qualities which are not expressed in flimsy trimmings and riotous dyes.

Our rooms have been greatly over-crowded with a host of articles which have been simply impediments to motion and snares to the awkward. It will be contended that rooms are not race-courses, and that awkward persons have no business in places where they can not move about with ease and comfort. The first of these statements is most positively true; as to the second, it can only be submitted that awkwardness is often an accompaniment of gentility, and the most careful person is liable to knock a delicate vase off a delicate table placed in some unsuspected spo No room is ever helped by overc owding, and many a good one is spoiled by too much furniture.

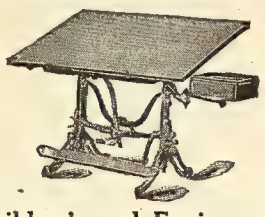
The man of small means who now seeks to furnish his house seems to be aware that there is no vulgarity so pitifully discreditable as that of tawdry and shoddy luxuries. The relation between beauty and simplicity, between strength and dignity, had come suddenly upon all classes of Americans, and this realization of the harmony between utility and grace should be encouraged.—The House Beautiful.

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Wood Paving.

It has been intimated to us that there is a tendency to discredit wood pavement in this market by putting upon the blocks an inspection which will admit of inferior wood being used, and all this in the interest of certain interests in connection with Belgian blocks.

We hold no brief for the wood pavement people; but our observation as what you might call laymen in the matter leads us to the conclusion that wood paving is about as good as anything that has yet been found. If laid with a proper foundation and proper material it stands as well if not better than asphalt, and is much more acceptable than Belgian blocks. The pavement in front of the offices of the Journal is wood, and has been down ever since the Subway was completed. It has been subject to all sorts of hard usage, and has been dug up in various places at sundry times, yet it stands all this mistreatment and still remains a very excellent pavement, with every probability of its lasting for a good while to come.—The Lumber Trade Journal.

Mary Again.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow; it strayed away one summer day where lambs should never go. And Mary sat her quickly down and tears streamed from her eyes; she never found the lamb because she did not advertise. And Mary had a brother who kept a village store; he sat him down and smoked a pipe, and watched the open door. And as the people passed along but did not stop to buy, John still sat and smoked his pipe, and blinked his sleepy eye. And so the sheriff closed him out, but still he lingered near, and Mary came along to drop a sympathetic tear. "How is it, sister, can you tell, why other merchants here, sell all their goods so readily and thrive from year to year?" Remembering her own bad luck, the maiden then replies: "These other fellows got there, John, because they advertise."—Exchange.

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New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

For Adjusting Window Shades:

Recent devices for window shade adjustment have attracted much attention from builders all over the country, as a result of which many ingenious articles have been offered to contractors and house builders.

One of the most commendable of these, by reason of its efficiency, is a device manufactured by R. R. Johnson, of 161 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

The Johnson window shade adjuster consists of two brackets made of steel, nickel-plated, which slide on the narrow moulding or window stop put on the sides of the window. The roller is held at any height by a heavy cord running through Babbitt metal pulleys, making its noiseless in its operation. It gives the owner absolute control of the shade and the merest child can regulate it at any point on the window desired.

Another important feature is the fact that the shades can be installed within any window old or new. The device recommends itself to public buildings of all kinds, and many architects are insisting on its use in public schools.

A New Type of Ventilator:

There is a new German invention on the market called the Kernchen Ventilator, which has revolutionized the ventilating world.

It is constructed on the right principle which is siphonage, and in competitive tests for big contracts has won every one of them by a wide margain.

Detroit United Railways Company just awarded the contract for ventilating its cars to this ventilator, after most thorough competitive tests.

Architects, consulting and mechanical engineers, etc., are specifying it in their plans. Factories, manufacturing plants, schools, etc., are rapidly installing it.

This style ventilator has been installed on the train sheds of the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Nickel Plate, B. & O. and C. & N. W., in Chicago, and the Illinois Central has these ventilators on its New Orleans buildings.

The Kernchen is manufactutred and sold by M. W. Hughes, 709 New England Building, Cleveland, Ohio. He has an interesting booklet which he will send upon request.

The Tiffany Studios:

Persons interested in period furnishing may save themselves no end of worry, fret and expense by the simple expedient of turning over to the Tiffany Studios, Madison avenue, New York City, the whole question of the interior fitting of their homes. This company will do the work better, more expeditiously, and with a keener eye to the artistic proprieties than it would be possible for any one not a trained decorator to do it. Sketches are submitted on request and every detail laid before the owner before commencing work. Visitors are invited to drop in at the Tiffany Studios to inspect the stock of rare and exclusive furnishings for which this old house is noted.

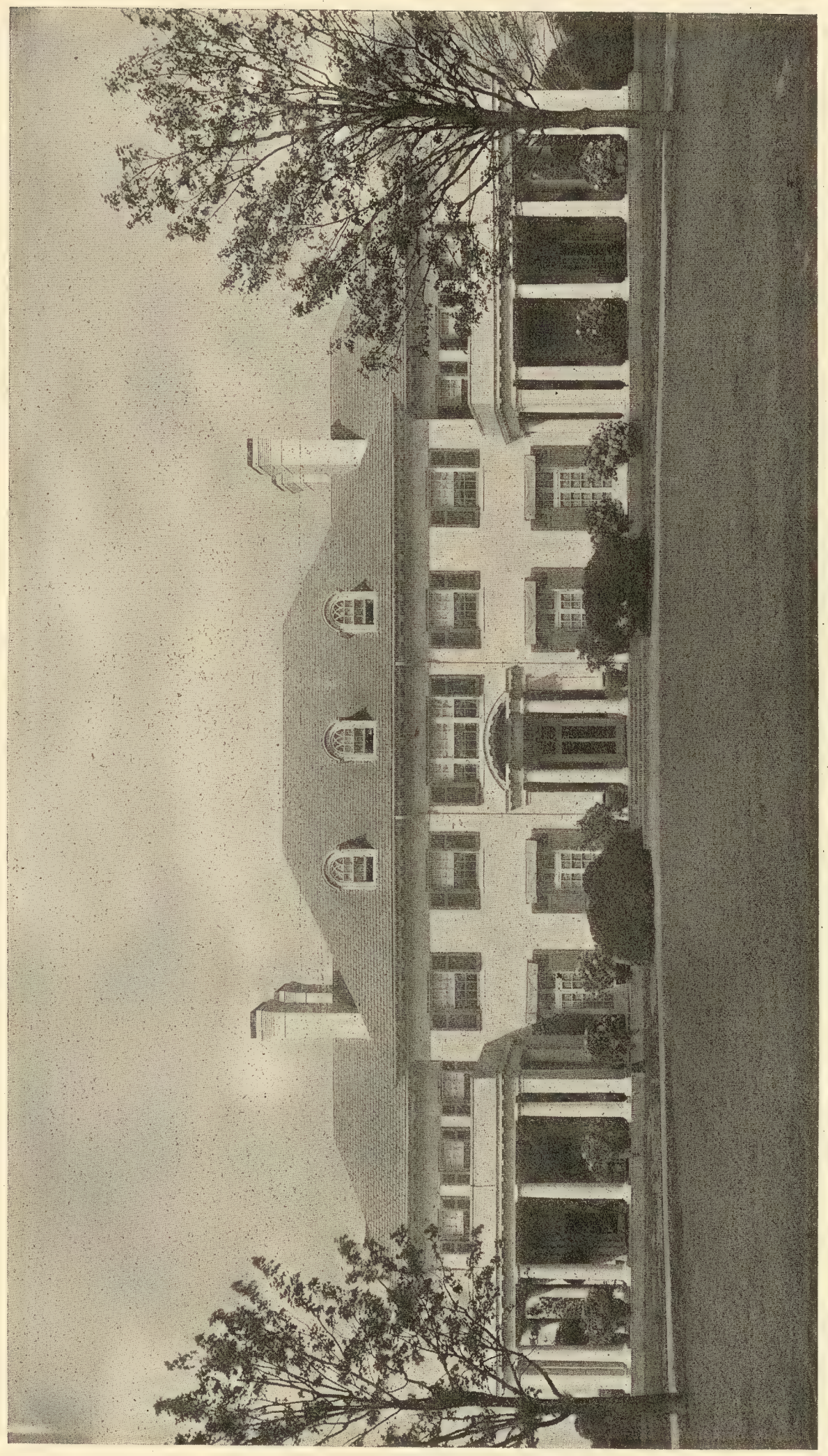
Natco Hollow Tile:

The National Fireproofing Company, of Pittsburg, make Natco Hollow Tile a building medium that possesses advantages rapidly bringing it into general use. Natco Tile costs no more than brick, brick and wood, stone, stone and wood or concrete. It makes a fireproof house, a house healthy to live in and one that is architecturally attractive. It wears like stone, is hot in winter and cool in summer and lends itself to any kind of finish desired. A 96-page hand book, "Fireproof Houses," may be had on request by parties enough interested to write the company.

Old Hickory Outdoor Furniture:

For true rustic beauty and that old-fashioned charm we associate with homespun quality there is no article of garden adornment to surpass the old hickory chair. These chairs are made for ease, for rest, for service. Placed under a tree, or beneath a trellis, they lend an air of country comfort to a home that no effort in "new art" terra cotta can ever hope to duplicate.

The Old Hickory Chair Company, of Martinsville, Ind., manufacture the type of hickory chair we used to know as barefoot



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** Edward F. Croker, formerly chief of the New York Fire Department, has opened offices in the Thorly Building, Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, where the headquarters of the National Board c -re Prevention is located, and of which Mr. Croker is the head. Mr. Croker will co-operate in this work of fire prevention with the American Museum of Safety, which is located in the Engineering Society Building in Thirty-ninth street.

boys back on the farm—great, roomy, capable chairs that just radiate an air of hospitality and that will survive any kind of hard usage. A catalogue may be had for the asking, showing 110 different designs of this type of garden seat.

Burlington Porch Blind:

The Burlington is a Venetian blind made in porch sizes that is so constructed that the top slats may be opened to admit light and air the while the lower slattings are closed for privacy. These blinds keep a porch cool and comfortable, may be raised or lowered at will, can be adjusted at any angle, will last a lifetime and are not much more expensive than the commoner reed blinds in general use.

An illustrated booklet, explaining the use of the Burlington Venetian, is sent free to those interested. Address the Burlington Venetian Blind Company, Lake street, Burlington, Vt.

Morgan Doors:

The Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis., specialize in the manufacture of artistic doors. The product of the company is, as a result, widely copied, but builders and architects are a unit in asserting that the imitations never have the character and beauty of the genuine Morgan. Morgan doors come in every variety of hardwood, in a wide range of exclusive designs, and are so constructed as to make warping or shrinking impossible. Every genuine Morgan door leaves the factory with the name "Morgan" stamped on it. The company issues a handsome portfolio, "The Door Beautiful," showing the style and range of its products, which will be sent free to architects and builders.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

Paint and varnish men ought to find the "Guide" an excellent medium.

USES OF BURNT CLAY TILE

Burnt clay tile have always played a conspicuous part in building operations. The low cost of the material, its ease of application, its great durability and sanitary properties, combined with almost unlimited decorative possibilities, has stimulated its use all over the world. Even in places where marbles and other flooring materials abound, the clay product has always been in evidence.

The application of glaze and colored enamels on the clay tile increases its artistic scope, and another phase was added to its usefulness in a decorative sense by its adoption for mosaic work.

Looking at tile work from the standpoint of the builder and investor, we may consider its practical value before we take up its artistic possibilities, and it is the endeavor of the writer to present a plain statement concerning the application, cost, durability and other characteristics of ordinary tile work, such as is usually installed in apartment houses, office buildings, hotels and private residences. As we usually make a division between floor and wall tile, we will first take up floor tile, following it up later with a consideration of wall tile.

The cheapest class of floor tiling is laid with the so-called Encaustic tile. This material consists of ordinary red, buff or gray clays, which are fired to a great degree of hardness. This tiling is somewhat porous, and absorbs from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. of its weight in water when immersed. Pavements of this character last a long time, though they are not considered to belong to the class of sanitary tiling on account of their porosity.

These tile are laid in many shapes and sizes, and pleasing combinations of color and texture can be furnished.

A pavement of this material costs from 35 cents to 40 cents per square foot.

The Ceramic Mosaic is a modern product, having come into use during the last twenty years. It is composed of a regular tesserae of small square, round or hexagonal tile, varying from half inch to one inch in size. This material has been widely adopted for floor work, for several reasons. It is quite cheap, very satisfactory from an artistic standpoint, easy to apply, and practically sanitary, as most of the colors are vitreous, and therefore non-absorbent. Another point in its favor is its elasticity, so to speak, as bands and borders may be made to follow curved lines without causing any cutting or fitting in the setting.

The great range of color combined with the small mosaic enables the execution of a great variety of designs. A ceramic mosaic floor costs from 45 cents to 60 cents per square foot.

We find ceramic mosaic floors laid in practically every place calling for a durable paving material. Vestibules, corridors, dining-room, bath-rooms, restaurants, etc., are frequently laid with it, and it may be stated that not a single ceramic mosaic floor has disintegrated, though some of them receive great abuse.

Vitreous tile floors are composed of clays, mixed with feldspar and other minerals, which form a compact, non-absorbent body when burnt to vitrification. These floors are also styled sanitary floors, as they have no water absorption, and will not admit the formation of germs or bacilli. Viterous floors are usually laid in light colors, while being preferred, and they are laid in bath-rooms, surgical-rooms and places where sanitary conditions are of great importance, although we find them applied in corridors, vestibules, etc.

Hexagonal shapes, as a rule, adapt themselves to this style of flooring. The cost of viterous tile floors is from 50 cents to 65 cents per square foot.

Larger and heavier tile of a viterous and semi-viterous character are also manufactured in various colors, and are used in pavements on terraces, porches and other more exposed places.

The above mentioned tile are all made by mechanical processes, which assure a remarkable uniformity of shape and size, which in many cases is desirable.

Lately the demand for tile of a more rugged texture has become apparent, and the hand-made tile, formed out of plastic materials, has come into the market. Tile of this character, which show fire-flashes and a certain unevenness in surface, shape and size, are frequently used for rooms of more artistic pretensions, such as conservatories, dens, libraries, etc., and to the same class belong the floors composed of faience tile, which

are a regular floor tile body covered with a heavy deposit of a strong enamel.

A good tile floor should outlast a house, and the disintegration of most floors is due to poor laying. It may be said that floors are better laid now than ever before. Portland cement, which plays a conspicuous part in the composition of the concrete and the mortar with which the tile are set, is cheap enough now to make adulteration unnecessary; and practices as, for instance, the mixing of Portland cement with lime and the "killing" of cement mortar by mixing a batch of it and letting it stand over night, stirring it up the next day, have been discontinued for years.

A few general rules concerning the laying of tile pavements may not be out of place.

A tile pavement should have a concrete foundation of at least three inches in thickness. This concrete should be composed of five parts of gravel, or coal cinders, two parts of sand, and one part of Portland cement. This material should be well mixed and moistened, spread carefully and rammed tight to a correct level, allowing about one inch for mortar and tile. The mortar should consist of three parts of sand and two parts of Portland cement, and the tile should be set in the mortar before it has had its initial set. If tile are set after the mortar has lost its pliability there will never be a correct cohesive and adhesive union between the tile and the mortar, and such pavements will disintegrate, as the tile will become loose from the mortar and will consequently spawl and eventually shatter.

Tile floors should be laid with reasonable joints, and the joints should be grouted with fresh cement mortar. If the joints are not thoroughly grouted the edges of the tile will easily sprawl off, as they are not supported.

Newly laid floors are often made unsightly by the appearance of cement traces on the surface. This scum can be removed by a solution of muriatic acid and water, but unless the operation of cleaning a floor in this manner is performed with great care, it is best to remove the scum by mechanical means, such as scrubbing with sand or sapolio. A few scrubbings and the subsequent oiling of the floor will soon produce the desired effect. Acid will, as a rule, not attack the tile, but it will weaken or destroy the cement between the joints, and so it is best to prohibit its use altogether.

A tile floor is easily kept clean, but every tile floor should be scrubbed with soap and water at least once a week. Some special soap powders, containing sufficient gritty substances to assist in the removal of dirt, are in the market.

In many cases tile floors are endangered by being put into use too soon. A freshly laid floor should be protected from traffic for at least a week. If it is imperative that the floor be walked over soon after it is laid, it should be covered with sawdust, and boards or planks should be laid over it, so that the weight on the floor may be distributed.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** One of the popular additions to the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company selling force is William J. R. Keates, their Northern New Jersey representative. Mr. Keates has made a host of friends since taking up this territory.

** The Board of Directors of the Cross-Morton Advertising Company, Cleveland, O., have decided to change the name of this company to the Cross-Gilchrist Advertising Company, effective February 20. The personnel of the company remains the same, except for the addition of a few men to the force.

** It is announced that the Judd-Winslow Company has succeeded E. C. B. Judd, Inc., of Muskegon, Mich., manufacturers of "Keystone" brand of closet seats. E. De Forest Winslow, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the plumbing and heating business on the staff of the Domestic Engineering, and for the last year associated with the Judd Company, is now a partner in the business and will handle the sales manager's end. With a new factory built last year, this company has the best of facilities for the manufacturing of water closet seats, and specializing exclusively in this line are in the best of condition to supply the demand.

** The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, of New York, has opened an office in Pittsburg which is in charge of L. H. Gibson, who is located in suite 2455 Oliver Building. Additional sales offices have also been opened in Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.

** The Pressed Radiator Co. of America, Pittsburg, Pa., announces the removal of its New York office to its old quarters in the Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue.

** The application of mechanical engineering to the field of cement manufacture will be one of the important questions considered by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its annual spring meeting, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., May 30 to June 2. Papers will be presented covering different phases of the subject, among them one on "Edison Roll Crushers," by W. H. Mason, superintendent of the Edison Portland Cement Company, Stewartsville, N. J., and one on "Some Problems of the Cement Industry," by Walter S. Landis, associate professor of metallurgy, Lehigh University. A feature of the convention will be an excursion by special train to the plant of the Universal Portland Cement Company, Universal, Pa., on invitation of E. M. Hagar, president of the company.

** The Continental Radiator and Foundry Co., St. Louis, Mo., is planning to build a new foundry for the purpose of manufacturing cast iron radiators on a scale of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sq. ft. a year. The new building and equipment is estimated to cost $75,000. The company's present foundry is located at South St. Louis.

** The Illinois Blower Co., Chicago, has opened quarters at 119 West 35th street, and will engage in heating and ventilating engineering, with special reference to blower installations. W. B. Crawford, for several years with the Garden City Fan Co., is manager.

Send your subscription to the "Guide" today, while you think of it.



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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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SAMUEL R. McDOWELL . . . . . Vice-President
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Offical Organ by Appointment, of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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Contracting, engineering and material men visiting Philadelphia are invited to call at the offices of the Record and Guide. We shall take pleasure in placing at the disposal of visitors every convenience for receiving and answering correspondence while in the city.

If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 31, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Wm. S. Harvey 2nd, and Louis S. DeLone, trading heretofore as the Building News Publishing Company has been dissolved and, a corporation has been formed under the same name and has taken over the business of the said co-partners.

Ill-Advised Regulations.

There is evident altogether too much of haste, cock-sureness and snap judgment in many of the "laws" and "regulations" being devised for tenement house "betterment" both here and elsewhere. Too many reforms are being attempted upon impulse, without mature consideration, and in some cases with an obvious absence of full and complete understanding of the objects to be achieved as well as the property right thereby invaded. Take the proposition to limit the height of non-fireproof tenements in congested districts to four stories as a concrete example. The effect of such a limitation, as the American Architect points out, would be to produce in the congested neighborhoods fireproof structures of a dozen stories, aggravating, in the end, the very condition sought to be relieved.

Requiring a fire-escape upon a three-story tenement in cases where but two rooms and one family occupy the top floor, and more especially in cases where the tenement in question happens to be a corner property, savors of unnecessary harshness.

When all of the commercial buildings of the city have been so equipped it will be high time to insist upon the letter of the law in isolated cases of this kind.

With the fullest sympathy with every movement attempted for the elimination of the fire-trap order of tenement we are quite unable to see why, in the case of a low-ceilinged three-story house with plenty of means of exit, a couple of good rope escapes would not answer every requirement under a reasonable interpretation of the law.

There is such a thing as carrying tenement regulation too far.

A Municipal Art Society.

As a result of the widespread interest displayed in the recent city planning conference and exhibition following in its wake, the suggestion is heard that a Municipal Art Society be organized here in Philadelphia, similar to the excellent organization under that title which is doing so much to awaken New York City to a sense of its shortcomings as a modern municipality.

The idea of those advancing the suggestion is, as we understand it, to bring together in one compact and organized body all of the various factors now working individually in the interest of what is known as the City Beautiful as well as for higher and more correct ideals in general building construction.

For example, such a body would necessarily include as chairman of its executive committee His Honor, the Mayor, such officials as Directors Clay and Stearns, George L. Webster, Joseph E. Hasskarl, James E. McLaughlin, Edwin Clark and John Latimer. It would include such men of affairs with a leaning to the artistic as E. T. Stotesbury, P. A. B. Widener, John G. Johnson, Col. E. DeV. Morrell, Charlemagne Tower, James McCrea, Rodman Wanamaker, Geo. W. Baer, Geo. W. Ochs and Thomas Dolan. It would include among its officers and active directors architects of the highest standing representing Philadelphia Chapter A. I. of A., and the T-Square Club, together with individuals representing co-ordinate forces such as the City Parks Association, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Park Commissioners and, perhaps, the City Club.

It might, with results advantageous to itself, include among appropriate committee assignments such men of a bookish and artistic bent as Talcott Williams, Owen Wister, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Ernest Lacy, Collier Stevenson, F. Churchill Williams, Harrison S. Morris and William S. Perrine.

Such an organization meeting quarterly—or oftener, as occasion might demand—with lectures upon subjects germane to its purposes by men of broad and commanding experience in their several lines, should give a measure of force, impetus and direction to plans making for dock, park, highway and building improvement of lasting and incalculable value.

Incidentally it should furnish a needed rallying point for the now scattered and independent forces working without order or direction for the common good. It should supply the means for bringing together in frequent interchange of views and discussion the finest minds in the community devoted to the aesthetic, artistic, economic and sociological phases of modern living.

Our own thought is that the suggestion is an excellent one if for no other reason than that it may bring into a closer community of ideals the trained architectural minds of our city with official and private effort now at work for better things. The New York Municipal Art Society has done much to stimulate in that city an impulse to civic betterment. Here, thanks to our good fortune in having for mayor a man in whose personality the utilitarian and artistic blend in happy proportions we should be able to accomplish even greater things.

The suggestion of a Municipal Art Society is before you, gentlemen!

What is your pleasure with reference thereto?

Writing from London to the American Architect, Mr. Francis S. Swales pays tribute to M. Eugene Duquesne, recently appointed Professor of Architecture at Harvard University:

"Mr. Duquesne's well-known ability as an artist will add lustre to the department, and his influence upon the pupils should, and not be said, however, that anything character-doubtless will, be of a very beneficent nature toward architecture in America. He brings with him a great reputation made in France—where artistic reputations are achieved against the keenest and ablest competitors in the field of art.

"His record at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he was a pupil of M. Pascal, is a very distinguished one, culminating in the winning of the Grand Prix de Rome. He is the third of the French pupils of M. Pascal to become professors at important American universities—the others being Professor Desire Despradelles, of the "Tech" at Boston, and Professor Paul Cret, at the University of Pennsylvania."

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools? It's a fact. Investigate!

Want competent help? Send us a "want" ad. The finest mechanics in the trade are among our regular readers.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Condensed Minutes of the Annual (May) Meeting of the Southern Penna. Chapter A. I. A., held at the Lafayette Club, York, Pa., 1911.

[The following extracts from the minutes of the annual meeting of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter are published herewith in the belief that they will prove of unusual interest to the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, partly because they indicate great strides in membership and usefulness, which the Southern Chapter has made in the short two years of its existence, and partly by reason of the fact that several members of the Philadelphia Chapter took part in the meeting and in the subsequent banquet which was attended by a large number of the representative citizens of York and vicinity. The report of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Places, also herewith printed, is in itself a noteworthy document.]

At 3.40 P. M. the meeting was called to order by President Rankin. Messrs. Rankin, Boyd, Urban, Hamilton, Kast, Kain, Uhler, J. A. Dempwolf, R. Dempwolf, Hiltebeitel, Gemmill, Billmeyer, Hamme, Leber, Koch, Stair and the Secretary, B. F. Willis. The entire membership was present with the exception of Mr. C. A. McClure, of Pittsburg, who was detained by illness.

The president confined himself to a few brief but terse remarks.

The secretary's annual report was read by him, and adopted. On motion of Mr. Boyd, a vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary for what he (the mover) was pleased to call a "very satisfactory report."

The next business in order was the election of officers. The President, several weeks ago, appointed a Committee on Nominations, consisting of Messrs. Hamme, Urban and Kast, who presented the following ticket:

For President—J. A. Dempwolf.

For Vice President—M. I. Kast.

For Secretary—B. F. Willis.

For Treasurer—C. Emlen Urban.

For Directors—John Hall Rankin and Edward Leber.

Mr. Rankin then explained the action of the last A. I. A. Convention, referring to Chapter membership and stated that he could not serve in an official capacity. There were expressions of regret on all sides. The name of Mr. Hamilton was then substituted for that of Mr. Rankin. On motion all of the above were elected, and the Secretary directed to cast the ballot. Mr. Dempwolf was conducted to the Chair by the retiring President, who made some remarks appropriate to the occasion. The incoming President responded and stated that he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Chapter on a high ethical plan, ever striving to keep it loyal to the American Institute of Architects and to this end he would count on the sympathy and loyal support of all.

Mr. J. B. Hamme, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, reported two applications for Chapter membership.

Mr. J. A. Dempwolf, Chairman of the Committee on Competition, reported and read several letters between his committee and persons connected with various competitions.

The Chairman of the Committee on Historic Monuments read a very interesting paper on Historic Monuments, in this immediate section, which report is herewith reprinted.

Mr. Kast, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Improvements, also read a paper.

Mr. D. K. Boyd, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information in the Philadelphia Chapter, made a report of matter which had been published during the past year, and expressed hope for still greater things to come.

Report of the Secretary, delegate to the State Association of Architects, which met in Harrisburg, May 1st, was read and was supplemented by remarks of the President of the State Association who was present. This and all other reports made were adopted and ordered to be filed.

A communication from the National City Planning Conference was next acted upon, and on motion of Mr. Rankin, the President and the Secretary were delegated to attend the Conference at Philadelphia, May 15, 16 and 17, 1911.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned at 6.30 P. M. to meet at the Country Club for the first annual banquet at 8 P. M.

All of the members who were present at the afternoon meeting, and their guests, forty in all, gathered around the festive board at 8 P. M.

The following invited guests attended:

Mr. Wm. D. Hewitt, President Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

Mr. M. B. Medary, Jr., of the Philadelphia Chapter, and Director of the A. I. A.

J. H. McFarland, President of the Civic Club Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. W. L. Plack, member of Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

Rev. E. T. Jeqers, D. D., President York Collegiate Institute.

Mayor Jacob E. Weaver, of York.

Judge John W. Bittenger, York.

Hon. A. B. Farnuhar, York.

Mr. J. C. Schmidt, York.

Mr. Samuel Small, Jr., York.

Mr. P. A. Small, York.

Mr. W. H. Lanius, York.

Mr. C. N. Robinson, York.

Mr. Gier Hersh, York.

Mr. Fred G. Dempwolf, York.

Mr. G. Frank Whitman, York.

Mr. J. Horace Roody, York.

Mr. W. H. Myers, York.

Mr. Morgan E. Gipe, York.

Mr. S. Grant Johnson, Lancaster.

Mr. J. W. Bowman, Harrisburg.

In addition to these, seventeen out of the eighteen Chapter members were present.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, President of the Civic Association, was obliged to leave town before the dinner was over, and for this reason, was invited to address the assemblage before the dinner began. His theme was the need of planning the city years ahead. Ex-President Rankin, of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, was toastmaster for the evening.

He called first upon Mayor Weaver, of York, who spoke of York's crying need of building laws, and said that he was now at work upon a code of laws that, when perfected and put into use, would lighten the labors of architects.

The new President, Mr. J. A. Dempwolf, responded to the Presidential Toast, in words that revealed his interest and his desire that the Chapter should maintain a high ethical level.

Hon. John Bittinger related some of his experiences with architects, which led him to believe that they were extremely useful to their fellow-men.

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Mr. Milton B. Medary, of the Philadelphia Chapter, and member of the Board of Directors of the A. I. A., brought congratulations and sage advice to what he called the two-year-old child of the Institute.

David Knickerbacker Boyd, President of the State Association of Architects, told of the first whisperings of the idea that there might sometime be a Southern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He also spoke, at some length, of the functions of the State Association of Architects.

Mr. Wm. D. Hewitt, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, spoke of the inception and the days of beginning of the Philadelphia Chapter.

The Secretary was called upon at the close of the meeting to explain some of the strange adventures that befell him before and after reaching California. Inasmuch as several of his fellow travelers figured in some of these startling occurrances and were present on this occasion, the recital of the Secretary seemed to be highly entertaining to the members and guests.

After a most delightful "hail fellow well met" feast of reason and flow of soul, the first annual banquet of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, American Institute of Architects, came to an end as the clock pealed forth the midnight hour.

Attest:

B. F. WILLIS,
Secretary.

Report of Committee on Historic Monuments, Southern Penna. Chapter of A. I. A.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

In approaching the subject of historic monuments and their preservation we have open before us an avenue of many possibilities for increasing public interest in historic buildings and localities.

In bringing about a recognition of any historic monument or locality it is, in the first case, no doubt proper to confine our efforts to such landmarks as are most worthy by their architectural importance to the history of this Chapter. But, as in some cases, great deeds done by bodies of men as well as by individuals have been consummated within walls hardly possesing any architectural merit, it would appear that this Chapter should, nevertheless, give not only its recognition but also its substantial aid in making such history known by means of descriptive tablets. Better still, if the building has been removed the Chapter should bring about monument designed under its own direction and paid for by public subscription.

It is true that we have probably not made as much of our historic monuments or equally important localities as our friends across the seas have thought us to do, but neither have we had so long a history to draw upon. Our record, notwithstanding, is a true one and worthy of all the patriotic and architectural pride we can bestow upon it.

However in the short history of the Chapter it has not yet developed which building or locality within the limits of this Chapter is of the greatest importance in this respect, although our city of York no doubt comes in for a large share of prominence when considering the very important events which took place here and which were so great a factor in the making of these United States.

The city of York, as well as many of the other cities we count upon as belonging to our territory, has suffered very seriously from a sad neglect of its historic monuments on the part of the general public. The latter has only lately, and then somewhat indifferently, permitted the Daughters of the American Revolution and others to mark and describe some of the foremost buildings and places.

It might be well for us to enumerate some of the historic sites which have been marked in this community and surrounding country:

In 1906 the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet on the P. A. & Small Building, at the northeast corner of Centre Square and East Market street. The tablet is intended to mark the Old Court House Building, which stood in this square and in which Continental Congress sat while holding its session in York from September 30, 1777, to June 20, 1778.

In 1904 a monument, costing $7500, was placed in Centre Square, Hanover, to mark the cavalry engagement which took place in the borough, June 30, 1863, between five thousand Confederate cavalrymen, under General Stuart, and forty-five hundred Union cavalrymen, under General Kilpatrick.

The grave of Philip Livingston, a delegate to Continental Congress from New York, who died here while attending the sessions of that body at York, is marked by a marble shaft in Prospect Hill Cemetery. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

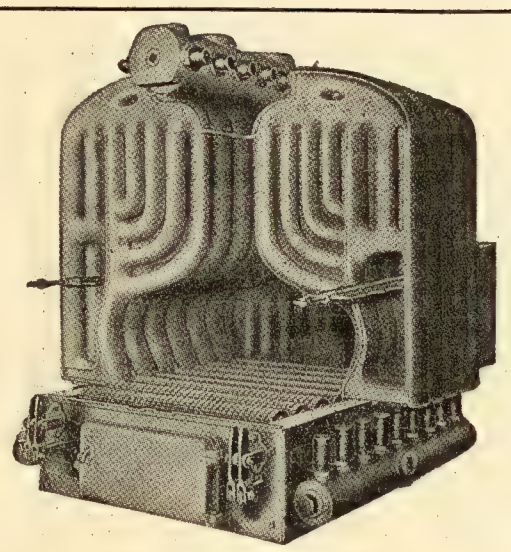
The grave of James Smith, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who lived at York from 1760 until his death in 1806, is in the burying ground adjoining the First Presbyterian Church at York and is marked by a monument of modest proportion.

A small tablet has been placed at the entrance to Zion Reformed Church, West Market street, York, where President Washington attended religious services on the occasion of his visit to York, July 2d and 3d, 1791, while on his way from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia, then the national capital.

A small shaft marks the skirmish which took place between Confederate and Union forces in Wrightsville, June 28, 1863.

The historic sites that should be marked are, of course, sufficiently numerous to give this committee a great scope for action and include among others:

First—The site of the building on the south side of West Market street, near



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Centre Square, where John Hancock, of Massachusetts, resided while President of Congress, and where Baron Steuben stopped for ten days when he visited Congress at York and received the rank of major-general in the United States Army.

Second—The Zion Reformed Church, where Robert Morris, a delegate to Congress from Philadelphia and the financier of the Revolution, made his speech to Continental Congress, stating that General Washington declared to him that if Congress adjourned sine die he would oppose the British in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In this building Washington worshipped Sunday, July 3, 1791, while visiting York.

Third—The site of the building at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver streets, where the press of Benjamin Franklin printed $12,000,000 of Continental money, under act of Congress passed at York, April 11, 1778. This building was owned and occupied during and after the Revolution by Major John Clark, who marched as lieutenant with the first troops to Boston and later became chief of staff for General Greene—next to Washington, the greatest soldier of the Revolution. The Franklin press in this building also printed the Pennsylvania Gazette, then the organ of Congress.

Fourth—The Building at the northwest corner of Beaver and Market streets, where General Anthony Wayne in 1781 recruited his brigade of Pennsylvania troops before marching to Yorktown, Virginia, where he was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Fifth—The site of the McGrath Building on South George street, now occupied by the Colonial Hotel, where Samuel Adams in October, 1777, delivered his famous speech, asking a coterie of delegates to be more fervent and earnest in support of the Government. Six of the delegates to Congress lodged in this building.

Sixth—The site of the building between King street and Mason Alley on the West side of South George street, where James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence and York's pioneer lawyer, lived for nearly half a century. He died there in 1806.

Seventh—The burying place of Phienas Davis, the inventor of the first locomotive that burned anthracite coal. The grave is unmarked and is in the Friends' Graveyard on West Philadelphia street. It is about thirty-six feet northeast of the northeast corner of the Friends' Meeting House.

Eighth—The building in Jackson Township where General Early lodged for the night while his army bivouacked in the fields before moving to York, June 28, 1863.

Ninth—The site of the building at the northeast corner of Centre Square and North George street, which was occupied by the Board of Treasury while Congress sat in York. The Board of Treasury corresponded to the United States Treasury Department.

Tenth—The site of the building at the southeast corner of Mason alley and South George street, the office of James Smith, where the Board of War, under John Adams, held its sessions while Congress sat in York.

Eleventh—The building on the north side of West Market street, two doors east of Water street, which was occupied by General Gates while president of the Board of War.

Twelfth—The old stone house on South Penn street, near the Codorus Creek, which is called the "Thomas Paine House," and where Paine finished writing "The Fourth Crisis" and began "The Fifth Crisis." The most important and valuable papers of Congress were secreted here. The adjoining field was used as a pasture for the horses of the members of Congress.

Many of the buildings to which we might now point with great pride have been either torn away entirely or have been so altered or neglected that their removal was made necessary for commercial and other reasons. Had we preserved our old Court House in Centre Square we should now be able to show our friends where Congress held its sessions during the gloomiest period of the American Revolution. How hallowed that spot would be today. But even the efforts, made when the street car tracks were about to be laid through the Square, to leave a large circle as a sort of refuge where the public might escape the traffic of the streets, utterly failed, and the sincere hope on the part of some of the citizens to erect here a monument such as the history of the place deserved, has been unfulfilled. This neglect has been quite fittingly but only partially redeemed by the Daughters of the American Revolution who placed a tablet at the northeast corner of Market street and the Square. We might mention many other cases, but can only express the hope that this committee backed by the Chapter and the Institute, will in the future devote its best efforts to express architecturally the history not only of our own, but also of every other town in our territory, to bring about a better appreciation of the really beautiful and a larger knowledge on the part of the general public of the principles of good architecture.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD DEMPWOLF,
Chairman.

** The Federal Furnace League, at its fourth annual meeting, held in New York, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Charles S. Prizer, Philadelphia; vice president, A. W. Glessner, Chicago; executive committee: William J. Myers, New York; William C. J. Doolittle, Utica, N. Y.; Lewis Moore, Utica, N. Y.; George A. Munson, Connellsville, Pa., and Robert S. Wood, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Prizer declined re-election as president and the matter was left in the hands of the executive committee.

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BRICK VERSUS FRAME HOUSES.

My decision to build out of brick came out of a timely talk with a friend. This man had a house in which he had lived about five years when I went to him and told him of my plans for a home.

"Perhaps you'll be able to tell me something that will help," I suggested.

"First of all," he replied, with an emphasis that surprised me, "don't build a frame house."

"But yours in frame. You build—"

My friend smiled. "That's why my opinion of frame houses is worth something. My neighbor's house is brick; that's why my opinion is worth still more. I've seen both sides."

"But I can't afford to use brick," I objected.

"You can't afford not to."

"Well, tell me all about it." And my friend did.

"Six years ago," he said. "I made up my mind to build. Henderson, my next door neighbor here, started his home at about the same time. Our lots were just alike—in fact, their cost had been the same to the cent.

"We worked over the plans, my wife and I, the way they all do, and when we thought we had them right we laid them before a contractor whom we know to be honest and reliable. He offered to put up the house in wood for $7000, brick for $7500.

"After paying $2000 for the lot, we had $4000 left. So we had to borrow $3000 or $3500, according as we chose wood or brick. There was no difficulty about getting this extra $500. Because of the better building the local bank was only too glad to lend the larger amount at 5 per cent.

"But somehow, the brick didn't seem worth it to me. Like thousands of other men who set out to build, I had never taken the pains to learn anything about materials. I had the notion that brick was a luxury—for people who wouldn't miss the money.

"It was different with Henderson. He chose brick. Our means were about the same, and I thought he was very extravagant.

"The first thing to make me feel his advantage occurred during construction. His brick came promptly from a neighboring brick yard. My lumber was tied up on some railroad siding a hundred miles away. If you think that was mere luck you are mistaken. With every day that passes the source of the lumber supply becomes more remote, while it is always growing easier to get brick near at hand.

"The labor for building a house of brick is available everywhere. It is a simple material to handle, and there is no community so small that comptent bricklayers cannot be had. In masonry there is less chance of leaving hidden flaws than there is with carpentry.

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or two I was inclined to congratulate myself that my house lacked the look of newness which seemed to stamp Henderson's. That did not last long. He trained vines over his house and the weather began to give a pleasing tone to the walls.

"You think my house is pretty? So it is. But observe the impression of solidity, of substance, that emanates from the other.

"If I train vines on my walls, it serves to hasten the wood's decay. The weather simply washes off the paint. I've had to give the house one painting since I began living in it, and it will soon need another. Each time it costs about $100. Henderson's brick walls don't have to be painted, and they look better every year than they did the year before.

"Every once in a while I have trouble from frozen plumbing. Henderson never does. In extremely cold weather I must have grate fires and oil stoves to help out the furnaces; he never needs them. In summer his house is 10 degrees cooler than mine. Brick is a poor conductor of heat—but I never thought of that.

"A frame house reaches its 'prime' as soon as the last carpenter and the last painter are out of the way. From then on it is inevitably on the downward path. Every year the expense of keeping it in good order becomes greater. A brick house grows more beautiful and more valuable as time passes, with comparatively little attention. In England there are brick houses that have stood three centuries. You see I know something about the subject now. It's a pity I hadn't learned it in time.

"And I built of wood to avoid borrowing $500—about 7 per cent of the value of the frame building—which I could have had for the asking. It was one of the most expensive things I ever did. It is just what you and thousands of more like you are about to do because you won't take the trouble to make a few easy inquiries and learn something about materials before you choose."

Chastened and wiser, I rose to go.

"But you haven't heard the worst of it," said my friend.

"What is that?"

"My wife stood out for brick and I overruled her. She has never said 'I told you so,' but I can't help feeling she's thought it many a time."—Construction Record.

Percival Robert Moses, E. E., Consulting Engineer, No. 366 Fifth avenue, announces that he has associated with him the following engineers as permanent additions to his staff: Mr. John Fallon, industrial engineer, recently mechanical engineer of the Tennessee Copper Co.; Mr. Arthur V. Farr, M. E., textile engineer, formerly of Szepesi & Farr, 90 West street; Mr. Alfonse Kaufman, E. E., formerly manager and chief engineer Alaska Chemical Co., and associated with the Charles B. Jacobs Industrial Laboratories; Mr. J. N. Walton, recently power engineer and storage battery expert, Brooklyn Edison Co.

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Summary for week ending May 27, 1911.

Number of transfers	725
Amount of transfers	$2,360,093.73
Cash consideration	581,030.09
Ground rent consideration	33,698.60
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	561,643.33
Mortgage consideration	1,779,063.64

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Vol. XXVI. No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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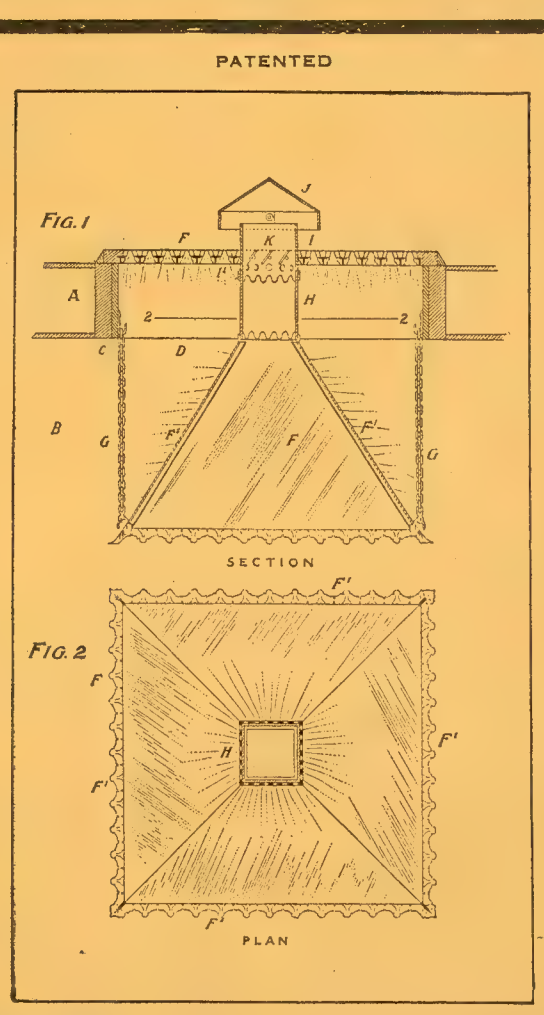
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Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
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Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
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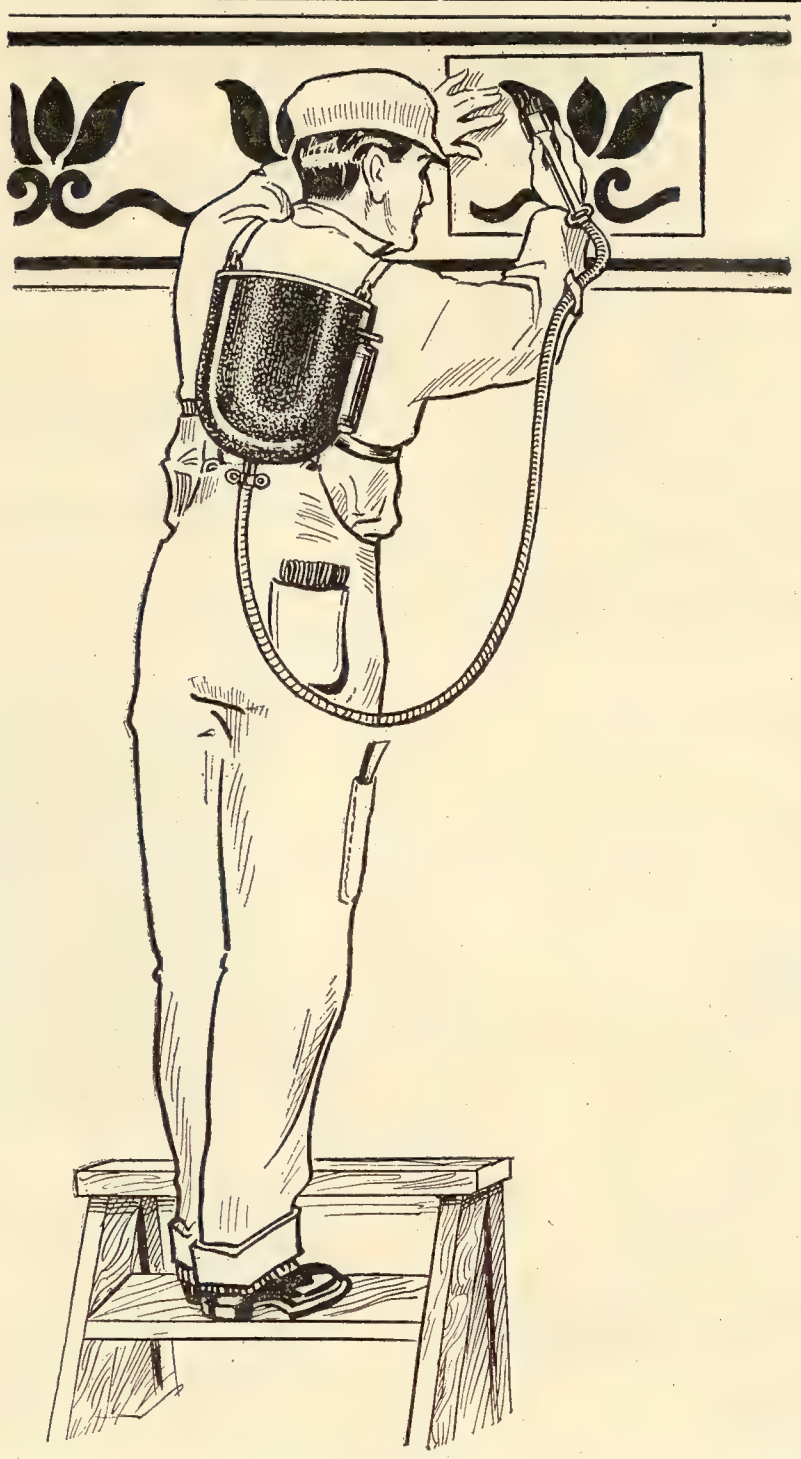
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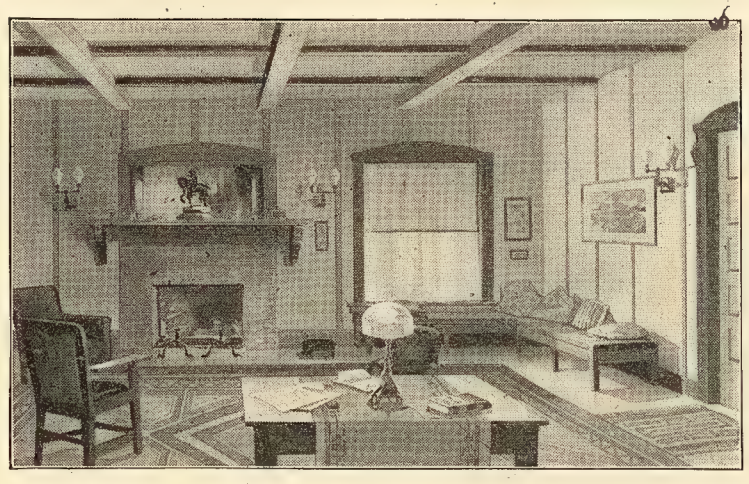
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Vol. XXVI. No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

School, Woodbury, N. J., $75,000. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, School Board of Woodbury. Stone and brick, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due 8 A. M. June 20. Plans can be obtained from architect on and after June 6. Deposit of $20 required. Certified check for $500 to accompany bid.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J., $5000. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners name withheld. Frame, two and one-half stories, 38 by 38 feet. Plans in progress.

Church, Sagada, Philippine Islands. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Bldg. Owners, P. E. Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Stone and frame, one story, 125 x 60 feet. Plans in progress.

Tenant House, Chester, Pa., $6000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Wm. P. Sproul, Chester, Pa. Stone and hollow tile, two stories, 25 x 50 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chester, Pa., $5000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Wm. P. Sproul, Chester, Pa. Stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Residence, Wayne and Hortter street, Germantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Franklin Baker, Jr., 234 W. Hortter street, Germantown. Stone, 2½ stories, 80 x 34 feet, shingle roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Indianapolis, Ind., $65,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, F. H. Wheeler, Indianapolis, Ind. Brick, 2½ stories, tile roof. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, York, Pa. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Miss L. G. Shivers, York, Pa. Brick veneer, 2½ stories, 40 x 30 feet. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: C. A. Boyer, York, Pa.; Geo. W. Gilbert, York, Pa.; Shartzer Bros., York, Pa.; Horace C. Eplay, York, Pa.

College and Hospital Buildings (alt. and add.), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Owner, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, on premises. Architect, Ralph E. White, Penna. Bldg. Stone, brick and steel, five stories, 50 x 150 feet and one story, 60 x 80 feet. Architect taking bids due June 13th. H. E. Baton, 10th and Sansom streets, and John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg., are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Laboratory Building, Washington, D. C. Architects, Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C. Owners, National Bureau of Standards. Stone, brick and concrete, four stories, 63 x 130 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due June 24th. Cramp & Co., Denckla Bldg., are figuring.

Twin Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owner, H. E. Davis, Riverton, N. J. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, 16 x 42 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 15th. The following are figuring: D. J. Lesley & Co., 849 N. 16th street; S. L. Sherman, Palmyra, N. J.; L. Louden, Riverton, N. J.; Shaner & Miller, Riverton, N. J.

Residence, Upsal street West of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 48 x 57 feet. Architects taking bids due June 7th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence, 22d and Locust streets, $20,000. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Q. A. Gillmore, 142 South Front street. Brick and stone, four stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Builder, H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, will soon take sub-bids.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids due June 14th. The following are figuring: Jos. Bird & Co., 213 N. 11th street; George & Borst, 277 S. 11th street; A. Frank Mowrey & Son, Flourtown, Pa.; Joseph Taylor, Langhorne, Pa.; Cyrus Smith, Hulmeville, Pa.

Bungalow, Roslyn, Pa.. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, F. C. Lovejoy, Roslyn, Pa. Plaster, two stories, 38 x 28 feet. Architects taking revised bids due June 8. The following are figuring: Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; M. Houser, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa., and D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

College (alt. and add.), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Medico-Chirurgical College, Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Brick, five stories, slag roof, electric work. Architects taking bids due June 13. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Transfer shed and blacksmith shop and supply building, Grafton, W. Va. Architect, office of the architect of B. & O. R. R., Baltimore. Owners, the Baltimore & O. R. R. Co. Brick and concrete, one story, 80 x 90 feet and 19 x 145 feet; slag roof. Bids due in about one week. Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Noble, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hobanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Mr. Louis Paret, Noble, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof. Architects taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. P. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owners, Stanley Reeves, Haverford, Pa. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids due June 6. J. S. Cornell & Son, J. E. & A. L. Pennock, George Croll are figuring.

Club (alt. and add.), 1424 Walnut street. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Markham Club, 1424 Walnut street. Brick, two stories. Architects taking bids due June 14. The following are figuring: J. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Thomas Seeds, 1204 Race street; Appleton & Burrell, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, W. C. Hollopeter, 1411 Spruce street. Stone, one and one-half stories, 35 x 23 feet. Architect taking bids due June 12. The following are figuring: W. E. Dotts & Co., 146 North Second street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; N. F. Baldwin, 2116 Estaugh street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Pavilion, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill. Frame, one story, slate roof. Architects taking bids due June 7. The following are figuring: Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; John McShain, 637 North

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N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets

Seventeenth street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Fred Evidge, 5225 Germantown avenue.

Apartments (alts.), 1620 North Broad street. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, 418 Walnut street. Owner, I. Mayer, 1641 North Broad street. Brick, two stories, 24 x 88 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Y. M. C. A. Building (add.), 1425-27 Arch street. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Y. M. C. A., 1432 Arch street. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories; 36 x 104 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric work. Architect taking bids due June 10. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South South Juniper street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom street.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Robert L. Montgomery, 133 South Fourth street.. Brick, two and one-half stories, 170 x 81 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 7. The following are figuring: George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Residence (alt. and add), 211 North Fifty-second street. Architect, J. M. Blew, 5863 Walton avenue. Owner, Dr. Walter C. Cheesman, on premises. Brick, one story, slag roof. Owner taking bids. William R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom street, is figuring.

Moving picture theatre, 2709-15 Columbia avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, George A. Werner, 2625 York street. Brick, concrete floors, one story, 58 x 100 feet. Owner is taking bids.

Club house, 2535 Frankford avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Magnolia Beneficial Association, on premises. Brick, three stories, 26 x 80 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Edward Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Residence (alts.), Fort Washington, Pa. Architects, DeArmond & Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, William McAdoo, Fort Washington, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Architects ready for sub-bids.

School building, Birdsboro, Pa. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Birdsboro, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 93 x 63 feet. Owners taking bids due June 10. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Apartments (alts.), Wilcox & Brandywine streets. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Mrs. C. S. Wood. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: L. V. Snyder, 205 Ionic street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; J. V. McCloskey, 210 New street; John Borden & Bro., 637 North Nineteenth street; W. T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street.

Church (alt.) and Sunday school, Tulip and Dauphin streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Summerfield M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Broadhead, on premises. Brick and stone, two stories, 62 x 83 feet, slag and slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: F. S. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Robert Beatty & Bro., 2321 East Fletcher street; N. F. Baldwin, 2116 Estaugh street.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), Third and Wood streets. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, H. T. Potts & Co., 316 North Third street. Brick, four stories. Architects have received bids.

Residence and Garage, Queen Lane Manor, $10,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, John V. Redmond, 3109 West Penn street, Germantown. Stone, three stories, slate roof, hot-water heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia, $20,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Residence and Stable, Devon, Pa., $15,000. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Chas. E. Aull, Devon, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Pittsburg, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Chas. Burton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Charlotte E. Phipps, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Spruce and Lawrence streets. Architects, Anderson and Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Flat Houses (22), Fifty-fifth and Allison streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, West Philadelphia Construction Company, 21 North Fifty-second street. Brick, two stories, 20 by 75 feet each. Plans in progress.

Residences (alts.), Wayne, Pa. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Mrs. E. B. Brisley, Wayne, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Owner taking bids. F. L. Hoover & Sons. Builders' Exchange are figuring.

Apartments (alts.), 1707 Master street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Jacob Beiswanger, Thirtieth and Race streets. Brick, four stories. Owner taking bids. F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building, is figuring.

Office Building, St. Clair, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, three stories, 41 by 66 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due June 9. Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Convent, northeast corner Twelfth and Jackson streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Epiphany Roman Catholic Church, Rev. James Nash, 1121 Jackson street. Brick and stone, three stories, 44 by 88 feet. Architects taking bids due June 10. The following are figuring: William McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; John McShain, 637 North Sev-

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enteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; F. J. Colgan, 2205 North Broad street; H. A. McCleman, 2607 South Broad street.

Laboratory Building, Glenolden, Pa. Architects, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, H. K. Mulford Company, 428 South Thirteenth street. Hollow tile, two stories, 30 by 90 feet and 30 by 37 feet. Architects taking bids due June 7. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds Company, 1207 Race street; H. C. Rea Company, 711 North Fifteenth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

School, Birdsboro, Pa. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Birdsboro, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 93 by 65 feet, slag roof. Plenum system of heating. Owners taking bids due June 10. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; L. H. Focht, Reading, Pa.; Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.; J. W. Slipps, Birdsboro, Pa.; C. H. Schlegel, Reading, Pa.; L. L. Kreider & Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Club House (alt. and add.), Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania Barge Club, on premises. Stone and frame, two stories. Plans in progress.

Store Building, Chelten avenue, west of Germantown avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, slag roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Frankford, Phila. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 27 by 30 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids due June 5. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

High Schools (2), Forty-seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and concrete, three stories, 180 by 194 feet each, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due June 8, 2.30 P. M. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street.

Alumnae Building, Broad and Columbia avenue. Architects, Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington avenue, New York City. Owners, Reformed Congregation, Keneseth of Israel. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residences (22), 49th street and Osage avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, J. M. Hendricks, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, two stories. Owners taking sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $15,000. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Store Building, 5939 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Weinstein, 5947 Market street. Brick, three stories, 16 by 90 feet. Contract awarded to M. Ignatin, 476 North Fourth street.

Church (alts.), High and Morton streets. Architects, Granger, Hewitt & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owners, St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. A. H. Hord, 244 High street. Stone, one story. Contract awarded to Thomas Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street.

Residence (alts.), Forty-first and Pine streets, Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owners, Adolphe Borie, 620 South Washington square. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Gardener's Cottage, Oreland, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Alfred C. Harrison, 400 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35 by 33 feet. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Store Building (alts.), 1204-06-08 Market street. Architects, Souer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Dalsimer & Sons, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

School Building, Newport, Pa., $29,000. Architects, Hauer & Mowere. Owners, School Board of Newport, Pa. Brick and concrete, Brownstone, two stories, 75 by 121 feet. Contract awarded to L. L. Kreider & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Stable, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, W. B. Hart, Radnor, Pa. Stone, one story, 28 by 45 feet. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Factory (add.), 502-08 North Nineteenth street. Architect. Private plans. Owners, Laird, Shober & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 60 by 82 feet. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Theatre, 42-48 West Chelten avenue, $75,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Fred Zimmerman. Brick and steel (concrete floors), one story, 90 by 180 feet. Contract awarded to Penn Building Company, 5202 Market street.

Bank Building, Pleasantville, N. J., $30,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Pleasantville Trust Company. Brick, stone and terra cotta, 2 stories, 30 x 60 feet. Contract awarded to James Yates, Pleasantville, N. J.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Mrs. Wharton Sinkler, care Architects. Brick and terra cotta tile, 2½ stories, 56 x 33 feet, two wings, 55 x 21 feet and 44 x 20 feet. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Passenger Station, Newark, N. J. Architect, Wm. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Penna. Railroad Co. Brick, one story, 31 x 96 feet. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bldg.

Passenger Station, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, Wm. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Penna. Railroad Co. Brick and stone, one story. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Cardington, Pa., $7000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, 16th and Walnut streets. Owner, Josiah White, Cardington, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Philadelphia Coppersmith Co. (O), 114 Florist street; John George & Sons (C), 4324 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $5000. One-story shop, 61 x 122 feet, 222-226 North Front street.

Joseph A. Duva (O), 3224 Harvey street; W. Duva & Sons (C), 3224 Harvey street. Cost, $5000. (2) three-story dwellings, 15 x 45 feet, Jamestown street, east of Cresson street.

C. H. White & Sons Co. (O), Nineteenth and Indiana avenue; F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $2000. Office, 21 x 27 feet, one story.

Frank Schilling (O), Rising Sun and Boulard street. Cost, $8500. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, Palmetter and Levick streets.

North Bros. Mfg. Co., American and Lehigh avenue; William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $50,000. 5 stories, mfg. plant, 100 x 69 feet, Concrete, Phillips and Lehigh avenue.


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Dr. P. Fraley Wills (O), 756 North Fortieth street; T. E. Hurley (C), 3312 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $1210. Garage, 16 x 25 feet; two stories, Fortieth and Brown streets.

Mrs. E. Manley (O), Atlantic City, N. J.; A. B. Gill (C), 1709 Lawson street. Cost, $10,000. 1 dwelling, 59 x 35 feet, stone, Oak Lane Park.

Miss Reigel (O), 5513 North Second street. Cost, $8000. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 39 feet, Gale street, east of Mascher street.

Sarah McNeill (O), Broad and Medro streets; F. L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Medro streets. Cost, $7750. (3) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 44 feet, Mervine and Medro streets.

United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch streets; J. G. Doak & Co. (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $8000. Stable, two story, brick, 32 x 45 feet, Ninth and Sedgley avenue.

Acme Tea Co. (O), Twenty-first and Willow streets; Turner Forman & Co. (C), 1314 Arch street. Cost, $115,000. Two-story bakery, 110 x 225 feet, brick and concrete, Twenty-fifth and Hagert streets.

Mahan & Obenland (O), Fifteenth and Courtland streets. Cost, $16,800. (6) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, Eleventh and Rockland streets.

Charles A. Mahon (O), 4505 North Carlisle street. Cost, $22,400. (8) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 52 feet, Sixteenth and Rockland streets.

Miss J. McKinley (O), Fifty-fifth and Vine streets; William Oldfield (C), 5502 Haverford avenue. Cost, $2700. (1) two-story store and dwelling, 31 x 20 feet, Fifty-fifth and Vine streets.

E. E. Marks (O), Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $13,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 50 x 62 feet, Vine and Clarion streets.

Martin Maloney (O), 4076 Powelton avenue. Cost, $66,200. (25) two-story brick dwellings, 20 x 24 feet, Fifty-ninth and Addison streets.

S. S. Zane (O), 2247 North Somerset street. Cost, $53,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 47 feet, 23 x 24 feet.

North Penn Baptist Church (O), Twenty-seventh and Hagert streets; Burd P. Evans (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, $8945. Church, 50 x 85 feet; one-story store, Twenty-seventh and Hagert streets.

Alterations and Additions

Chas. A. Calwell (O), Holmesburg, Pa.; J. H. Weiss (C), Bustleton, Pa. Cost, $600. Dwelling, Ashton road and Railroad.

Alice Burke (O), 251 South Sixteenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $10,000. Alterations to buildings, 1527 Spruce street, and alterations to dwelling, 251 South Sixteenth street.

City of Philadelphia (O), Sax and Abbott (C), 1328 Chestnut street. Cost $5740. Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Vintage avenue.

E. J. Ancott (O), 4945 Wakefield avenue; William Ancott (C), 639 West Johnson street. Cost, $1275. Mfg. bldg., 4945 Wakefield avenue.

Charles A. Schlotterer (O), 4663 Umbria street; William H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, $2000. Bottling establishment, Hermitage and Umbria streets.

James J. Brenner (O), 4363 Main street; William H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, $3000. Saloon, 4363 Main street.

George Masserman (O), 3544 Marvine street; H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, York road and Audrie street.

T. H. Bernheimer (O), 1001 Chestnut street; Davidson & Silberman (C). Cost, $800. Club house, Spencer and Turnkel Pike.

M. McFadden (O), 1500 East Walnut lane; C. Latheran (C), 1855 East Chelten avenue. Cost, $3000. Store, 6045 Belfield avenue.

A. L. Cluck (O), 1339 Rockland avenue; J. Hochfel (C), 2016 North Fifth street. Cost, $600. Baking house, 1339 Rockland avenue.

Rudolph Echenberger (O), 2114 North Second street; Joseph Gartner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $150. Dwelling.

John D. Cliggert (O), 3333 Kensington avenue; E. G. Erwin (C). Cost, $1600. Saloon, 2114 North Second street.

Charles Rosenberg (O), 1128 South Second street; Joseph Gartner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $850. Stable, 125 Washington avenue.

F. Hammerele (O), 306 West Susquehanna avenue; Joseph Gartner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $775. Dwelling, 2159 North Third street.

Charles A. Mory (O), 424 North Fortieth street; G. E. Bull Co., Camden, N. J. Cost, $675. Dwelling, 424 North Fortieth street.

N. G. Stewart (O), 4206 Walnut street; Francis Bros. & Jellett, Inc. (C), 315 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $825. Residence.

Andrew Mowbray (O), 4934 Cedar avenue. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 1531 South Broad street.

Silberman & Egnal (O), 944 Passyunk avenue. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, 221-31 Mountain street.

Branale & Smith Co. (O), Ninth and Dauphin streets; H. R. Henricks, Inc. (C), Drexel Building. Cost, $3250. Boiler house, Ninth and Dauphin streets.

L. K. Stefer (O), 4252 North Broad street. Cost, $650. Store, 3618 Germantown avenue.

Mrs. I. Parol (O), 6123 Sansom street; George Maas (C), 6111 Walnut street. Cost, $750. Laundry.

J. F. Infeld (O), 117 North Sixth street; William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $1200. Store, 115 North Sixth street.

Thomas Wood & Co. (O), 521 North Twenty-second street; R. J. Whiteside & Sons (C), 2115 Wallace street. Cost, $4000. Mfg., Twenty-second and Wood streets.

Mendenhall & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa.; M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, $12,000. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 631-41 Drexel road.

Herman Harvey (O), 1570 North Fifty-second street; Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $1200. Store, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

Paint and varnish men ought to find the "Guide" an excellent medium.

Architectural Notes

While the architect of a concrete house is deprived of many devices of ornamentation by the limitations of his material, nevertheless some avenues of decoration are wide open to him. Countersunk panels he can use to advantage, while moulded panels, either plain or judiciously colored, make an agreeable and striking relief to the monotony of the wall. Colored tiles and mosaics, too, may be used in the bed of the wall. The prevailing neutral gray of concrete walls forms an excellent foil for colors, and it is to be hoped that our present foolish timidity about their use may soon be a thing of the past. Even where neither color nor moulded panels are used, plain countersunk panels, finished with a face different from the rest of the wall, afford a welcome diversity. Good results from the use of pillars, also, are always possible.—Harold Donoldson Eberlein, in House and Garden.

* * *

The failure of concrete construction in domestic architecture to win more general favor has so far been largely attributable to this shortcoming. "Plain Janeness" has blocked the way. If mouldings, lintels and belt courses are resorted to, the cost for special moulds at once soars, sometimes to an altogether prohibitive figure. In domestic concrete work the American public demands something that shall be practicable and reasonable in cost and at the same time meet esthetic requirements. This subject is much in the minds of architects. They are eager for a satisfactory solution and will hail with delight a workable combination of utility and artistic worth. Then, truly, concrete construction will increase by leaps and bounds. Some architects have reached happy solutions of the problems presented them, but they are the exceptions. We are indeed in the infancy of concrete architecture, and in stucco work we have scarcely dipped into the rich possibilities disclosed by the examples of the Old World. A great field of opportunities lies open before our architects, and we may trust their ingenuity to make the best and fullest use of them.—House and Garden.

* * *

The lack of uniformity existing in the laws enacted to regulate and govern the construction of buildings throughout the country has probably occasioned as much confusion and trouble as the fact that the greater majority of them have not been dictated by profound knowledge or even, in all cases, an earnest desire to render the greatest possible measure of protection and benefit to the greatest possible number of citizens. Of course, there is no reason that can justify the use of certain materials under certain conditions in one city and their rejection under similar conditions in another. Obviously, one authority or the other is in error, with the result that architects and others connected with building enterprises are reaching a point where they feel little respect for the building laws of any city.—American Architect.

* * *

If it were possible, and there appears to be no insuperable obstacle to such a plan, to draft comprehensive rules governing the use of structural materials in buildings and then enact those rules into laws applicable throughout an entire State, it would seem that some progress had been made. It is readily apparent that certain restrictions as to character of buildings permissible in certain localities would be necessary, but a considerable degree of uniformity might be secured if such features as allowable stresses in various materials, ingredients of mortars and concretes, the bearing power of different classes of materials encountered in foundations, requirements of sanitation and many similar matters were determined. It might also be feasible to define the various styles of construction and classify the buildings belonging to the various types prescribing the construction of each. To each individual community might safely be left the determining of limits within which only buildings of the fireproof or other class could be erected. Also other matters, such as heights, court areas, etc., which would depend largely on local conditions and might vary greatly with them, could not well be included in a general code, but such features are not the cause of present unsatisfactory conditions.—American Architect.

* * *

In considering brick, writes Charles E. White, Jr. in the "House Beautiful," remember first, that there is no such thing as style in architecture. That is to say, style, in the sense that this type or that type is "in style" or "out of style," should not play too prominent a part in the design. A beautiful house is always in style, and on the other hand, no matter how many houses of a certain "style" may be built, if they are ugly they will remain ugly; no fad or fashion can change the result. This is the true gospel of house design, "What is Good is Always Good." Fashions, conventions, methods, may grow old and out of date, but a really beautiful design lives on forever. Old New England houses and those in the South are striking examples of this fact. We have newer fashions in house design today, but none more vigorous, more beautiful or more true than those quaint, simple old dwellings of bygone days. Beautiful in the beginning, they will be beautiful to the end.

* * *

For the first time in the history of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts the Prix La Barre has been won this year by a foreigner. Mr. Ely J. Kahn, an American pupil of Mr. Redon, is the winner. His plan (the La Barre prize is given essentially for planning) is not only an example of amazingly brilliant study, executed in the brief space of three days, but it is one of the most excellent plans the competition has brought forth during its existence. The problem was an Immigrant Station, somewhat on the lines of the one at New York built ten or twelve years ago by Messrs. Boring & Tilton. It required a group of administration buildings of a large public type.

It was a problem such as an American, especially a New Yorker, might be expected to grasp thoroughly, but it is none the less satisfactory that an American rose, properly, to the occasion and won a much coveted honor.—American Architect.

The Word "Lumber."

Every word in our language has a history, and "lumber" is like the rest, though probably not one person in a thousand who uses it knows or even thinks of its origin. It is derived from "Lombard," or longbeard. The Lombards were one of the barbarian tribes of Northern Germany who swept down upon and overwhelmed the effete Roman Empire. Later they became the money-lenders and pawnbrokers of the Middle Ages, and the "lombard" or lumber room was the room wherein the pawnbroker stored his pledges, which frequently consisted of old furniture, boxes, etc. To such material the word came to be applied, and it is still used in England to designate household trash. In America it was early applied to boards, staves, hoops, etc., the product of milling good timber.—Dealer's Building Material Record.

Hollow Metal Trim.

The inception of the hollow metal trim business is sometimes said to date from 1903, when an architect in conversation with a manufacturer of metallic office furniture mentioned the possibilities of building trim made of No. 18 or No. 20 gauge steel, heavy enough to be self-supporting without wood filler and the material to have a Japan coating. The development of the hollow metal trim has, of course, been marked by the perfection of special machinery, so that casings, jambs, moldings, and the like are made from long lengths of flat steel drawn into the desired shapes usually by power drawing presses. Asbestos is sometimes used as a filler, particularly in the case of hollow doors, to serve as a fireproof non-conductor of heat. Cork is inserted in parts of the doors to deaden the metallic ring which might otherwise be present. One of the remarkable accomplishments in this material is the close imitation which has been obtained to different woods, such as mahogany, birch, etc.—Building Age.

He failed because his business grew faster than his capacity to direct it.

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Greys, Reds, Ironspots, Mission Velvets, Red Velours, Hollow Brick and Tile : : :

INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT OF FACE BRICKS BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

Serves You Right.

All this talk about it not being right to blow one's own horn is rot. If you don't, no one will blow it for you, and in some States you will be pinched by the first cop who sees you pass a crossroads without blowing it, and it will cost you a five spot at that. So it's well to advertise.—From the Houghton Line.

A Warning

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"My trade of late is getting bad,
I'll try another ten-inch ad?"
If such there be go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell;
No angel watch the golden stair,
To welcome home a millionaire.
The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad displayed,
Cares more for rest than worldly gain,
And patronage but gives him pain.
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profound;
Here let him live in calm repose
Unsought except by men he owes.
And when he dies go plant him deep
That naught may break his dreamless sleep;
Wherein no clamor may dispel
The quiet that he loved so well;
And that the world may know its loss,
Place on his grave a wreath of moss;
And on a stone above, "Here lies
A chump who wouldn't advertise."

—Exchange.

Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness. It compels people to think of you.

When a house is represented regularly in the home trade paper, it's a safe bet that the concern is "alive." When it doesn't—well, we shan't speak evil of the dead.

THE SMALL SUBURBAN HOUSE

Increasing Demand for better Artistic Treatment of the Country Home of Moderate Cost.

[This article, reprinted from the May 15th number of "Country Life in America," was written just a brief period before his untimely end by the late John M. Carrere, one of the most brilliant and scholarly of American architects. Mr. Carrere's position as an exemplar of the higher canons of taste in house planning and the fact that this, his last message, comes, in a sense, as a voice from the grave, lends the article an unique and pathetic note of human interest.]

From the very earliest settlement of this country, the country house has always been the most interesting architectural feature, the one that has had the most character and individuality, and which seems to have shown the most taste and judgment in its design and in its setting, so that even today the early Colonial houses appeal to us for their charm and simple beauty and for their lovely grounds, flower gardens, and well-chosen sites. The best domestic work, even today, is being developed in this direction, and I doubt whether more interesting domestic work is being done at present in any other country.

One would naturally suppose that the excellent results which are being accomplished in this direction would influence the smaller suburban house, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, in view of the comparatively large number of houses of this character that have been built and that will be required in the future. It cannot be said, however, that anything characteristic or that any marked evidence of good taste and good judgment have so far been apparent in much of this work, if one considers the smaller type of houses; and while charming groupings and most attractive designs have been developed in such places as Lawrence Park, in Bronxville, N. Y., and Roland Park, near Baltimore, and in the more restricted suburbs of many of our large cities, such as Hartford for instance, the smaller type of house with which we are particularly concerned has shown comparatively little evidence of taste or judgment.

The houses that were built a few years ago were uninteresting, but at least they were sensible, simple, and consistently modest. The more recent houses have been pretentious and over-burdened with ideas, so that one might easily find concentrated in one house suggestions which might have been used separately in a whole block of houses; not that the houses would then have been necessarily beautiful, but each one would have been that much less objectionable.

The evil lies, first, in the fact that the land is hopelessly subdivided into uniform and monotoous units admitting of little or no variety, except by an expenditure of money which the investment does not justify; hence the attempt to obtain variety by stunts and detail, much of which is tawdry.

Secondly, the designing of these houses, which has been mostly in the hands of speculators and promoters, has not usually been entrusted to architects of skill, and has not been developed with the idea of elevating and developing public taste, but rather of catering to passing fancies. The whole development has been too strictly commercial in the narrow sense of the word, and I believe that when the development is started on orderly lines the houses that are now being built will lose much of their value.

Assuming four lots, each fifty feet wide, if, instead of building, as usual, four houses with a narrow frontage and extending back into the lot—all in a row, with a small garden in front, a contracted space separating them, and ugly yards in the back—it were planned to place the two end houses with narrow fronts and extending back, and the two middle houses set back and designed with broad fronts, thus forming a court, a composition would immediately be possible, and a better distribution of light, air and grounds—whether for ornamental or merely back-yard purposes—would immediately result without any interference of property lines or of light easements.

This simple suggestion illustrates what could be done even with the present unfavorable conditions. The first and most important step in the direction of suburban development is to persuade communities and promoters who are improving undeveloped territory to abandon the gridiron plan and the uniform size of lot with the narrow front and great depth; and, while maintaining their avenues and main streets at right angles or as circumstances may demand, to attempt to lay out their secondary streets in some less formal manner, obtaining irregular lots and compelling a more thoughtful and artistic development. I believe that it would soon be found that these lots would be just as salable, though it would require some imagination and some skill in laying out the grounds beyond that which can be supplied by the ordinary surveyor or a real estate agent.

Lumber is becoming more expensive and will be used to a less degree, while cement,



THE HALL, "LONG MEADOW HOUSE," BRYN MAWR, PENNA.

Horace Wells Sellers, Architect.



THE HALL, RESIDENCE OF P. M. SHARPLES, ESQ., WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

Charles Barton Keen, Architect

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because of its cheapness and the development of concrete as a building material at reasonable prices, is being used more and more as a substitute, and plastic materials are being employed for surface treatment. This will greatly help the development of the suburban cottage, as it will simplify the design and will eliminate the vexed question of house painting, so easily adapted to individual preferences, with its usually dreadful results as to color at the expense of general harmony. It will give the entire setting a permanent look and will introduce more direct and sensible methods of design.

When it becomes clear that a house with pleasing proportions and sensible detail can be made a mere background for beautiful planting and a charming garden, we may expect very interesting and beautiful results. At present even the best designed small houses look like plates in a book, because so little beyond lawns and a few flower beds are added to the setting. Most of them are dreary in the extreme, even when attractive in themselves, because of the total lack of taste and judgment in the development of the grounds; and in consequence there is a total lack of individuality, which is emphasized very frequently by the absence of dividing lines.

The individual cases which show judgment and taste are fast multiplying and indicate clearly that the public at large is thinking about this matter, and in this country when a movement of this sort once gets hold of the public mind it develops very quickly. The misfortune is that the suburban development should have started in advance of the development of public taste, but I am exceedingly optimistic about it and I believe that before long good taste and good judgment will force themselves upon even the most mercenary of promoters.

When we realize that we can today buy at reasonable prices inexpensive carpets, wall papers, furniture, books, fabrics, lighting fixtures, porcelain, glass, or other articles of household utility, and when we compare them with the character of goods that were being sold ten or fifteen or twenty years ago, the indication of the development of public taste must appear evident, as I believe that the demand has created the supply, for the manufacturer is always inquiring into the views of his customer and responding to them, and would be perfectly willing to sell the ugliest things in the world without any artistic conscience.

The same, I believe, is true of the suburban house. The demand is growing for beautiful houses with attractive surroundings, and the supply will follow. It therefore behooves us to raise our voices against these ready-made patterns and rule-of-thumb street arrangements, and these suburban "sections" that spring into being in a single night—mere groups of architectural specimens, some good and some bad, and none having any artistic relation with any other or with the whole. When we have made our protest loud enough, these offences against good taste will undoubtedly cease.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

"Bird Neponset Products" is the title of a booklet explaining the different grades, their use and application, of roofing and insulating products. The information is of value and is well illustrated. F. W. Bird & Sons, East Walpole, Mass.

* * *

"Landscape Development" is the title of a booklet explaining the use of trees, shrubs, bedding plants and flowers and contains valuable suggestions as to the laying out and proper arrangement of grounds and planting. Outline plans of grounds are shown and suggestions offered of value to this season's home-builder in getting the grounds in shape. Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., has just published a very neat folder entitled, "Maintenance Painting for Electric Railways." It gives excellent photographs of street railway viaducts, power plant stacks, and car trucks painted with Dixon's silica-graphite paint.

The folder explains in a very interesting way the special adaptability of this paint for street railway uses, and the paint department will be glad to send copies to any one interested in economic railway maintenance.

* * *

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., has issued a clever primer for the man who is about to build a new house or make an old house comfortable, entitled "What Heat for Your House?" A portion of the book is devoted to the various methods of house heating in general, while the major part consists of a description of steam and hot water heating, especially with reference to Pierce boilers.

* * *

"The Nail that Clinches Itself" is the title of a folder illustrating and describing the "Farrand" Self-Clinching Nail issued by the Self-Clinching Nail Co., Philadelphia.

* * *

Three very interesting samples of sheathing and deadening quilt are at hand, consisting of eel-grass between two layers of "Kraft" paper for the single and double ply. The latter is also made with a covering of asbestos paper. The quilt is used for lining houses, stables, etc., making them warm in winter and cool in summer. For deadening sound in floors and partitions in schools, apartments, hospitals, etc. For insulating cold storage and ice houses, refrigerators, etc. An explanatory booklet accompanies the samples in a neat case. Samuel Cabot (Inc.), Manufacturing Chemists, 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

McCrum-Howell Co., New York, has lately issued an attractive 16-page booklet on "Richmond" Vacuum Cleaning entitled "The Home Immaculate."

Coming Events.

American Society of Civil Engineers, annual convention, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 13-16. Charles Warren Hunt, secretary, 220 West 57th st., New York.

American Water Works Association, Thirty-first Annual Convention, Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., June 6-10. John M. Diven, secretary, 14 George st., Charleston, S. C.

An international Municipal Congress and Exposition will be held in Chicago, September 18 to 30, in the Coliseum. The exhibits will consist of various kinds of paving for streets and roads, and equipments for the care of good roads.

Philadelphia's First Annual Building, Building Material and Building Equipment Show will be held in Philadelphia during the first week in October at Horticultural Hall. The exhibits will cover practically everything of interest in the field of building and building accessories.

When you write, just say: "I saw it in The Builder's Guide, Philadelphia."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The Drescher Lumber Company, of Seattle, Wash., has just issued an attractive pamphlet calling attention to the "George W." inspected brands of Washington Red Cedar Shingles, manufactured by this company. Particular attention is called in this booklet to what is termed the "Essential Features of the 'George W.' Brand." These consist in general of full length (16-inch or 18-inch), no knots, uniformly parallel, smoothly manufactured, carefully dried and branded. Twenty-four inch shingles are also furnished when desired.

** The twentieth annual report of the directors of the Philadelphia Bourse, submitted to the shareholders at the meeting held May 9, 1911, shows that there has been an increase in the rentals of offices between January 1 and December 31, 1910, of $5430, and in the rentals of exhibition spaces of $1718, making a total increase in the rental rolls of $7148 as of December 31, 1910.

With respect to the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, the policy of the board, as determined upon in the year 1909 and as set forth in the last annual report, has not been changed and such sums as have not been required to meet fixed charges and operating expenses have been carried to the reserve account as established in 1909.

** The Reinforced Tile Roof Company, which has been located at Youngstown, O., for many years, has removed its plant to Hubbard, where the manufacturing of tile will be started within a few weeks. The plant this company operates at Wilmington, Del., is supplying the Eastern markets, the demand in which is growing.

** The Cleveland Column Company has been formed at Cleveland, O., and a new mill will be immediately fitted out for the manufacturing of all kinds of columns. A. F. Wagner, formerly connected with the Eby Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, Mich., is at the head of the new company.

** The H. I. Jeffreys Fireproofing Company has started operations in the former plant of the Crystal Glass Co., at Bridgeport, Ohio, which is across the Ohio River from Wheeling, W. Va. The company is the sole owner of the H. I. Jeffreys galvanized steel stud patents, and by the use of this material, it is claimed the cost of construction is greatly reduced. It is also claimed that by the use of this plan, partitions and walls can be produced that will take up less space and cost less money than by the use of any other fireproof construction.

** With the increase in the capital stock of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, the headquarters of the company will be maintained in Sandusky. All factories will hereafter be under one supervision, including the plants at Bay Ridge, O.; Syracuse, Ind., and Dixon, Ill.

** Sanitary glass tiling is now being made in the old plant of the Empress Glass Company at Grafton, W. Va., by Henry Nichols, formerly of Wellsburg, W. Va. Special shapes are being made for corners, an idea which it is said has just been advanced for use in hospitals and public comfort stations.

** A branch office has just recently been opened in the Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburg, by the Ludowici-Celadon Company, of Chicago, where the complete lines of floor tile and roofing terra cotta are being displayed in a very creditable manner. It was the product of this concern which was used on the floors of the new Jenkins Arcade.

** The Corrugated Bar Company has purchased the General Reinforcement Company, of Youngstown, O., and will operate their plant as the Youngstown plant of the Corrugated Bar Company.

** Sprague Electric Co. announces the removal of its Boston office from the Weld Building to 201 Devonshire street, Boston, where larger offices have been obtained in order to handle expeditiously the increased demand for the Sprague Electric apparatus and Sprague conduit products in the New England territory.

** Nashua Machine Co., Nashua, N. H., has issued the following announcement to the trade:

Announcement.

We have arranged with the American Radiator Co. to take over their Bundy Trap business, effective May 1, 1911.

The Bundy Trap has always been manufactured by us and marketed through selling arrangements, formerly with the A. A. Griffing Iron Co., and later through the American Radiator Co.

After May 1 these goods will be sold through our own selling department, which will be located at Boston, Mass., 127 Federal street.

Mr. John Sabin, who was the first man to introduce a tilting trap on the market over twenty years ago, and who has been closely associated ever since with the Bundy Trap, will have charge of this department as sales manager.

Very truly yours,
NASHUA MACHINE CO.,
F. O. Ray, Treas. and Mgr.

** In order to provide increased facilities for the transaction of its business in that territory, the McCormick Waterproof Portland Cement Company, of St. Louis, has opened an office in the Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. H. K. Bennewitz is in charge.

** An exhibit which attracted unusual attention at the Real Estate & Ideal Homes Show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, was that of the McCrum-Howell Co., of New York and Chicago, of "Richmond" Vacuum Cleaning appliances.

** To meet the demands of a growing business, Fiske & Co., Inc., advise us that they have been obliged to remove their offices from the Fuller Building to the Arena Building, Thirty-second street, one door east of Broadway.

** In connection with the new offices, an exhibit of artistic brick work is being arranged, which it is promised will be of unusual interest to the architect and well worth visiting.

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BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

W. S. HARVEY, 2nd . . . . . President
SAMUEL R. McDOWELL . . . . . Vice-President
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Offical Organ by Appointment, of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

To Contracting and Material Men Visiting Philadelphia

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If you are interested in structural, material, engineering or equipment activities anywhere east of the Mississippi, you will find the Record and Guide a medium worth your attention. The Record and Guide reaches every branch of structural industry.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

JOHN IRVING DILLON . . . . . Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 7, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Wm. S. Harvey 2nd, and Louis S. DeLone, trading heretofore as the Building News Publishing Company has been dissolved and, a corporation has been formed under the same name and has taken over the business of the said co-partners.

Praise From Sir Hubert.

In the course of a very entertaining and instructive article in the June number of "House and Garden," Aymar Embury II, discussing "Building the Summer Home," observes concerning a house at Cynwyd, designed by Baker & Dallett, of this city, for Mr. J. A. Lafore: "The combination of stone and half timber of this house is particularly well done. Around Philadelphia they certainly know how to do stone work better than we do in New York."

Here is an ungrudging little tribute to the excellence of Philadelphia architecture that the Guide is unwilling to permit to pass unnoticed. When self-satisfied, smug, complacent, boastful little old New York town deigns to put over a compliment of this kind there is one thing that may be set down as an absolute certainty: i. e., that the compliment is fully merited. New York is not given to the habit of seeing any fanciful good outside of the isle of Manhattan. It is therefore quite safe to assume always—that when New York sees something impelling an outburst of the kind the something seen is not only there, but looms large and imposing.

A Little Incident and Its Moral.

To attempt seriously to discuss at this late day the question of the value of advertising as an agency for the disposal of goods would savor of absurdity. It would be like entering into a discussion of the question of the morality of the commandments. And yet in spite of all that has been said and written upon the subject of the value of advertising, there are in existence today hundreds of presumably "live" concerns in various lines of business who not only do not advertise, but whose principals actually regard advertising expenditures as something wasteful and foolish.

An incident that happened in the office of the Guide only the other day serves aptly to illustrate this fact. An up-State buyer wrote asking the Guide to put him into communication with a house handling a certain line of goods—a line which it so happened was not represented among the Guide's regular advertisers.

Knowing that an honorable concern handing this line was within a stone-throw of the Guide's office we went to the trouble, purely as a matter of trade courtesy, to turn the inquiry over to this house. As a result the house in question closed the sale of a very nice order and gained a brand-new customer in a promising field. Naturally our representative suggested to the head of the concern the wisdom of carrying an "ad." in the Guide for the benefit of other possible buyers among the Guide's large and growing family of readers.

"No," said the head of the concern, "that wouldn't pay. We don't believe in advertising. Our business is all done direct between our salesmen and the trade."

"But," interposed the Guide man, "here is a case in which you have sold a good-sized order through the Guide. Your salesmen do not figure in this transaction in any way. Isn't it a fair presumption that there are other buyers in the trade who, having never come into contact with your salesmen, know nothing whatever of your house or your goods? And wouldn't it be good business to keep your name and your product before these people with a view to other inquiries of this kind?"

"No," said the head of the concern. "We've threshed that all out long ago. It doesn't pay."

Now for the "moral" of this little narrative.

Twenty years ago this same concern absolutely dominated its field. It was without a rival. Today it has dropped to such a low estate that it occupies a small building on a side street and is elbowed and jostled at every turn by more progressive and wide-awake competitors. The head of the concern knows this to be the case, for he mentioned it plaintively in the course of his talk. He added that he was completely unable to understand why the trade had shifted to newer concerns.

Our representative didn't like to tell him the reason—just then.

He said it would have sounded too much like "rubbing it in."

But the Guide will tell him the reason and tell it to him plainly right here.

The trade has shifted to newer concerns because his concern "doesn't believe in advertising." That's the reason!

And that is also the reason why a whole lot of other excellently conducted enterprises in the local building field and allied channels are running along on a one-horse basis.

The trade never hears of them. Like a terrier chasing its tail concerns of this type go whirling around in a narrow circumscribed little orbit of ther own until crowded closer and closer by more enterprising rivals the Sheriff finally steps in, and—rings down the curtain.

In the business world of today no house can exist and continue to prosper the head of which is obtuse or dunderheaded enough to admit that his concern is one which "doesn't believe in advertising."

Modern business and advertising are as inseparable as were the Siamese twins.

Remove either and the other approaches dissolution.

Small Suburban Homes.

The growing demand for small suburban houses upon which architectural taste has left the impress of that something which for want of a better term we may designate as individuality, has apparently come to stay. When one stops to think of it there is apparently no good reason why a small house, builded out of an expenditure of a few thousand dollars, should not reflect quite as much beauty of line and harmony of design as a more pretentious edifice costing ten times that amount. Beauty is in no sense dependent upon size; charm is not a matter of measurement.

If the men who build small suburban houses only knew it, they would be immensely the gainers by having their plans drawn by architects of repute instead of adapted from cheap ready-made plan books of the variety usually sold by weight.

Everybody nowadays is looking for a place in the country—each according to his means. The man of wealth picks his location, builds his home, lays out his grounds and sets up a show place alluring in its charm, beauty and stateliness. The man of ordinary means, his equal in taste, wants a smaller home presenting the same general excellency of design!

Some day builders will recognize this. When they do, the planning of small suburban houses will be confined to architects who know how to crowd "infinite riches in a little room," and people of taste and refinement will not only buy, but will rise up and call that particular builder blessed among his kind.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

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1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Professor Laird's Lecture.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held on Monday, May 22d, at the T-Square Club, the evening being devoted to an address on Japanese Architecture by Professor Warren Powers Laird. By a special arrangement of the Entertainment Committee ladies were invited to attend the meeting, and a goodly gathering of the members and their wives listened with great interest to Professor Laird's impressions on the Architecture of Japan. He outlined the history of the development of the architecture, the methods of building construction, and the character of the decoration, and illustrated his lecture with many lantern slides, most of which were from photographs made by himself.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 o'clock after a hearty vote of thanks had been extended Professor Laird for this interesting and instructive address.

J. P. B. SINKLER, Recorder..

* * *

Mr. Zantzinger's Report.

It is seldom that either so complete or so interesting a report is made to the Chapter as that of Mr. Clarence Clark Zantzinger, the delegate of the Chapter to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in Washington on May 16th, 17th and 18th. So interesting is it that by direction of the Executive Committee the report is herewith printed for the benefit of the membership at large of the Chapter Committee on Public Information.

* * *

THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

May 26th, 1911.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, ESQ., Secretary,
Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—As delegate from the Chapter to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in Washington, May 16th, 17th and 18th, I beg to submit the following report:

I arrived in time for the afternoon session of May 16th. The morning session had been taken up with addresses of welcome and greeting, by the address of the President, reports from the Secretary and Treasurer and Chapters and by a paper by Miss Mechlin on Traveling Exhibitions. As will be reported below, the President later took up the question of the future financing of the Federation, and the condensed reports of some Chapters were also read later on in the Convention.

Mr. Frank Alvah Parsons opened the afternoon session with a paper on "Advertising Art," which was very amusing as pointing out the glaring lack of congruity between the subject advertised and the means and decoration used in its advertising. A motion was made to publish the article prominently in the report of the Convention.

Mr. Leslie W. Miller's paper on "A National School of Industrial Art," aroused much enthusiasm. Several speakers followed Mr. Miller on the same topic and a motion endorsing Mr. Miller's ideas was made by Mr. Lee McClung, the Treasurer of the United States, which motion was duly carried.

The Hon. Charles D. Walcott spoke on the "Future of the National Gallery of Art," asking for the co-operation of the Federation and looking forward to a real usefulness for this gallery.

* * *

The reports of several Chapters which had been postponed from the morning session, were then read and the Convention adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

The delegates then attended a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

The Convention was called to order at 10.15 o'clock on the morning of May 17th. Mr. H. W. Kent, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, opened the Convention with a paper on "The Federation a Clearing House for Art Museums." To the architect his paper was interesting in that it suggested the possibility of standardizing the physical requirements of Art Museums. He referred to the endless correspondence addressed to the Metropolitan Museum asking for information and guidance not only in the administration of the museum but also in the planning and construction of new museums. Should the nature of museums become standardized and their fire-resisting qualities therefore be known, the great collections of the country would more readily consent to loaning their more valuable exhibits than they can in conscience do today when the nature of the buildings in which such exhibits may be housed, is entirely unknown.

* * *

Mr. Kent's paper was followed by a long discussion of the finances of the Federation. The President outlined the necessity for financial support, stating that about $12,000.00 would be necessary for the proper maintenance of the Federation during the coming year and that there was a deficit of about $4000.00 in the budget. Mr. Robinson, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, moved that the dues of the Chapters be raised to $25.00 per annum. After much discussion this motion failed to pass and the Convention passed on to the regular business of the day without arriving at any decision for making up the probable deficit.

Mr. C. Grant LaFarge's paper on the Architect and Engineer was postponed until the afternoon session.

* * *

Mr. Henry Turner Bailey then read his most interesting paper on Art in the Schools. His paper was accompanied by many examples of the work done by the scholars in the Public Schools in the different grades. He showed the actual books that had been made, the illustrations in same, the binding, the covers and all, being gotten up by the pupils themselves. Mr. Bailey plainly showed his great enthusiasm for his work and demonstrated the success which is accompanying the efforts of himself and his co-workers in raising the standards of taste in young America.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 P. M. It was opened by Mr. Lorado Taft with his paper on "The Relation of Sculpture to Landscape." His paper was accompanied by many interesting slides illustrating the points which he made. His arraignment of the modern French Commemorative Monument with its remarkable

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execution and equally extraordinary lack of composition and good taste, were very striking. His tribute to the work of St. Gaudens as exemplifying all that the modern French School did not do, would have pleased even President Roosevelt. He showed several slides of the landscape before and after sculptural embellishment, which were most interesting and the slides of his own work, either executed or in process of execution, seemed to me to warrant all the good opinions one hears of Mr. Taft.

* * *

Mr. Grant LaFarge treated his difficult subject, "The Architect and the Engineer," in masterly fashion, making a plea for co-operation between the two professions.

Mr. John W. Alexander read a scholarly paper on "The Art Outlook."

I regret to say that I did not hear Mr. Huger Elliott's paper on "American Handicraft."

Mr. George Pierce Baker closed the afternoon session by a paper on "Pageantry." Mr. Baker made a plea for Pageants as a means of awakening the art sense in the public. By the examples which he put before the Convention as his own personal experience, he proved that there is perhaps no better means of interesting the public at large in the beautiful, than by calling upon the people generally to participate in historical pageants representing the more interesting incidents in the past of their own communities. He showed that all classes and all ages, once they are awakened to the possibilities of these pageants, develop a most astonishing interest not only in the matter immediately before them but in the methods of producing effects as may be suggested to them by the director of such a pageant.

* * *

In the evening a reception was offered to the delegates at the Octagon by the officers of the American Federation of Arts, The American Institute of Architects, The Archaeological Institute of America and the American Academy in Rome. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held during the evening.

* * *

The morning session of the 18th of May was called to order at 10.20. Mr. I. K. Pond, the President of the American Institute of Architects, read his paper on "Art and Individuality." He had some slides to make his meaning more clear. He stated that he meant nothing personal by his criticisms of the buildings whose photographs he was about to throw on the screen. His arraignment, however, of these buildings was pretty severe, and while no doubt understood by the architects in the audience, who are familiar with the technical grounds of his criticism, I fear that the majority of the delegates may have misunderstood his meaning.

* * *

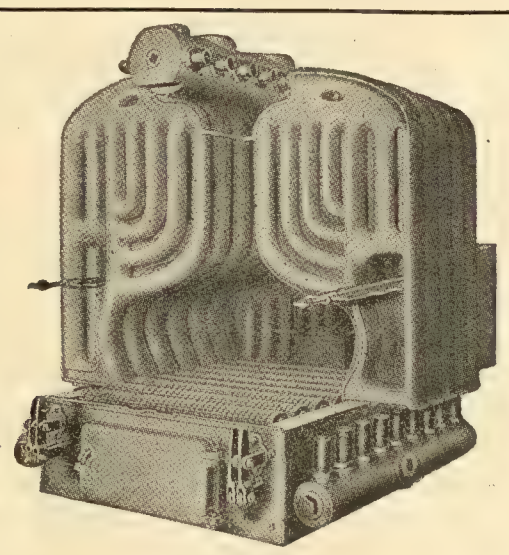
The President announced that Mr. Lloyd Warren had been unexpectedly called back to New York and that therefore he would take the liberty of again bringing up the question of the finances of the Federation. He stated that a gift of $500.00 from one individual had been made the day before and that the Board of Directors, after carefully considering the affairs of the Federation, had concluded that the best means to insure the existence of the Federation for the coming year, would be to call upon the Convention asking for fifteen subscriptions of $200.00 each. Some four or five such subscriptions were forthcoming at once. I consulted with Mr. Magonigle, delegate from the New York Chapter, A. I. A., and Mr. Granger, of the Chicago Chapter, and agreed with them to commit our several Chapters to one subscription each, stating that I was about to do so and that surely their rich organizations could follow in the footsteps of impecunious Philadelphia. None of us had authority to act, but with the example of my fearless assumption of responsibility before them, they could not refuse. I have the honor to report then that I have obligated our Chapter to the payment of $200.00 for the coming year. I quite realize that I exceeded my powers and had no constitutional right to so act. Having as the delegate of the Chapter put it under this obligation, I take pleasure now in putting myself under the obligation to see that this money is raised, if not in the Chapter itself at least in the name of the Chapter. Trusting that with this understanding my action may not meet with the disapproval of the Executive Committee, I conclude my report by saying that personal business made it impossible for me to attend the balance of the sessions of the Convention. I left Washington at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. C. Zantzinger.

The Guide is prepared to open a department to be known as "The Architects' and Draughtsmen's Exchange," for the use of draughtsmen seeking commissions at the hands of architects and architects requiring the services of competent draughtsmen. Brief advertisements will be inserted in this department at 15 cents per line, such "ads" being limited always to not less than five lines. To secure insertion in the regular Wednesday issue of The Guide copy for advertisements of this class must be received not later than the Saturday preceding. Address "Architects' and Draughtsmen's Exchange," Builders' Guide, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in The Guide write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.



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COLOR IN DECORATION

How many of us understand the great truth that color is a language, each tone of which expresses a definite feeling different from every other tone? asks Frank Alvah Parsons in Arts and Decoration. We know this is so of sound; we do not question the definite appeal to the sense of taste made by vinegar, salt, pepper or sugar, and still we fail to comprehend the force and meaning of color tones. This is partly because we do not think about it and partly because painters have monopolized color into an emotional trust. There are more people making homes than there are painting pictures, and nowhere is a knowledge of color more useful than to the home maker.

Volumes have been written about color, principally by those who have some taste or color feeling. Generally these things are merely statements of individual opinion based upon personal feeling, therefore have no general value, no two people feeling alike. Let all understand the elementary facts of color significance and then use some common sense in application of the same to home decoration.

Most people know that we see color because of the light, and that the less light there is the less color we see. Yellow is nearest like light, therefore the most powerful color in producing light effects. Use it, then, in rooms that seem too dark and in those that have no direct sun rays. Where this color dominates there will be cheer, brightness and hopefulness. To the melancholy, the pessimistic, the despondent this color is a life tonic.

Another factor one always has to reckon with is intensity, or brilliancy, in color. Probably this is the least understood, therefore the most badly treated of the color qualities. A full, intense note of color is the strongest, loudest possible expression of that idea. A full red tone says red to the human intelligence as powerfully as red can be said. A soft, neutralized tone of the same red is very much less powerful and less exacting and exciting in its appeal. The walls, ceiling and floor of a room are the shell, or background, upon which furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac and people are to be seen and appreciated. What human being has sufficient vitality to stand against a full-intensity red or blue wall paper? What picture, chair or rare vase can hope to get a passing glance when exploited against such vicious, loud, protesting backgrounds as we often see upon the walls. Nothing short of a color which has lost half of its full strength by neutralization is fit to color the walls of any room. In fact, nothing is more helpful than this general law: "Backgrounds should always be grayer or softer than objects which are to be shown upon them."

The best scheme for normal conditions and general use is the balanced scheme which unites such complementary relationships as will produce just the impressions one wishes to convey. Every room should express a unit idea in color. This should be understood to express the individual use of the room or the person who is to occupy it. Every separate room has a function differing from every other room; in the first place the living-room is to live in, the dining-room to eat in, the library to read in, the bedroom to sleep in, and each must, first of all, express that for which it stands. It can be easily seen that a knowledge of the color language is necessary.

More or Less Personal

Annnouncement is made of the dissolution of the partnership of Messrs. Herts & Tallant, architects. Mr. Herts will continue his practice at the old address of the firm, No. 113 East Nineteenth street, New York, while Mr. Tallant has entered the firm of Lord & Hewlett. The new firm will be known as Lord, Hewlett & Tallant, and will retain their old offices at No. 345 Fifth avenue, New York.

* * *

Hardy S. Ferguson, for many years chief engineer of the Great Northern Paper Co., is now established as an independent consulting engineer at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City. Mr. Ferguson, who is a member of the American Societies of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, will particularly devote himself to engineering work in connection with paper, pulp and fibre mills, including buildings and complete mechanical equipment, water power development, dams, storage reservoirs and other hydraulic structures, steam power plants, examinations, reports, estimates of costs, designs, specifications and valuations.

* * *

Charles A. Simmons, president of the John Simmons Company, New York, and family left Saturday, May 20, for a two months' visit to Europe.

* * *

Mr. Sherman Paris, a widely-known and talented advertising man, has succeeded H. S. Snyder in the advertising department of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

* * *

Robert J. McGuire, formerly connected with the United Brass Co., has severed his connection with this company, and is representing the well-known jobbing house of Mayor Lane & Co., of New York, and is covering his old territory in New Jersey.

* * *

A. D. Mellor, engineer, formerly with the Turner Construction Co., is now affiliated with the Concrete Steel Company, of 29 Broadway, a selling company handling the Havemeyer steel bars for reinforcing concrete, the Cantilever Flat Slab System and a number of other products used in the erection of concrete buildings.

* * *

Charles H. Spotts, formerly manager of the paint department of the Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, is now associated with Toch Brothers, paint specialists, 320 Fifth avenue, as manager of their structural steel paint department.

* * *

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., announces the appointment of Sherman Paris in its advertising department, succeeding H. S. Snyder.

Ready-Made Antiquity.

At the present moment there is a revival of the gardens of the past. But owing to the impatience of the age there is also a desire to reproduce "ready-made antiquity," and here Miss Dunnington puts forth a word of warning lest we find ourselves guilty of some of the practices of the much abused landscapist of the eighteenth century. They built ruined castles, we build garden walls of rustic appearance with wide mortar joints routed out to give a picturesque effect. Selfishness is written large on our work; we build for ourselves and not for those who come after us. What is more delightful than an old walk paved with flagstones? Age has mellowed and frost and rain broken it asunder, vegetation has sprung up in the crevices and the whole is sweet with memories; compare this with the handiwork of the modern man, who first lays a discarded flagstone and then shatters it with a hammer that it may present a crazy as well as an antique appearance. This is affectation and retrogression in garden craft. Let us take the best of what has gone before, and then with sound materials proceed to greater attainments. We live in the **present** and the present is big with opportunities, therefore we have no occasion to perpetuate decay.

Some Misused Features.

Gardens, being less permanent than buildings, are more influenced by passing fashions. No garden is considered complete without a "pergola," and we see this unfortunate alien from Italy erected in almost every plot of ground large enough to take it. If there be no south slope available for it and its roses and vines, then it is placed on the north and covered with ivy. A sad and useless object leading from nowhere to



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nowhere. The sundial is another feature much misused. Redolent of a past age, it suggests itself as a centerpiece for an old-fashioned formal garden. Yet how often do we see it set up in "Suburbia," with nothing to link it to its surroundings. One of the subtlest ways in which affectation can creep into a garden is over the carrying out of architectural features, says the House Beautiful. Architecture introduced into the garden should be, as far as possible, of similar materials to those used in the construction of the house. With the house of stone, garden walls to match, paths of sand and flower beds of brown earth, what could be more harmonious?

Importance of a Mortar Joint.

A perfectly plain wall never looks so well as one in which there is a slight variation of color. This is true of all things beautiful. An artist's eye craves variety. When a perfectly plain or even color is used, variety can be obtained in the wall by using a mortar bead of a slightly different shade, but in harmony with it. Few people realize how important a feature a mortar joint is, says a writer in "Brick." It makes a great deal of difference as to what color is, whether it is wide or narrow, deep struck or shallow. For perfectly smooth brick a narrow joint is preferable. For brick with a rugged face and sand-mold brick, a wide joint, deep struck, or one entirely cleaned out to a depth of one-half inch is preferable. This latter method gives the brick a chance to cast a shadow over it, and assists in giving a variety of color to the wall. A variety is many times obtained by using vitrified brick of slightly different shades of the same color. But few houses can stand this treatment. They must be of bold detail and rather rustic in appearance, the Tudor gothic style being one in which it can be used to advantage. These brick sometimes used as tapestry brick run through various shades of coppers, olive greens and purple browns to deep blue. A brownish gray, running into cream-and-coffee shades, deep russets and even tobacco-brown, giving in mass the effect of old ivory, is sometimes used.

** Springfield Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Chicopee, Mass., announces that the Board of Education of New York City, through C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings, has ordered Springfield Sanitary Drinking Fountains installed. Mr. John Hall, Jr., manager of the Springfield company, was in New York nearly a week directing a force of men who were installing these sanitary drinking fountains in the high schools. The work is already completed in the beautiful Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. The Eastern District High School in Brooklyn has eight Springfield fountains installed; this is perhaps one of the finest and largest schools of its kind in the country. The Springfield Drinking Fountain Company's men are also working in the Sturtevant High School and the High School of Commerce in New York City.

Proposals

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of June, 1911, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Post Office Lock Boxes, etc., as they may be ordered for Post Offices in Public Buildings under control of the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying to this office.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
No. 18,885 Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending June 3d:

Number of transfers	549
Amount of transfers	$1,600,841.52
Cash consideration	558,991.52
Ground rent consideration.....	3,516.00
Which on a 6% basis amounts to.	58,600.01
Mortgage consideration.....	1,041,850.00

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Vol. XXVI. No. 24. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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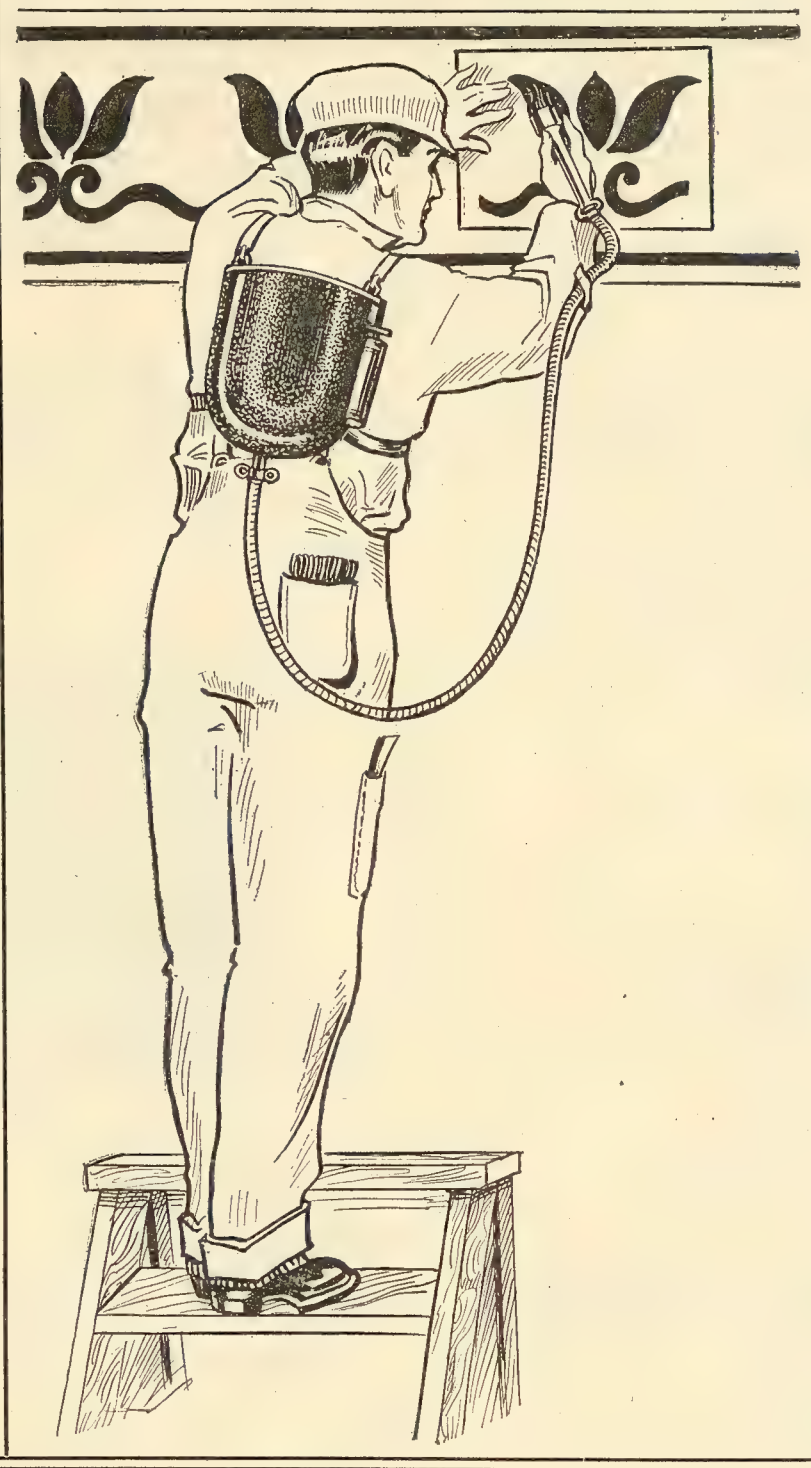
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 24. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Moylan, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Philip R. Whitney, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 35 x 90 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Walls, gardens, etc., Washington, D. C., $100,000. Architects, Kelsey & Cret, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Bureau of American Republics. Consists of granite walls and steps, walls, fountains, etc. Plans in progress.

Public Library, Falls of Schuylkill, $40,000. Architects, Rankin, Kellog & Crane, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care Librarian William Thomson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Flemington, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, First Baptist Church, of Flemington, N. J. Brick, one story. Plans in progress.

Office building, Erie, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, General Electric Co., Erie, Pa. Three stories, 75 x 400 feet, slag roof, brick and reinforced concrete. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in about one week.

Parish house, Forty-eighth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Brazer & Bobb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Holy Comforter P. E. Church, Rev. E. J. McHenry, 712 East Forty-eighth street. Brick and stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Club house (alt. and add.), Manheim, Philadelphia. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owners, Germantown Cricket Club, Manheim, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 30 x 75 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, concrete floors. Architect taking bids due June 16. The following are figuring: Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Residence, Devon, Pa., $15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles E. Aull, Devon, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids due June 19. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; A. M. Hall, Paoli, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; W. H. Parleman, Devon, Pa.

Residence (alts.), Chestnut Hill, $5000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles W. Kolb, 3620 North Broad street. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Factory (add.), Unity and Elizabeth streets, Frankford. Architect. Private plans. Owner, Ederer Thread Co., on premises. Brick, one story, 51 x 176 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids, J. R. Jackson, Perry Building, is figuring.

Church, Sixtieth and Walnut streets. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Richardson Memorial Presbyterian Church, stone and brick, one and two stories, 160 x 40 feet, slate and slag roof. Architects taking bids due June 15. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheets & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George A. Sullivan, care Rogers, Brown & Co., Pennsylvania Building. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 27 x 57 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects taking bids due June 15. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; George L. Croll, Rosemont. Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, C. Bradford Fraley, Land Title Building. Frame, two and one-half stories, 28 x 22 feet, and 34 x 22 feet. Architects taking bids due June 14. The following are figuring: F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers lane; James Castle, 8436 Germantown avenue.

Residence, Lancaster, Pa., $15,000. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Franklin Williamson, Lancaster, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot-air heat, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets, $500,000. Architects, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, and Warren Wetmore, 3 East Thirty-third street, New York City. Owners, Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co., New York City. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, eight stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Crematorium, Second and Luzerne streets. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and stone, one story, 25 x 32 feet, tin roof. Owners taking bids due June 13. John R. Wiggins & Co. are figuring.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $7000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, Mrs. Welsh, care architects. Frame and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 38 x 36 feet. Architects taking bids due June 15. The following are figuring: H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.; Cyrus K. Smith, Hulmeville, Pa.; P. J. O'Neill, Yardley, Pa.

Church (alt. and add.), Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Pottstown. Stone, two stories, slate roof. Architects taking bids due June 15. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; George W. Beard & Co., Reading, Pa.; Vogt & Son, Reading, Pa.; F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.; W. H. Wiand, Pottstown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa., $5000. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Mrs. Granville Worrell, Ardmore, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories. Architects taking bids due June 15. The following are figuring: Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. Dilworth, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; J. W. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. B. Leeds, Moorestown, N. J. Stone and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 40 x 32 feet. Owners taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: Stewart L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.; Shaner & Miller, Palmyra, N. J.; H. A. Scattergood, Haddonfield, N. J.

Parochial school, Chester, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Resurrection. Stone, two stories. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines due June 15.

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Factory building, Twenty-second and Sedgley avenue. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Ninth street. Owners, Fretz-Gross & Co., 1015 Diamond street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 75 x 342 feet, and 20 x 79 feet. Owners taking revised bids due June 8. The following are figuring: J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Building; John George & Sons, 4329 North Gilpin-Guernsey Co., North American Fifteenth street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; J. F. McCloskey, 211 New street.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, M. E. Zane, Merchantville, N. J. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 32 x 36 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect ready for bids.

Residence, Toms River, N. J. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Miss Mary E. Battey, care architect. Frame, two stories, 35 x 70 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress

Residence (alt. and add.), 4611 Springfield avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Morris Burnstein, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids due June 14. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Thomas T. Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street.

Express building, North Philadelphia Station. Architect, private plans. Owners, Adams Express Co., Arcade Building. Frame and concrete, one story, 60 x 25 feet, tin roof. Owners taking bids, Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residences (63), Seymour and Green streets, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owner, F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building. Brick, two stories, 16 x 34 feet each, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners taking sub-bids.

Club house, Thompson and Cambria avenue. Architect, Walter D. Miller. Owners, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 87, Thompson and Cambria streets. Owners taking bids due June 24. Brick, three stories, slag roof, 21 x 76 feet; one story, 21 x 25 feet. Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street, are taking sub-bids.

Passenger station, Pocono Summit. Architect, William H. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, one story, slate roof. Owners taking bids due June 16. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, is taking sub-bids.

Residence, 1331-35 East Montgomery avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank Carr, 1108 East Montgomery avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories, green tile and slag roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating. Architects taking bids, due June 17th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; Horace Oler, 1600 North Front street; Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street.

Club-house (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia, $8000. Architect, Frank A. Hayes, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Frame, one story. Plans in progress.

Theatre, Broad and Federal streets, $125,000. Architect, Henry B. Herts, 113 East Nineteenth street, New York City. Owner, William J. Ryan, Bellevue-Stratford. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 100 by 200 feet. Plans about completed. Owner will take bids in about one week.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1718 Walnut street. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Mr. Sidney E. Hutchinson, 1718 Walnut street. Brick, three stories. Architect taking bids, due June 20th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Bushnell Bros., 2246 North Fifth street; Henderson Bros., 327 South Twentieth street.

School, Woodbury, N. J., $75,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, School Board of Woodbury. Stone and brick, three stories. Architects taking bids, due 8 A. M., June 20th. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, George L. Sipps, 908 Locust street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Abel Bottoms & Son Co., 45 South Fifteenth street; William E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; H. J. Wingelberger, Merchantville, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.; Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.; D. H. Sharp, 39 North Third street, Camden, N. J.; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

High Schools, Forty-seventh and Walnut streets, $1,200,000. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owners, Board of Education. Brick and concrete, four stories. Owners will be ready for revised bids on Friday.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Egbert Moxman, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and plaster, two and a half stories, 50 by 30 feet, slate roof. Architects taking bids, due June 17th. The following are figuring: (all of Wilmington, Del.) A. Donnward, S. J. Newman, M. H. May, J. M. Smyth.

Residence (alts.), 2209 North Broad street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, William J. Einfeld, 801 South street. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids. Bushnell Bros., 2246 North Fifth street, are figuring (only bidders)

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Parochial school, Second and Jefferson streets, $15,000. Architect, Rowland W. Boyle, 1624 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Michael's R. C. Church, Rev. H. J. Dugan, 1444 North Second street. Brick and stone, three stories, 48 x 70 feet. Contract awarded to John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

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Residence (alt.), 48 East Penn street, Germantown. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, John M. Whitall, 410 Race street. Stone and brick, three stories. Contract awarded to A. P. Simpson, 431 Winona street, Germantown.

Church (alt. and add.), Fifth and Lehigh avenue, $10,000. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owner, Fairhill Baptist Church, Rev. C. E. McClellan, 5064 North Tenth street. Stone, one story. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2133 Walnut street, $10,400. Architects, Baker & Dallett, 1629 Walnut street. Owner, J. C. Wallace, 1910 Rittenhouse street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn square.

High schools, Forty-seventh and Walnut street. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owner, Board of Education. Brick and concrete, four stories. Bids opened as follows: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $1,260,894; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, $1,275,000; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street, $1,289,000; E. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street, $1,330,000; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, $1,352,000; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, $1,489,527.

Gymnasium, Mercersburg, Pa. Architects, Lay Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. Stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Church, Bayonne, N. J., $250,000. Architects, Thomas H. Poole & Co., 13 West Thirtieth street, New York. Owners, St. Henry's R. C. Church, Bayonne, N. J. Limestone, one story. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

Residence, Woodstown, N. J., $9000. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Alphus Bilderback, Woodstown, N. J. Brick and stucco, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to G. S. Goslin, Wildwood, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $4000. Architect, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, F. S. McIlhenny, 1001 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown.

Factory and storage shed, 836-42 South Swanson street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, J. Milton Hagy Waste Works, on premises. Brick, three stories, 52 x 55 feet, and 42 x 57 feet. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Residences (2), Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30 x 34 feet. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Undertaking establishment (alts.), Broad and Diamond streets. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, David H. Schuyler & Son, Sixth and Diamond streets. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to George W. Stewart & Co., 2123 Germantown avenue.

Residence (alts.), Cynwyd, Pa., $3000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, S. R. Campbell, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to P. J. Lawler, Bala, Pa.

Laboratory building, Glenolden, Pa., $30,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey building. Owner, H. K. Mulford Co., 428 South Thirteenth street. Hollow tile, two stories, 30 x 90 feet, and 36 x 37 feet. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds & Co., 1207 Race street.

Creamery, Woodbine, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Baron DeHirsch Agricultural School. Brick and reinforced concrete, two stories, 53 x 43 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to William Eisenberg, Woodbine, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add)., Queen Lane, Germantown. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. M. Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, Robert L. Montgomery, 133 South Fourth street. Brick, two and a half stories, 170 by 81 feet. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

Club-House (alt. and add.), Phoenixville, Pa., $6000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owners, Pickering Hunt Club, Phoenixville, Pa. Stone and frame, two and a half stories. Contract awarded to John J. Murphy, 610 North Twenty-first street.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $13,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Bldg. Owner, Dr. Guthrie McConnell, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, 100 by 25 feet. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2217 Rittenhouse street, $6000. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Chas. P. Maule, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Frank L. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Store Building (alts.), 825 Arch street, $4500. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Max Sladkin, 327 Arch street. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Bldg.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Continental T. & T. Co. (O), Twelfth and Chestnut streets; Owen Fogarty (C), 1918 Cherry street. Store and dwelling, Thirteenth and Huntingdon streets. Cost, $2200.

Tudor Realty Co. (O), Bailey Building; J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, $28,000. Apt. building, four stories, brick, 44 x 80 feet, Fortieth and Baltimore avenue.

Simon Coplin (O), and M. Hopkins (O), 1532 South Fourth street. Cost, $3500. One store and dwelling, 16 x 58 feet, 1812 South Sixth street.

Reb. J. T. Higgins (O), Fifty-sixth and Chester avenue; Melody & Keating (C), 1218 Chestnut street. Cost, $23,690. Rectory. Stone, three stories, 43 x 66 feet, Fifty-sixth and Chester avenue.

George & Engel (O), Bustleton, Pa.; C. H. Weiss (C), 9512 Burticter avenue. Cost, $4500. Two dwellings, 16 x 42 feet.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $40,000. One tenement, 50 x 86 feet, four-story brick, Fifteenth and Poplar streets.

F. C. Michaelson (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $15,300. (6) two-story brick dwellings, Seymour and Green streets.

J. M. Kennedy (O), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, $6000. (1) two-story brick stable, 36 x 45 feet. Stone, 2836-38 Hutchinson street.

Horace C. Irving (O), 627 Walnut street. Cost, $102,000. (17) two-story dwellings, York road and Courtland street.

H. C. Irwin (O), 627 Walnut street. Cost, $57,900 (25) two-story dwellings, 15 x 52 feet, 2900 Allegheny avenue.

William Wilson (O), Rowland avenue and Holmesburg avenue; L. R. Walton (C), Andalusia, Pa. Cost, $4000. Two-story frame dwellings, 16 x 42 feet, Clark and Rowland streets.

Francis X. Zinkilton (O), Twelfth and St. James streets; A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $52,800. Six-story concrete, 46 x 64 feet, mfg., Twelfth and St. James streets.

Rev. Hugh J. Dugan (O), Second and Jefferson streets; John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $15,000. Add. to school.

J. N. Mitchell (O), Forty-sixth and Market streets. Cost, $7000. One dwelling. store, three stories; 16 x 55 feet, Markoe and Chestnut streets. Cost, $45,700. Seven dwellings.

John H. Gordan & J. D. Dornay (O), 2314 East Lehigh avenue. Cost, $5000. One


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store and dwelling, three stories, 23 x 26 feet, Armingo and Lehigh avenue.

James G. Spear (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. Cost, $33,000. (14) two-story, 16 x 43 feet, brick, Fifty-ninth and Critten streets.

J. N. Mortiner (O), 3027 E street. Cost, $400. Stable, brick, 16 x 28 feet; (5) two-story brick dwellings. Cost, $6900. 16 x 36 feet, Hope and Tioga streets.

Mary Gillespie (O), Second Street pike; William Stocks (C), 4927 Cedar avenue. Cost, $1350. One-story brick, 14 x 26 feet, 4350 Elizabeth street, dwelling.

John Megraw (O), 407 Land Title Building. Cost, $40,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 40 feet, Fifty-fifth and Whitby avenue.

Frank Dunlas (O), 5146 Market street; J. A. John (C), 850 North Fiftieth street. Cost, $500. One garage, 17 x 16 feet, Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue.

E. Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost. $40,000. (40) two-story dwellings, 15 x 29 feet, brick, Schuyler and Upland streets.

Charles T. Myers (O), 206 Washington square; Charles Townsend (C), 5512 Fairhill street. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 47 feet, Gale street, east of Mascher street.

John L. Hanner (O), 3 East Gowan avenue; Morrow & Johnson (C), Union avenue and City Line. Cost, $6500. (1) three-story store and dwelling, 33 x 35 feet, Medary avenue, east of Seventh street.

J. C. Bucholders (O), 5918 North Ninth street. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 44 feet; Tenth street, south of Champlost street.

Manayunk Trust Co. (O), 4340 Main street; E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, $28,000. Bank, two stories, stone, 65 x 50 feet, 4340 Main street.

Carnegie Fund Committee (O), Thirteenth and Locust streets; F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost. $40,000. Library, one story, store, 63 x 60 feet, Fifth and Ellsworth streets.

E. Reuben (O), Central and Beach streets; Joseph Gsell (C), 339 Richmond streets. Cost, $3500. (1) two-story dwelling, 16 x 54 feet, stone, Fisher lane and Eleventh street.

William Lanier Gaulber (O), 502 Betz Building. Cost, $50,000. (16) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 49 feet, Howell and Rising Sun avenue.

Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Co. (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. Cost, $800. One mfg., 41 x 37 feet, Ridge and Clement streets.

Mr. M. Riehl (O), 3531 K street. Cost. $2300. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 52 feet, Tioga and K streets.

J. Sitko (O), 4516 Stiles street; Anthony Ziernicki (C), 1632 Hunting Park. Cost. $5600. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 48 feet, Stiles and Duncan streets.

Sam Widlawsky (O), 1415 South Second street; W. Kraitz (C), 620 Tasker street. Cost, $3000. Store and dwelling, 16 x 50 feet.

David McKibbon (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, $29,000. (18) two-story dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, 100-130-32 West Allegheny avenue.

Silberman & Saidel (O), 1805 South Fourth street. Cost, $9000. (5) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet, Tenth and Jackson streets.

Commonwealth Brewing Co. (O), 2737 Cambridge street; Koelle Speth & Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost. $3500. Engine house, 2730 Cambridge street.

John C. Cave (O), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $4000. (1) three-story dwelling, 16 x 56 feet, Sixtieth and Race streets.

Klaus, Barke & Marshal (O), 8 South Fifty-second sereet. Cost, $63,000. (25) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 55 feet, Sixty-first and Race streets.

Eugene Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost, $20,000. (20) two-story dwellings, 15 x 29 feet, Buffin and Schuyler streets.

William C. Kelsh (O), 5120 Locust street; Carvan Const. Co. (C), 5143 Irving street. Cost, $3800. (1) two-story dwelling, 16 x 60 feet, 5127 Irving street.

Simon Copler & N. Tompkins (O), 1532 South Fourth street. Cost, $15,000 (5) three-story brick dwellings, 1802-4-6 South Sixth street.

Carpenter Estate (O), 517 Chestnut street; Charles J. N. Platt (C), 1015 Arch street. Cost, $14,000. Drug store, two story, 21 x 160 feet, brick, 732 Market street.

Mikelions & Creby (O), 3278 Tilton street; Joseph Bobb (C), 713 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $4200. (3) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 39 feet, Ontario and Marcus streets.

Alterations and Additions

John M. Whitall (O), Penn and Ross streets; A. P. Simpson (C), 435 Winona avenue. Cost, $8000. 48 East Penn street.

J. W. Biddle (O), 328 Chestnut street; P. Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

John T. Morris (O), Meadowbrook lane; P. Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

John Brown (O), 8012 Frankford avenue; F. G. Castor (O), 8204 Frankford avenue. Cost, $1000. Store, $8000. Frankford avenue.

A. H. Lippincott (O), 825 Filbert street; C. J. Platt (O), 1015 Arch street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 223 West Tulpehocken street.

M. Berman (O), 5840 Chestnut street; N. Ignatium (C), 476 North Fourth street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling and store, 20 North Twenty-fourth street.

H. Magolin (O), 162 North Fifty-fourth street; Medoff J. Smelo (C), 524 Walnut street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 162 North Fifty-fourth street.

William Clark (O), 4500 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, $2500. Brick, store, Fifty-third and Bromall avenue.

Fairhill Baptist Church (O), Fairhill and Lehigh avenue; George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, $10,200. Church, addition.

P. J. McGarrigle (C), 5326 Germantown avenue; C. W. Denny (C), 1309 Arch street. Cost, $10,000. Garage.

Estate of D. M. Hess (O), 305 South Sixth street; Ash Construction Co. (C), 1323 Marvine street. Cost, $885. Store and dwelling, 1422 North Tenth street.

St. Michael's Church (O), Thomas Little & Son (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, $13,500. Church, High and Bayton streets.

William Wallace (O), 2777 Kensington avenue; James Robinson (C), 811 East Schiller street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling.

John Sadler (O), 1614 Susquehanna avenue; Evans & Brown (C), 1504 Marvine street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling, 1616 Susquehanna avenue.

Henry Flinn (O), 2812 North Broad street; Winfield L. Snyder (C), 1205 Thompson street. Cost, $12,000. Saloon and lodging house.

James McCurdy (O), Front and York streets; M. Morrison (C), 2322 North Howard street. Cost, $2500. Store and dwelling, Thirteenth and York streets.

Thomas Tower (O), 20 South Third street; E. F. Shallow (C), 3634 Haverford avenue. Cost, $520. Tenement, 4809 Chester avenue.

J. J. Dobson (O), 28 North Front street. Cost, $800. Engine room.

William Farrell (O), Mahonay lane; Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. 2202 Lehigh avenue.

Strawbridge & Clothier (O), Eighth and Market streets; Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $2500. Store.

C. J. Heppe (O), Sixth and Thompson streets; J. Borden & Bro., 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $380. Mfg., Sixth and Thompson streets.

E. A. Brinkman (O), 236 South Eighth street; P. J. Hurley (C), 1233 Cherry street. Cost, $2700. Dwelling, 239 South Eighth street.

M. Denier (O), 218 Stella street; E. Clifford Durrell (C), 1713 North Twenty fourth street. Cost, $500. Store, Judson and Somerset street.

Harvey Fiber Carpet Co. (O), Janney and Allegheny avenue; C. W. Denny (C), 1309 Arch street. Cost, $22,000. White and Allegheny avenue.

James Lombardo (O), 728 South Eighth street; A. Pintillo (C), 639 Christian street. Cost, $1000. Store and dwelling.

L. Cohen (O), Tenth and Tasker streets; J. Dunlap (C), 218 North Fifty-second street. Cost, $500. Store, Tenth and Tasker streets.

Henry J. Butt (O), 305 North Fifty-second street. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, 305 North Fifty-second street.

William Freihofer (O), Twentieth and Indiana avenue; Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $700. Fifty-second and Ludlow streets.

William H. Dixon (O), 1120 Walnut street, Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $1500. Store, 1111 Walnut street.

Michael Gallagher (O), Sixty-third and Woodbine street; Warner E. Biscone (C), 3950 Ludlow street. Cost, $1800. Dwelling, 6288-90 Woodbine street.

J. Gaffney (O), 305 North Eighth street; W. H. Geshwind (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $300. Factory, 305 North Eighth street.

Alloway Martin Co. (O), Thirty-seventh and Filbert street; Carvan Const. Co. (C), 5143 Irving street. Cost, $2300. Factory.

Thomas C. Brogan (O), Fifty-fourth and Vine streets; Carvan Const. Co. (C), 5143 Irving street. Cost, $1400. Dwelling, Fifty-fourth and Vine streets.

Dr. J. H. Hinchaff (O), 2534 North Sixth street; J. McNutt (C), 1429 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 2534 North Sixth street.

Hyman Plankin (O), 828 South Fourth street; A. Sheslack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $2100. Store and dwelling, 828 South Fourth street.

SIDELIGHTS ON CITY PLANNING

Extracts from Some of the More Notable Addresses Delivered Before the Recent Philadelphia City Planning Conference.

Hon. Frederick C. Howe, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on "German Municipal Real Estate Policies," making clear the advantage that German cities possess in having adopted the policy of "excess condemnation," by which is known the method of taking more land than is actually needed for a municipal park, waterfront or thoroughfare and afterward selling the surplus at an advance, the city thus financially recouping itself to a degree, if not entirely, for the outlay.

"In Germany," said Mr. Howe, "the city is sovereign. It controls the land owner and the builder in the interest of the community. The rights of the community are superior to the rights of the individual, and the health, convenience, comfort and well-being of all the people are superior to and must control the rights of the land owner or the speculator.

"In America, on the other hand, the city is almost helpless. It has very limited powers, and these are specially granted—usually after it is too late for them to be of value. Rights of eminent domain are strictly construed against the city and must be exercised with great care. Excess condemnation, in order that the city may acquire some of the profits accruing from its own improvement, is denied, as is the acquisition of land for any other than enumerated things. The right of special assessments for benefits conferred is carefully prescribed by statute, varies greatly in different communities, and leaves but little discretion to the cities. The individual can lay out streets of such width as he wills. He can sewer them and pave them, build them up with cheap tenements or skyscraping apartments, and the city cannot successfully protest."

* * *

Mr. Thomas Adams outlined the chief features of the British Town Planning Act and told of the recent legislation in Birmingham, England, which stipulates that only fifty houses are to be constructed on an acre of land. The speaker declared that 50 per cent. of the crime and misery came from sickness, which is invariably present where there are poor housing quarters, and this condition may be alleviated to a marked degree by improving the houses.

"In America you count on your cities doubling in every ten years," he said, "and in England each fifteen years showed that 550,000 acres of land were covered with factories and houses, and that as many acres had been filled in and near London during that time." Mr. Adams paid a high tribute to Roland Park, Baltimore, which he regards as the ideal suburb of America.

* * *

Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, alluded to our vaunted "liberty," which might be explained, he said, by two men purchasing adjoining properties. One builds a magnificent home, while the other erects a stable on his property, exercising his liberty at law. "He may be well within the law, but the odor is not confined by law."

* * *

Mr. Ernest Flagg, speaking on "The Proper Distribution of Public Buildings," characterized the Philadelphia City Hall "a monument of bad taste." "The New York and Hartford post-offices," said Mr. Flagg, "are ever-to-be-regretted instances of this sort of folly, and here in Philadelphia one finds perhaps the most glaring case of all. Notwithstanding its immense cost, I do not think that public money could be spent in any way so advantageously for the improvement of the city as in the removal of the Philadelphia City Hall, for, standing where it does, it is nothing less than a monument and the building was the finest architectural creation of modern times, it could be the people who permitted it to be put there.

"If the design were as good as it is bad, of bad taste, and a most conspicuous advertisement of the lack of artistic instinct in nothing but a disfigurement to the city in blotting out as it does the square on which it stands and in destroying the vista of the streets which it obstructs."

* * *

Honorable Walter L. Fisher expressed himself as follows:

"All of us, I assume, have been impressed with the importance of the city. The cities seem to typify the civilization of the time. We've been told that the problem of the city is the problem of the country. We all know what a preponderating influence Paris has had on France. The great problem to solve is how to work out the difficulties of the cities. I want to record myself with one of those city-planners who has said: 'The City, the Hope of Democracy.' The city is no longer to be the menace, but the citadel of the nation. The things we are concerned about are no longer governmental problems, but we're considering the city as the place where men live and work, and we are trying to make it more beautiful and pleasant."

* * *

Count J. H. von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador, discussing "City Planning in Germany," gave a detailed description of the manner in which Frankfurt has been planned and developed. He said the City Council had full power to fix the widths of all streets and to prescribe the kind of paving to be used. The naming of streets, the

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placing of open squares, playgrounds, schools and hospitals and the distribution of all open spaces are in the hands of the Council. "There are no hindrances," he said, "in the purchase of land, and the city has a large fund for the acquirement of property. Our building regulations are designed to prevent congestion and to provide air spaces for the homes of the poorer classes."

Tall Clocks.

"Why are grandfather clocks made tall?"

That seems at first a question easy to answer, but when the man to whom it had been put came to think it over a minute, he was not quite so sure, and he put the question to an expert clockmaker, a man with an intimate knowledge and of long acquaintance with clocks.

"It is curious," said the clockmaker, "about that name grandfather's clock. The tall clock is time honored, for centuries it has been made in this familiar form, but it is only within the last thirty-odd years that it has come to be as it now is, in this country at least, very commonly known as grandfather clock, a name that it owes to a song.

"In the later '70s there was brought out a song that came to be immensely popular, 'Grandfather's Clock.' People sang it, bands played it and boys whistled it. The tune was in the air and soon the name grandfather's clock came to be by many people applied to all tall clocks, the old familiar tall clocks like the one described in the song, and ever since this name has clung.

"Hall clock is the correct title of clocks of this type and it is as hall clocks that they are catalogued and described by all clockmakers. It is not unusual for us to receive inquiries concerning grandfather's clocks which never, to my knowledge, before the introduction of the song, were known by that name, but which now to many people may be known by no other title.

"Nowadays hall clocks are made in various woods and in a great variety of designs, old and new; reproductions of quaint old styles and of various periods, English and Colonial.

"But why is the hall clock made tall? Well, we might be disposed to think that it was made so as to accommodate within its case its long pendulum, and its long depending weights, but I fancy we should discover the real reason for its height in considering where in the house the clock was placed.

"It stood commonly, as its name would imply, in the hall, though it may have been placed on the first landing of the stairway up from the hall. It was made of fine wood and it was of fine workmanship and it was made to be in material and design in keeping with or in harmony with its surroundings. Thus it might be a stately or a quaint or a beautifully decorative piece of furniture as well as a clock, though it was as a clock that it was primarily designed, and though such was its actual use.

Architectural Notes

A tablet in memory of Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, designer of the plan of the National Capitol, was unveiled on May 23 on a hill on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, commanding a view of the city of Washington. President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand and Senator Root delivered appropriate addresses. This tablet is placed at the door of the old Lee mansion at Arlington Cemetery on the highest part of the hill which rises directly opposite that part of Washington from the Capitol to the White House where are most of the public buildings which L'Enfant in his plans of the Capitol had provided for.

* * *

In the country house the greatest beauty is that of fitness of purpose and simplicity of situation. Our homes should pretend to be nothing but what they are, neither fantastic in outline nor frivolous in detail, and they will then contain no qualities which will detract from simple dignity. Marble halls are right enough when their possessors are able and willing to live up to them, but playing at them with cheap scenic imitations is neither comfortable nor wholesome living.

In all these things proportion stands perhaps next to simplicity in our war against ugliness in our small houses and under that head attention should be directed to the general shape of the building. A house built on the plan of a square can never hope to be anything but ugly, while the same area contained in a house whose length is twice its width, will not only permit of more exposures in the rooms, but gain a hundredfold in general appearance.—Harriet T. Lindeberg in Country Life in America.

In excavating on the south side of the nave of Winchester Cathedral, within a few feet of the west front, the workmen recently came across a very fine specimen of Roman tesserae at a depth of about nine feet below the surface. It measures 3½ feet by 2 feet, and is of rich design, similar to that found some years ago in Little Minster street, which is preserved in the City Museum. The fragment, which is in an excellent state of preservation, was lifted out bodily and without disturbance, and has been placed with the collection of relics found during the progress of the work. Among other articles found at the same time were a late Roman lamp in earthenware and a mediaeval candleholder.—Architectural Review, of London.

* * *

One might be tempted to believe from some of our foreign critics that the sky scraper is alone the "architectural type" that America proposes to hand down to posterity. Far indeed is such from the truth.

Whatever carping criticism may say of "the home of the free and the land of the brave," America is essentially the land of homes. Nowhere else, in all other lands put together, are there so many individual homes of comfort and beauty as here and nowhere are the accessories of these homes so varied and universal.

The Englishman talks about his "bath" when he means a tin pan that might do for a bird's bath, a rag and piece of soap—and it is not Pear's soap, either. Few indeed are the conveniences of the ordinary English house. From kitchen to bath room the American home is the one home from London to Japan that is the fully equipped and "ready to wear" for the man of mod-



PERGOLA, ESTATE OF N. McLEAN SEABREASE, ESQ., ST. MARTINS, PENNA.
Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Architects

erate means as well as he of the immoderate.—Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder.

* * *

It is most desirable that there be uniformity in our building regulations. Note the troubles and complications that arise from having a different divorce law, for example, in every State. So with building, similarity, uniformity of regulations would be a Godsend. Therefore, I most urgently advise all building departments to use the Underwriters' Code as a model whenever new regulations or amendments are in order, use their definitions, terms, standards. Indeed, it would be infinitely better if all our cities would adopt that code as a whole, making only such changes as local conditions necessitate, rather than to feel obliged to get a brand-new one in each case, and as often as not devised, not by the building department, but by a commission, composed of men perhaps acquainted with some phase or other of building, but lacking sadly in experience and expert knowledge of the whole problem and probably never having had a thing to do with building requirements.—F. W. Fitzpatrick in Building Management.

* * *

The City of Yonkers has appropriated $10,000 for mural decorations to be placed in the Council Chamber of the new City Hall. For the purpose of selecting an artist to execute the work, the Art Commission of Yonkers have instituted a competition, program for which may be had by addressing Mr. W. B. Mahony, City Hall. Yonkers.

* * *

The report of the judges, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin and W. E. Lehman, in the Florham Park Bungalow Competition, states that there were two hundred and fifteen designs submitted. Of these, eighteen were excluded for failure to comply with various conditions of the competition.

The first prize, carrying with it the adoption of the design for execution, was awarded to H. E. Warren, 744 Broadway, New York; the second prize of $150 was given to H. E. Martin, Chatham, N. J.; the third prize of $100 to Messrs. Perkins & Hanaford, Boston, Mass.; fourth prize of $50 to Messrs. Brown & Schencks, Burlington, N. J. A special or first honorable mention was given to the work of W. R. Schmidt, 273 West 73d street, New York.

The rules of the official Competition Code of the American Institute of Architects were strictly adhered to. The wisdom of this course from the point of view of the promoters of the competition is clearly demonstrated by the unusual response and the exceptionally high character of the work submitted.

* * *

The directors of Washington University announce the appointment of Mr. Charles Abella, of Paris, France, as professor of design in the School of Architecture. M. Abella is a graduate of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Paris, and was regarded as one of its brilliant students. He has won a number of honors, including seven medals and several important competitions. He was three times "logiste," and in 1907 secured the first second Grand Prix de Rome.

After leaving l'Ecole des Beaux Arts M. Abella began the practice of architecture in Paris, and won a distinguished position in the architectural world. In 1908 he won the public competition for the Hoted de Ville d-Essones, and in 1910, in association with M. Hebrard, won the public competition for a home for the insane, which will cost approximately 4,000,000 francs.

For several years M. Abella has assisted M. Bernier as patron of the Atelier Bernier, and in this position has displayed his capacity as a teacher. M. Abella's name was suggested to the university by M. Victor Laloux, member of the Institute of France and patron of the Atelier Laloux.

Some of the leading architectural schools of the country have taken the course of

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securing their professors of design from Paris, with apparently satisfactory results. M. Abella will assume his duties at Washington University in September, 1911, and will take direct charge of the work of intermediate and advanced design.—American Architect.

* * *

In his recent lecture on "Joinery in Old London," at Carpenters' Hall, Mr. Arthur Keen, F. R. I. B. A., pointed out that there were certain arts in which the English had always excelled, and artistic woodwork was one of them. He described the beautiful workmanship which was found in timber-built houses, the roofs of churches and in paneling. A great part of the secret of such highly decorative work might be found, he said, in the fact that the men who made the wonderful roofs that were to be seen in Suffolk and Somerset, and in other parts of England, had been taught their business as designers, and not merely as workmen. They worked in a traditional way, and did the things which their fathers had taught them, with such improvement as their own skill and imagination led them to. Carpentry as an artistic craft practically died out with the advent of the English Renaissance, as it was called, under Inigo Jones and Wren, and it was worthy of note that of the many chuches built in London by Wren not one of them had an open timber roof.—Architectural Review, of London.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Sandusky Portland Cement Co. are pleased to announce to their customers that they have commenced the manufacture of Waterproofed Cement at all their mills.

The Waterproofed Cement consists of Medusa Waterproofing ground with our gray cement, thus dispensing with the trouble and expense of the user mixing it dry with the cement and at the same time getting a more uniform mixture.

The price will be based on the market value of cement at time of sale, plus the cost of waterproofing, and a small allowance for the extra cost of grinding. This new product can be shipped in large or small quantities from any of our mills in cars containing our gray cement.

Medusa Waterproofed Cement will dispense with any further question concerning the practical use of cement blocks, exterior cement plastering and cement roofs.

It will be found especially adapted for use in storage tanks, cellar walls, cisterns, reservoirs, swimming pools, concrete conduits, sewer pipe, elevator pits, dams and a multitude of other uses in which resistance to percolation of water is required.

**The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit, Mich., is sending to architects, a copy of their 1911 "Hy-Rib" hand book. The book is sub-divided into sections covering general data on "Hy-Rib," application to floors and roofs, walls and sidings, partitions, ceilings and furring, building construction in general, special tools and clips, etc. The work is well illustrated, and as a handbook it is of especial value to engineers and architects.

**Announcement comes from the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company's executive offices and factory at Jamestown, N. Y., that Alva A. Griner, formerly Western manager, has been transferred and placed in charge of the New York offices at 299 Broadway, and that A. T. Hansen will take his place as manager of the Chicago office. This company has opened new offices in Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburg. W. D. Callinan is in charge of the Cleveland office at 905 Garfield Building; S. C. Malmberg will manage the Detroit office at 1314 Ford Building, and L. H. Gibson will have the Pittsburg field, with headquarters at 2435 Henry W. Oliver Building.

**The Flour City Ornamental Iron Works have executed work approximating several million dollars for a large number of America's most prominent architects, including among them D. H. Burnham & Co., Eames & Young, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Cass Gilbert, Howell & Stokes, Carrere & Hastings, James Knox Taylor, and many others and has at the present time over $250,000 of new contracts recently booked. These are distributed over the entire United States and Canada.

They have been successful in securing the contract for ornamental iron and bronze for the new $6,000,000 Insurance Exchange Building at Chicago, D. H. Burnham & Co., architects; Thompson-Starrett Co., general contractors, the contract amounting to $140,000. They have also been awarded the contract on the Insurance Exchange Building twenty-one stories high, outside dimensions 202x202 feet. This building contains sixteen elevators and over 100 flights of stairs. The first two floors are faced with iron under their contract, and they also furnish 20 pairs of cast bronze doors.

In addition to above, this company has a yearly contract with the U. S. Government, under which they furnish all lamp posts and lamp brackets required for all Federal Buildings throughout the United States and Canada. Their lamp post department also furnishes Minneapolis and many other cities with the famous Corinthian standard.

** Harry R. Humphreys, proprietor of the Hadentine Lumber Company, wholesalers, Philadelphia, Pa., was recently elected a director in the Norva Land and Lumber Company, for which his company have been domestic sales agents for some time. This company manufactures high-grade and band sawn poplar, cypress, gum, maple, ash, oak and North Carolina pine, but make a specialty of gum. They also maintain excellent facilities for planing, as well as owning timber and maintaining their own fleet of steamers and barges.

**Oneil Lumber Company, of Saint Louis, recently opened an Eastern office, at 1117 Real Estate Trust Building, which is in charge of C. T. Payton, Eastern manager. Mr. Payton reports a lack of zest in trading, but admits a slight improvement over last month.

**McIlvain's Lumber News for May, published by J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., besides its usual complete stock list, contains some very interesting excerpts from the best writers; the subject matter of this issue pertains chiefly, being Soldiers' Memorial Month, to the peace movement and the glorious triumphs of Old Glory, additionally it bristles with quaint jokes and pungent sayings.

**The Cement Products Exhibition Co., 72 West Adams street, Chicago, has announced a prize competition for plans and specifications for a concrete bungalow to cost not more than $4000. This competition is open to everybody and will be closed at noon, June 17. The site of the bungalow is a suburban lot with a north

frontage of 73 ft. and a depth of 190 ft. The $4000 is not expected to include heating apparatus, plumbing, electric wiring or fixtures.

** Announcement has been made by the Cement Products Exhibition Company that the Second Annual New York Cement Show will be held in Madison Square Garden, January 29 to February 3, 1912, and the Fifth Annual Chicago Cement Show will be held in the Coliseum, Chicago, February 21, 1912.

It is said that the determination of the Cement Products Exhibition Company to continue these exhibitions was the result of a letter ballot taken among exhibitors at previous exhibitions. In connection with these exhibitions, it is announced that a number of innovations are contemplated. Also, some changes in plan concerning the allotment of spaces to exhibitors. One of these will be an effort to segregate noisy and operating exhibits. Whether this can be successfully carried out is a little doubtful, but, if found possible, such a plan can hardly fail to be an advantage both to the exhibitors and the general public.

A movement is on foot to hold a Cement Products Show in Kansas City some time in March, 1912. The question will probably be determined by a vote of exhibitors.

** Owing to the increasing demands for their many specialties throughout Canada, Toch Brothers, paint manufacturers, of 320 Fifth avenue, New York, have established and fully equipped a factory in Toronto, where they will manufacture a full line of all their paints, including the celebrated R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint.

** The American Radiator Co., Chicago, Ill., has sold its Bundy trap business to the Nashua Machine Co., Nashua, N. H., the new arrangement effective May 1.

** The preliminary plans for the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego, Cal., in 1915, indicate that the exposition buildings will present a concrete idea of the whole art of Spanish Colonial architecture. The exposition management has retained Bertram G. Goodhue, of Boston, as architect, and has also secured the services of three of the foremost exposition builders in the country to create the "Mission City" that men have dreamed of for 300 years. Ground will be broken in July of this year for the first of these exposition buildings.

** The National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa., is completing improvements and extensions to its recently purchased plant at Trenton, N. J., and the plant is expected to be ready for operation by the middle of June. Charles N. Tull will be in charge.

** The Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., announces the election as vice president of Edward B. Gordon, to succeed John F. Hale, who has become associated with Warren Webster & Co., at Camden, N. J.

** Daniel E. Moran has resigned as vice president of the Foundation Company, New York, to enter private practice as consulting engineer at 55 Liberty street, New York, giving special attention to foundations. He will continue to act as consulting engineer for the Foundation Company. Mr. Moran is the inventor of the Moran lock and other appliances for pneumatic caisson work.

** Ohio Blower Co., of Cleveland, O., report cast-iron exhaust head sales for one month as follows: A 16-inch to the Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; a 12-inch to the Ellsworth Colleries Co., Ellsworth, Washington County, Pa.; a 10-inch to the Buffalo Evening News; a 12-inch to the Quincy Market Cold Storage Co., Boston; a 12-inch to Krausneck, Yauchzi & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and a 10-inch to Kelley & Jones, Pittsburg.

** The general offices of the United States Radiator Corporation were transferred from Dunkirk, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich., by special train on Wednesday night, April 19th. The new offices in Detroit will be located in the Dodge Building on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Brush street. These offices will be only temporary, being used until such time as the handsome new building is completed, in which the permanent offices will be located. The advantages of a location in Detroit will enable the corporation to handle their business more quickly and accurately, thus bringing the service up to a level more consistent with the quality of its product.

** The American Radiator Co., Chicago, it is said, has purchased a tract of land in Bayonne, N. J., at Forty-ninth street, between the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and New York Bay, on which, it is further rumored, it will build a plant that will enable the company to manufacture its product at tidewater.

More or Less Personal

Alfred Higbie, of Washington, D. C., who has managed the Munsey Building in that city for the past five years, has resigned active building management to engage in business as a building specialist. The new firm will trade as Alfred Higbee & Co., managers of properties, and will advise upon the building, renting and reorganizing of large office and apartment buildings.

* * *

Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, consulting expert engineer, announces the formation of the R. P. Bolton Company, in which he will be associated with Mr. Frederick A. Forgee. Their offices are located in the Liberty Tower, 55 Liberty street, New York City.

* * *

Mr. Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia, has an entertaining description, illustrated by a number of cuts in half tone, in the May number of the Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder, of a residence and garage for Mr. William Jay Turner, of Germantown, Pa.

* * *

F. J. Cronin, headquarters Utica, N. J., widely known in the Eastern wholesale hardwood trade, has joined forces, effective this date, with the John J. Rumburger Lumber Company, hardwood, spruce and hemlock, Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa., and will represent those interests in a selling capacity. This announcement will undoubtedly be of interest to the very many friends of Mr. Cronin in the Eastern buying trade, where for many years he has been active in a selling capacity.



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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 14, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Wm. S. Harvey 2nd, and Louis S. DeLone, trading heretofore as the Building News Publishing Company has been dissolved and, a corporation has been formed under the same name and has taken over the business of the said co-partners.

Interest is being manifested in every section of the country in the subject of "standardizing," or making uniform, the laws governing building and building construction. The theme is one that should have the careful study of earnest men of all sections, to the end that building laws be brought into something approximating a community of ideals North, South, East and West.

Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor, Emil Seidel, talked about American notions of "liberty" on the occasion of the recent City Planning Conference. "A liberty that might be explained," said Mayor Seidel, "by two men purchasing adjoining properties. One builds a magnificent home, while the other erects a stable on his property, exercising his liberty at law. He may be well within the law," commented the Socialist Mayor, drily, "but the odor is not confined by law."

A new apartment house, planned for the city of Chicago, will have as one of its novel features a special entrance for automobiles leading to private garages in the rear. An ornamental shelter at the back of the building will enable tenants to enter or leave their machines from the interior of the building. Here is an idea worthy the attention of the architect, one quite as adaptable in its way to the pretentious private home as to the apartment house.

Congress still has its customary quota of would-be humorists, as is instanced by the discovery of a House committee, investigating expenditures in the Treasury Department, that the American Institute of Architects is "a trust." Isn't Congress itself also something of a trust?

Mr. Ernest Flagg, the distinguished New York architect, is of opinion that notwithstanding its immense cost public money could be spent here in Philadelphia in no way so advantageously as in the removal of our City Hall. Mr. Flagg bases this opinion on the fact that standing where it is it is nothing less than a monument of bad taste and a most conspicuous advertisement of the lack of artistic instinct in the people who permitted it to be put there. Of which we were quite well aware long ere Mr. Flagg was moved to mention the matter. At the same time, we feel like proposing a vote of thanks to the gentleman for directing anew waning public attention to it and for giving it a somewhat vigorous and rather picturesque expression.

A SUGGESTION ON THE NEW CODE.

Under the new Pennsylvania school code the plans for such buildings as may be needed for educational purposes are to be passed upon by a board of officials to be appointed by the Governor. Inasmuch as the preservation of a fixed type of architectural excellence in buildings of this class is a desideratum in which citizens with proper burgher pride in city and State may be expected to take a wholesome interest the "Guide," begs leave to suggest to Governor Tener the advisability of appointing to at least one of the places upon this board an architect; one whose standing in the profession will offer some guarantee of an intelligent consideration of the purely architectural problems likely to come before it.

In the absence of some such safeguard it is easily conceivable how the present high standard, architecturally, of our school edifices may be destroyed and a step backward taken in an avenue important and far-reaching in its influence upon public taste. The Public School has within recent years come to be an important factor in the education of the people to better ideals in the not yet completely understood field of community planning.

To return to the old idea of "The Little Brick School house," or to anything resembling a stereotyped design of building would be a mistake to be regarded ruefully in years to come.

The "Guide" feels confident that Governor Tener, as a broad-gauged business executive, will perceive the entire relevancy of the suggestion that it would be to the public interest to have an architect of the highest professional repute actively associated with such a board as the new code is said to contemplate.

Preventing Neighborhood Depreciation.

A building ordinance adopted at New Orleans requires residences to be built at least three feet from the side line of the lot, leaving a space of six feet clear between houses for light and air. Real estate interests are naturally much exercised, but the present outlook is that the ordinance will stand. There is a growing disposition at New Orleans, as elsewhere, to concede to building owners some say as to the character of the "improvement" an abutting owner may place in close proximity to his home. For years, under lax building regulations, all manner of infringements were permissible, bearing upon the safety, health and general comfort of neighbors. Here in Philadelphia whole residential sections have been cheapened and property values unsettled by the activity of operators in introducing small and architecturally unattractive dwellings into neighborhoods largely given over to homes of a better type. While it has been possible, in isolated cases, at the expense of costly litigation, to prevent the building of abattoirs, garbage repositories and stables in the immediate vicinity of homes of the better class, there has been no legal safeguard at hand to invoke in cases involving small lots, a cheaper order of "improvement," the maintenance of space beyond the legal house line or the employment of frame construction within certain limitations. The bay window privilege, for example, has been abused in this city to an extent that would not be tolerated in any wisely-ordered community.

Entire rows of houses exist in which, by virtue of two brick side walls, the complete backing of the row has been done in frame.

Here and there cases are found in which the yard space is built over from the second floor up. Whether the local authorities will ever reach the point at which they may be expected to perceive the wisdom of advanced restrictions after those in vogue in New Orleans, Minneapolis and other progressive communities, affords at this writing an interesting theme for conjecture.

Certainly something should be done, and done quickly to check the excesses of "cheap" operative building and to prevent the wholesale depreciation of neighborhoods of the finer residential kind.

Paint and varnish men ought to find the "Guide" an excellent medium.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

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New York Building Code.

A new building code is being considered by the Board of Aldermen of New York City. We have not seen the text of the bill, but it is understood to be almost identical with the one proposed two years ago and strongly urged by the partisans of hollow-tile fireproofing. About the only variation is said to be that it treats other forms of fireproofing and reinforced concrete somewhat more leniently. It is likewise more particular concerning some forms and details of factory construction. The provisions in the present code concerning theaters are now being revised independently and these, it is said, will be substituted for the old ones, incorporated in the pending measure.

The fact that the new code is to be considered and passed upon during the summer months, when a large number of men prominent in civic affairs are absent from the city, is being criticised in New York. Attention is called to the circumstance that the code adopted two years ago would have become a law but for the unexpected return of Mayor McClellan, who promptly vetoed the bill passed by the Board of Aldermen. At that time, as will be remembered, the fight was mainly conducted to force, to the greatest possible extent, concrete out of the building work of the city. So great was the struggle between the concrete and terra cotta interests at that time that other technical features received by scant attention. The fact that practically the same measure is being pushed by practically the same alderman has aroused great interest among architects and engineers who can be relied upon to closely watch the proceedings.

An enormous amount of building is being done and will be done in the future in New York and a broad and yet conservative building code is indispensable to the building interests, which deal with many-sided problems. The enactment of the building code, like all things else, ought "to be done decently and in order," without catering to favorite interests. It is not likely that the present Mayor will sign a bill that fails to work substantial justice and which is opposed by professional and technical men in a position to know what a code should contain.—American Contractor.

To Restore Old Mansions.

States with histories that run back to the Revolution and beyond it would do well to set aside a sinking fund to be devoted to the purchase of "mansions." New York is now asked to purchase the Schuyler mansion at Albany, which, long the property of the Catholic diocese, will be torn down unless the Legislature appropriates the money necessary for the state to buy it and convert it into a museum. It is a stately house of the colonial era, and crowded with historic associations as the home of General Schuyler. Alexander Hamilton was married in its drawing room. The descendants of the men of Oriskany want the State to purchase the mansion of General Herkimer at Little Falls. The home of the stout old soldier has fallen into dilapidation, and is a tenement house for Italian laborers who knew not Herkimer. There is a fine monument to Herkimer and his men on the battlefield now, but it is insisted that his house, restored to its original condition, would simply supplement the memorial. Old houses are interesting to this busy generation, and yet when one visits most dwellings once inhabited by notabilities there is apt to arise a consciousness that after all they do not look much unlike the habitations of the John Does and Richard Roes of the time.—Boston Transcript.

FIRE LOSSES.

The National Fire Protection Association, whose avowed object and purpose would seem to entitle it to the fullest measure of support and co-operation on every hand, has recently held its fifteenth annual meeting in New York. In the course of his address, delivered upon this occasion, President W. H. Merrill, of the association, called attention to the appalling series of disasters caused by fire during the life of the organization. According to the statistics given, twenty thousand lives and two thousand million dollars' worth of property have been destroyed in this country within the past fifteen years by fires, the majority, if not all, of which might have been prevented by a thorough understanding and adoption of means and appliances readily available.

It would seem that such a record of death and destruction would be enough to discourage those who have been devoting their energies to this work of combating one of nature's greatest forces, allied with recklessness, ignorance and greed on the part of owners and builders, but Mr. Merrill finds much cause for satisfaction in the degree of accomplishment attained. In spite of the stupendous losses sustained, says the American Architect, it is felt that the association has rendered services of inestimable value in prescribing methods of fireproof construction that, strictly adhered to, will result in building actually proof against fire. Means of effectually protecting vertical and horizontal openings against the assaults of draught-driven flames have been devised. Efficient automatic sprinklers have been recommended. Dependable fire hose and real first aid appliances, with fire signaling systems that are not liable to derangement, have been brought to the attention of owners and designers of buildings and urged for adoption. Without this service the losses, great as they are, might have been infinitely greater.

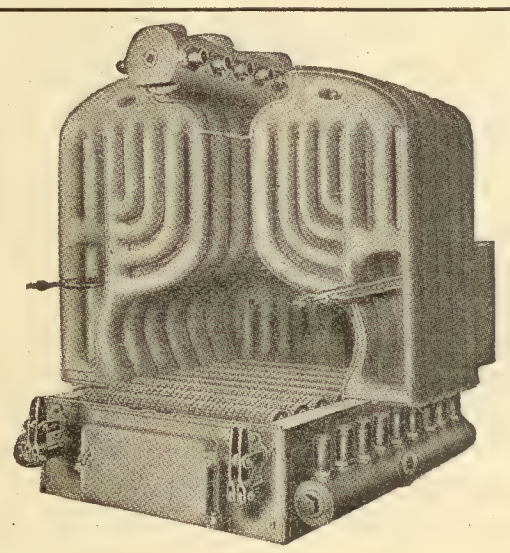
But perhaps the most valuable feature of the work done by the National Fire Protection Association is the educational campaign that has been waged with unflagging energy and persistence. It has resulted in general realization of the fire hazard and wide popular appreciation of the value of fire protection. Such knowledge and appreciation is a prerequisite to any permanent and widespread improvement.

The American Institute of Architects holds active membership in this organization, and presumably contributes to its effectiveness. Architects are probably in a position to wield a greater influence on the

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character and equipment of buildings than any other class, organization and body. Subject only to regulations of law, which are often lax and impotent, and certain underwriters' rules, the architect ordinarily determines the matter of construction, within certain limits of cost, and fixes upon the kind, arrangement and extent of fire protection to be included. This large measure of authority cannot be honorably accepted and exercised without a corresponding assumption of moral, if not strictly legal, responsibility. It behooves the conscientious architect to avail himself of all possible knowledge and means to enable him to meet this large responsibility. Perhaps Mr. Merrill's announcement that the National Fire Protection Association has the knowledge, equipment, the experience, the expert working committee, the records of work accomplished, the tools, the facilities, the men and the proven methods for alleviating the great national burden of fire losses will prove of peculiar and timely interest to a considerable number of architects in active practice.



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BUILDING IN RELATION TO STREET AND SITE

There Would be no Tenement Problem if Lots were only Twenty-five to Thirty feet Deep. Every House would then Front on Two Street.

By Lawrence Veiller.

IN point of originality and suggestiveness, Mr. Veiller's address at the Third National City Planning Conference, was perhaps the most notable of the papers read before the convention. It discussed the fundamental principles involved in city planning. Mr. Veiller's novel proposition with respect to tenements was hotly criticized, especially by some of the foreign delegates. His address is printed here, with a few minor excisions, necessary on account of the limitations of space.

There is a popular belief that city planning will solve the housing problem. Nothing could be further from the facts. The housing problem as we know it in America is largely a sanitary problem. It is chiefly the problem of good municipal housekeeping, the prompt removal of garbage, rubbish and other waste materials from the homes of the poor, the cleanliness of streets and alleys, the provision of adequate water supply in convenient locations, of proper sanitary conveniences in the place of antiquated expedients. It is the problem of the sanitary control of diverse foreign peoples seeking to adjust themselves to urban conditions of living with which they are unfamiliar. To a certain extent it is the problem of regulating their habits of life; of protecting them from themselves and of protecting the community from the results of their ignorance and carelessness. It is, of course, the problem of seeing that people have houses to live in which are fit for human habitation, that rooms and halls and public parts of the building are sufficiently lighted and ventilated; that not more than a certain number of people are allowed to live in one room. It is again an economic problem; a problem of adjustment of rents to wages; of providing a sufficient number of accommodations of the right kind to meet an increasing demand. It is also a structural problem—the problem of right planning; of proper methods of building; of protection against fire. And it is largely a social problem.

That city planning will not solve the housing problem is readily to be seen when one considers the experience of those cities in America which have developed excellent city plans. I suppose there is no city in the entire country which from its inception has had so perfect a city plan and which we instinctively associate with the city planning movement as much as the capital city of the country, the city of Washington. Notwithstanding the beauty of that wonderful city, notwithstanding its almost ideal city plan, Washington has the unenviable notoriety of possessing some of the worst slums in the entire country.

The City of Detroit, modeled very much on the plan of Washington with radial streets and with ample opportunity to spread out in every direction, finds itself now confronted with a serious housing problem due to its sudedn rapid growth and industrial development.

Indianapolis, with a similar radial system, finds that it has to reckon with a serious slum problem, and so one might go through the roster of cities which have developed intelligent city plans and point out similar conditions.

When, however, we come to consider one phase of the housing problem, a phase which fortunately has as yet developed in but few American cities, namely, the problem of land overcrowding or congestion, we find there is a deep and vital connection between city planning and housing reform.

What are the points, it may be asked, at which city planning touches the housing problem? There are but three: the height of buildings, the depth of lots and finally alleys.

Irrespective of whether a city is laid out with a gridiron plan or with a system of radial streets, or with radial streets imposed upon the gridiron, or whether from the beginning zone systems similar to those so effectively carried out in Germany, have been incorporated in the city's plan and factories relegated to one section, dwellings to another, commercial buildings to another, and so on; whether any or all of these methods is absent or present, there still remains one vital consideration which really determines the whole city plan and also has its important relation to the city's future housing development. This is, the determination, not merely of the width of the street, upon which so much emphasis heretofore properly has been laid in city planning, but the far more important determination of the distance between streets; viz., the lot plan and the block plan. To the deep lot we can trace most of



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our housing evils so far as they relate to land overcrowding. The things we need to consider therefore in planning a city, so far as we are concerned with the conditions under which people are to dwell, are these:

The street plan determines the block plan, and the block plan determines the lot plan. The street widths determine the height to which buildings may wisely be built, and the presence or absence of alleys is of vital moment to the future sanitary welfare of the city.

What, it may be asked, is the general practice in America today with regard to each of these important points? How have our streets been laid out in our leading cities?

The only answer that can be made to these questions is that that there is no general plan. The practice varies through infinite degrees in each city. In order to determine what the practice was a questionaire was sent recently to all cities in the United States having over one hundred thousand population according to the latest census returns. This included the fifty largest cities in the United States. Definite returns to the questionaire were received from forty-five cities.

The depth of lot, if one can judge from the information thus received, seems to vary from 50 feet to 200 feet. In the great majority of cities the lots exceed 100 feet in depth. In only three cases is the usual depth of lot less than 100 feet, namely, in the cities of Philadelphia where it ranges from 40 feet upward; in Lowell, Mass., where it ranges from 80 to 150 feet, and Washington, where it ranges from 50 to 100 feet. In twenty-five cases, or over one-half of all the cities, the usual lot depth is 125 feet or over. In nine cases, or one fifth of all, the usual depth of lot is 150 feet or over.

It will be seen from this that what we have to reckon with in our larger cities is the problem of the deep lot and also the deep block. With lots 125 feet deep it means that where there are no alleys the blocks will be 250 feet in depth.

Under ordinary circumstances, for the better class of residences, this is a division of property which should be encouraged. If, however, we are to consider future tendencies based on our experience of the development of cities in the past, we must recognize that in every city the time some day comes when that what has once been the best and most fashioinable residence district of the town ceases longer to be so and gradually goes through that deteriorating process which keen observers cannot fail to have noticed. The high class fashionable residence becomes first a boarding house, then later is used for furnished rooms or "lodgings," and finally for the cheaper class of tenement. When a part of a city has been put to uses thus foreign to the original intent, the deep lot, which has been an advantage in the original plan becomes a serious evil.

Under these changed conditions gradually the building is extended in the rear and often in the front. Additions are put on so as to accommodate a larger number of people and the building rapidly becomes so extended as to cover most of the lot. In many cases additional buildings are placed on the same lot, generally at the rear.

This is but natural. With a deep lot the temptation to use a greater portion of the land is obvious. In fact, it ceases to be a temptation and becomes a necessity if the owner is to realize from his investment its full value. With the changed values which ensue under such development it is impossible for him to keep vacant as large an amount of open space as was possible for the well-to-do citizen who utilized it for his own home. It will be seen that the problem is a difficult one. How are we to determine what is the most desirable lot unit for our growing cities? We cannot expect to confine the owners of high-class residences to the narrow limits of the shallow lot that is best suited for the ultimate needs of the neighborhood when in future years it becomes a tenement district. To suggest any such course would indeed merit being regarded as impractical and visionary.

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Amount of transfers	$5,916,765.50
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Ground rent consideration	2,995.00
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Mortgage consideration	3,299.245.00

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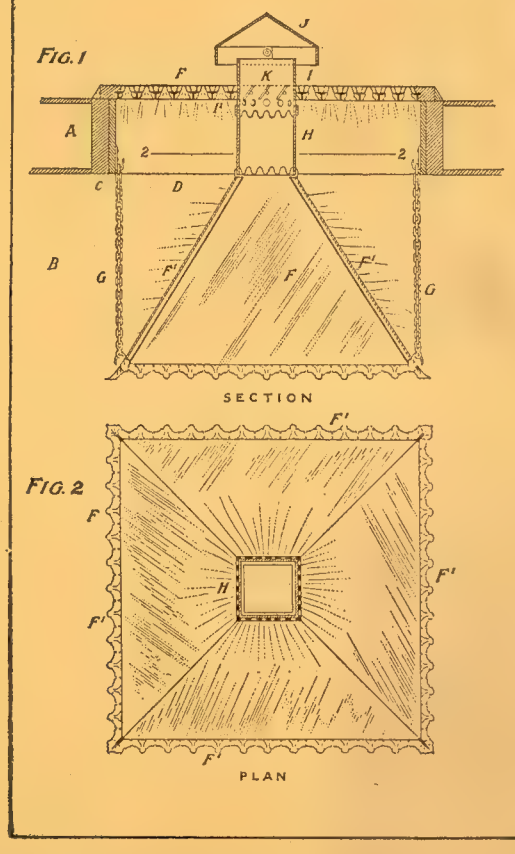
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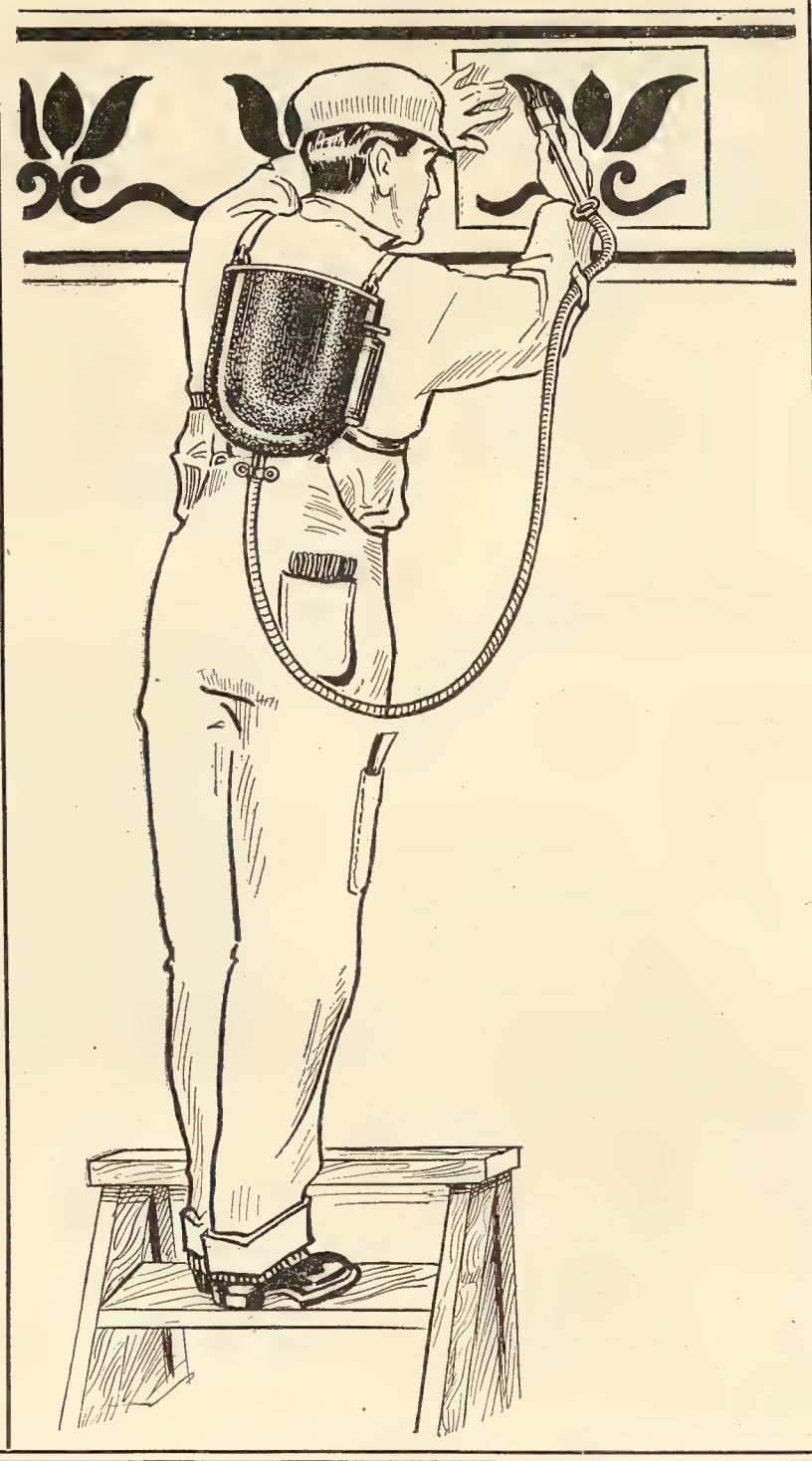
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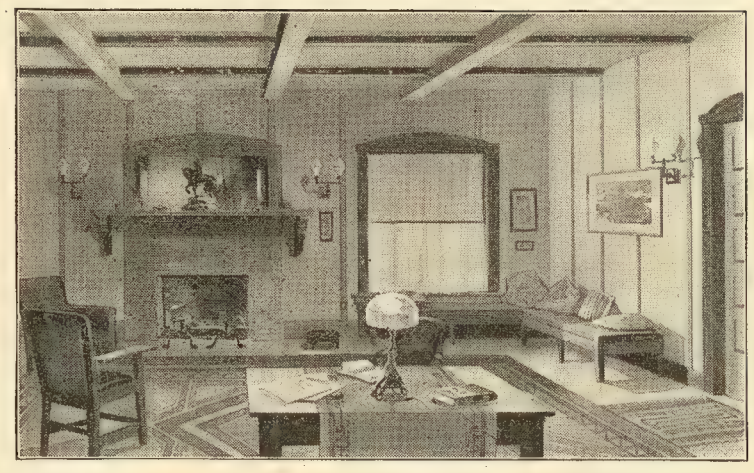
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Vol. XXVI. No. 25. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Apt. House (36), 54th and Chancellor streets, $150,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Wm. R. Bricker, Land Title Bldg. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids in one week.

Parish House, 15th and Porter streets, $40,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, St. Paul's P. E. Church. Brick and stone, two stories. Architects taking bids, due July 1st. The following are figuring: Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Appleton & Burrell, 1208 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; Frank W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; Watson & Sons, 905 N. Marshall street; Arthur H. Williams & Sons, 409 Locust street.

Crucible House, Tacony, Phila. Architect, private plans. Owners, Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Phila. Brick and concrete, three stories, 144 x 50 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Residence, Moylan, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Penna. Bldg. Owner, Helen Jones Witney, care architects. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 40 x 77 feet, slate roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 26th. The following are figuring: J. V. Meckert, Glenolden, Pa.; George & Burst, 277 S. 11th street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 N. 13th street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Phila.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Office Bldg. (alt. and add.), Broad and Sansom streets. Architect, J. G. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, North American, Broad and Sansom streets. Brick and concrete, safe deposit vaults. Architect taking bids, due June 20th. Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Bldg., and Chas. McCaul Co., 10th and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Convention Hall, Fairmount Park, $1,000,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owners, City of Phila. Stone, brick, steel and concrete, two stories. Plans about completed. Owners will advertise for bids in about ten days.

Synagogue, 2109-2115 N. Broad street, $100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Adath Jeshurum Congregation, Rev. H. Landau, 7th and Columbia avenue. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 80 x 160 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one month.

Bungalow, Pocono Lake, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Bldg. Owner, Egbert Carey, care architect. Stone and shingle, one and one-half stories, 40 x 40 feet. Plans in progress.

Apt. House, 15th and Poplar streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Bldg. Brick, four stories, 42 x 80 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Club House, N. W. Cor. Broad and Walnut streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Bldg. Owner, The Manufacturers' Club, Broad and Walnut streets. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Plans in progress.

Church, 19th and Porter streets. Architect, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Mount Hermon M. E. Church, Rev. W. C. Skeath, 1516 Porter street. Stone, one story, 59 x 65 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 20th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Chambley, 243 S. 10th street; F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Church, Haddonfield, N. J., $40,000. Architect, Geo. E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, M. E. Church of Haddonfield, N. J. Stone, one story, 100 x 125 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due June 1st. The following are figuring: Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden, N. J.; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.; L. N. Stone, Haddonfield, N. J.; Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.

Church, Front and Tioga streets. Architect, Geo. E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Fairhill U. P. Church, Rev. J. L. Acheson, 3404 A street. Stone, one story, 60 x 80 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 21st. The following are figuring: Stewart Bros., 2526 N. Orkney street; W. J. Isles, 3323 A street; W. J. Mortimer, 3016 E street; S. Grant Ervin, G and Sanger streets; Robert F. Killough, 6334 Greene street, Germantown.

Church, Broad and Ritner streets. Architect, Geo. E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, Third Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. Drew, 1318 Ritner street. Stone, one story, 80 x 100 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apt. House, 50th and Locust streets. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 S. 61st street. Owner, Alfred S. Powell. Brick, three stories, 99 x 43 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 22d. The following are figuring: Calvin W. Rogers, Heed Bldg.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Bungalow, Penrose and Island Road. Architect, J. F. Street, Beverly N. J. Owner, Chas. M. Whitcomb, 1531 Chestnut street. Frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 50 x 32 feet, shingle roof. Onwer taking bids. H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street, is figuring.

Parochial School, Broad and Butler sts. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Rev. John F. McQuade, 3805 N. Broad street. Brick, three stories, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due June 27th. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Bldg.; F. J. Colgan, 2205 N. Broad street; McLaughlin & McNamara, 4305 Germantown avenue.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Penna. Bldg. Owner, Wm. H. Stafford, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 55 x 45 feet, shingle roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 20th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.; P. J. Thompson, 1432 S. Penn Square; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; J. E. Kearney, 327 N. 63d street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Stores (3), Gtn. avenue and Armat street. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Frank J. Campbell. Brick, one story, 116 x 23 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due June 17th. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; R. D. Noonan, 420 E. High street; J. J. Bateman, 845 Locust street, Gtn.; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; McClintock & Weaver, 24 W. Phil-Ellena street; Geo. C. Fossel, 122 E. Chelten avenue.

Library Bldg., Newtown, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 10th and Sansom streets. Owner, Newtown Library Association. Brick, one and one-half stories, 32 x 42 feet, slate roof, hot-water heating. Plans in progress.

Hospital, 7th and Lombard streets. Architect, Grosvenor Phipps Institute. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, four stories,

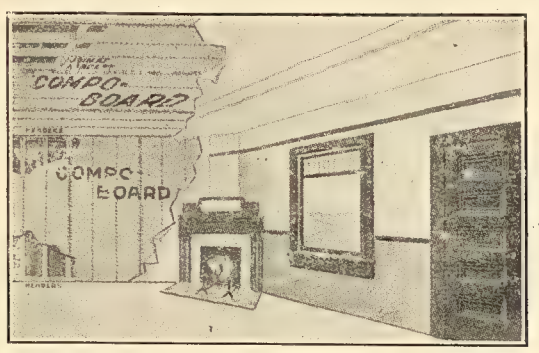
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Residence, Germantown, Phila., $12,000. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, G. R. Nichols, 130 W. Johnson st. Stone, two and one-half stories. Architect taking bids, due June 21st. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; Enos L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; R. M. Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street; M. S. Oberholzer, 5528 Pulaski avenue.

Flat Houses (8), Gtn. avenue and Gorgas Lane. Architects, Bradley & Janke, Hale Bldg. Owners, Hudson & Rapp, 268 E. Slocum street, Gtn. Brick, two stories, 20 x 80 feet each, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Laboratory (add.), 1809 Wallace street. Architect, Edward S. Paxson, 729 Walnut street. Owners, American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, on premises. Brick two stories, 45 x 32 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids. H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street, is figuring.

School, Doylestown, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, three stories, 50 x 102 feet, steam heat, electric lighting, slate roof. Architect ready for bids.

Drug Store and Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Heacock and Hokanson, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Henry B. Auchy, Erdenheim Terrace, Chestnut Hill. Brick two and one-half stories, 32 x 59 feet, shingle roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 17th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th street; Wm. P. Albrecht, Commonwealth Bldg.; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, Pa.; E. G. Ford, Fort Washington, Pa.; J. J. Kauflie, Lansdale, Pa.

Theatre, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hoakanson, Bailey Bldg. Owners, York Road Theatre Co., Jenkintown, Pa. Brick, one story, 52 x 136 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 17th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 N. 19th street; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. B. Davis, 35 S. 17th street; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, $5000. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Chas. W. Kolb, 3620 N. Broad street. Stone, three stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids June 19th.

Gymnasium, Hollidaysburg, Pa., $7000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, 16th and Walnut streets. Owners, Hollidaysburg Academy. Tile and plaster, one and one-half stories, 50 x 80 feet, shingle roof. Architects taking bids. C. D. Hughes, Altoona, Pa., is figuring.

Tenement Houses (4), Garage and Ground Improvements, Indianapolis, Ind., $100,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, 16th and Walnut streets. Owner, F. H. Wheeler, Indianapolis, Ind. Tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Flemington, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, W. N. Hawke, care architects. Tile and stucco, 26 x 30 feet, tile roof, electric work, hot-air heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, Mrs. Geo. Clarkson Ross, care architects. Stone and frame, three stories, 35 x 60 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 4109 Walnut street. Architect, Joshua C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Joseph W. Cooper, 4081 Market street. Brick and stucco, three stories. Architect taking bids, due June 24th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), West Chestnut avenue, Chestnut Hill. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Disston, on premises. Stone, two and a half stories. Architects taking bids, due June 23rd. The following are figuring: W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown; J. M. Daniels, 252 South Juniper street; James Castle, 8820 Germantown avenue.

Alts. for Apartments, 752 North Nineteenth street. Architects, Milligan & Webber, 520 Walnut street. Owners name withheld. Brick, three stories. Revised plans in progress.

Dormitories (add.), Princeton, N. J. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Princeton. Stone, three and a half stories. Plans in progress. Architects will not take bids for some time.

Bakery and Stable, Troy, N. Y. Architect, Charles Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Charles Freihofer, Troy, N. Y. Brick, two stories, 200 by 200 feet, slag roof. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Office Building, Erie, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, General Electric Company, Erie, Pa. Brick and concrete, four stories, 75 by 400 feet. Owners ready for bids.

Warehouse, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Joseph Campbell & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 111 by 82 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids, due June 23rd. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Apartments and Stores (alts.), 5203 Haverford avenue. Architects, Milligan & Webber, 520 Walnut street. Owners, O'Neill & Co., Crozer Building. Brick, three stories. Architects taking bids, due June 23rd. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; George Steinbock, 2125 Corlies avenue.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Parochial School, Nineteenth and Atlantic streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, Holy Souls R. C. Church, Rev. Thomas Moore, 1907 Tioga street. Stone and concrete, three stories, 71 by 65 feet. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co. (Not signed yet).

Stores and Apartments, 40 and 42 North Fifty-second street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, M. S. Delaney, care of Architects. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Carvan Const. Co., 5143 Irving street.

Storehouse and Shop Buildings, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government, War Department, Frankford Arsenal. Brick and steel, one story. Lowest bidder, John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Parish House (add.), Tulpehocken and McCallum streets. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owners, Christ Church, on premises. Stone and brick, two stories, 32 by 54 feet. Contract awarded to W. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street.

Factory Buildings, Twenty-second street and Sedgley avenue, $35,000. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owners, Fretz-Gross & Co., 1015 Diamond street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 75 by 342 feet and 20 by 79 feet. Contract awarded to J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

Factory, Power House and Office, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Organic Chemical Co., 2559 Sydenham street. Reinforced concrete, two stories, 40 x 120 feet; one story, 22 x 32 feet. Contract awarded to Phila. Construction Co., 1341 Arch street.

Office Building (add.), 10 S. 18th street. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, J. Culter Fuller, 10 S. 18th street. Brick, consists of two additional stories. Contract awarded to P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 10th and Sansom streets. Owner, W. C. Hollopeter, 1411 Spruce street. Stone, one and one-half stories, 35 x 23 feet. Contract awarded to M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Harvey M. Boyer, Bullitt Bldg. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45 x 56 feet, slate roof. Contract awarded to J. J. Murphy, 610 N. 21st street.

School (alt. and add.), Swarthmore, Pa., $2000. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, A. H. Tomlinson, Swarthmore, Pa. Contract awarded to J. D. Durnall, Swarthmore, Pa.

Home Bldgs., Ogontz and Chelten avenues, $75,000. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Bldg. Owner, Odd Fellows' Orphanage, 17th and Tioga streets. Brick, stone and steel, two and three stories. Contract awarded to Jas. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg.

Residence, West Upsal street, West of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, C. M. Brown, Land Title Bldg. Stone, three stories, slate roof, 49 x 50 feet. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Stanley Reeves, Haverford, Pa. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories. Contract awarded to Geo. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Laboratory Bldg., Port Reading, N. J. Engineer, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Phila. & Reading Railway Co. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to McClintic Marshall Co., Pottstown, Pa.

Alt. & Add., Warehouse, 316 N. 3d street. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owner, H. T. Potts Co., 316 N. 3d street. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Church and Sunday school (alts.), Tulip and Dauphin streets. Architect, Geo. E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, Summerfield M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Broadhead, on premises. Brick and stone, two stories, 62 x 83 feet. Contract awarded to Wm. F. Baldwin & Co., 2116 Estaugh st.

Power house, Charleston, S. C. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owners, U. G. I. Co. (Charleston Consolidated Gas Co.), Charleston, S. C. Steel & concrete, three stories, 115 x 115 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Bldg.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Fred N. G. Steer (O), 727 Carpenter street; H. A. Hobert (C), 2620 E. Cumberland street. Cost, $8000. (2) three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 47 feet, Carpenter and Callum streets.

B. L. Carroll (O), 60th and Girard avenue; E. A. Carroll (C), 700 N. 63d street. Cost, $60,000. (20) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 43 feet, 61st and Ludlow streets.

Oak Lane Park Bldg Co. (O), 1430 Land Title Bldg. Cost, $8000. (1) three-story store, 31 x 42 feet, 703 Kenilworth avenue.

S. N. Hall (O), 3136 Market street. Cost, $7000. One-story stable, 40 x 120 feet, stone, 32d and Ludlow streets.

Jaskins & Shefeion (O), 77th and Brewster avenue. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 48 feet.

Trinity Reformed Church (O), Broad & Venango streets; H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $42,000. Two-story store, 61 x 116 feet.

Louis Siegel (O), 8405 Eastwick street. Cost, $7500. (3) two-story dwellings, 15 x 47 feet, brick, Mentor and D streets.

John R. Wilson (O), 5807 Chester avenue. Cost, $112,700. (56) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 44 feet, 57th and Greenway avenue.

Simon Rosenzweig (O), 740 Erie avenue; Zeigenfuss Bros. (C), 4032 N. 7th st. Cost, $40,000, 20 x 65 feet, (10) two-story brick dwellings, 10th and Erie avenue.

Wieland & Schaible (O), 2220 Delhi street. Cost, $5500. Three-story brick (2) dwellings, 16 x 47 feet, Comly and Jackson streets.

A. S. Bowell (O), 50th and Locust streets. Cost, $570. C. H. Rogers (C), Heed Bldg.

Anna P. Sheldon (O), Westmont, N. J.; Chas. H. Donahue (C), 5140 Sansom street. Cost, $2500. Two-story brick dwelling, 18 x 60 feet. Cost, $8200. (2) Two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 52 feet, 59th & Market streets.

H. S. Swope (O), 5030 Franklin street. Cost, $3000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 40 feet, 1616-18 Brill street.

Ferdinand Regillo (O), G and Kingston streets. Cost, $2800. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Almond and Westmoreland streets.

Miller & Duff (O), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2000. (1) two-story brick dwelling, 16 x 41 feet, Jasper and Atlantic streets. (25) two-story brick, 16 x 40 feet. Cost, $45,400.

Louis Salinsky (O), 711 Green street; Clarkas & Kraus (C), 739 Jackson street. Cost, $2300. (1) two-story brick, 16 x 40 feet, 340 Christian street.

Datinsky Bros. (O), 2258 E. Williams street; J. Leven (C), 1530 S. 6th street. Cost, $15,000. Amusement Bldg., one-story brick, 47 x 171 feet, 1134-36 Ridge avenue.

H. G. Kraft (O), Tulip and Montgomery avenue; Frank Deilink (C), H and Potter streets. Cost, $3000. Two-story brick dwelling, 14 x 30 feet, Tulip and Montgomery avenue.

Wm. R. Rees (O), 2030 Willard street; F. Deitrich, Jr. (C), H and Potter streets. Cost, $500. Wagon Shed, 16 x 20 feet. Cost, $3500. (1) three-story brick dwelling, 18 x 59 feet, 3429 Frankford avenue.

Fredk. Granpin (O), Wayne avenue and Tabor road. Cost, $4000. (2) two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 42 feet, 3d and Chew streets.

John W. Lord (O), 5909 Park avenue. Cost, $8400. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 44 feet, Baynton and Church Lane.


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Herman Granger (O), Orthodox and Tacony streets; E. Schaffer (C), 1314 Wakeling street. Cost, 5200. (4) two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 36 feet.

J. M. Cassel (O), 2717 N. 12th street. Cost, $18,400. (18) three-story stone dwellings, 15 x 43 feet, Ontario and Frankford avenue.

John C. Cave (O), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $30,800. (11) two-story store and dwellings, 15 x 46 feet, 60th and Vine streets.

Alterations and Additions

Geo. Vance (O), 1715 Arch street; Jas. Spear (C), 1013 Market street. Cost, $525. Residence, 1700-02 Arch street.

Sacks Bros. (O), 1220 Cherry street; A. Barsky (C), 421 Tasker street. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 421-23 N. Eighth street.

Wm. Erist (O), 2610 Oakdale street; Samuel Cramer (C), 2317 N. 29th street. Cost, $600. Storage, 2610 Oakdale street.

A. Eisenstein (O), 1325 S. 58th street; D. Golstein (C), 913 Jackson street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Joseph Russell (O), 1813 Latimer street; Robert Robson (C), 1827 Naudain street. Cost, $1115. Dwelling, 1241 S. 19th street.

Academy of Sacred Heart (O), Torresdale, Pa.; Thos. Reilly (C), 1616 Thompson street. Cost, $2750. Academy, Tulip and Convent avenue.

Girard Estate (O), Stephen Girard Bldg.; Pomeroy Const. Co. (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, $15,500. Girard College.

H. J. Schwelen (O), 204 Manheim street; Wm. Ranner (C), 218 Wister street. Cost, $2700. Dwelling, 294 Manheim street.

Weightman Est. (O), 1336 Walnut street; J. N. Gill & Co. (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $2500. Store, 211 S. Broad street.

C. H. Peacock (O), 133 Dock street; H. C. Dahl (C), 231 S. 8th street. Cost, $500. Shed, 806 Callowhill street.

Louis Rosengarten (O), 2216 N. 27th street; R. M. McClatchey (C), 2306 N. 26th street. Cost, $400. Club, 2623 Susquehanna avenue.

J. L. Hiermann (O), 4136 Lancaster avenue; Jas. N. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $3000. Factory.

Thos. Scott (O), 1337 S. 32d street; Wm. J. Erswin (C), 5927 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, $5000. Dwelling, 1337 S. 32d street.

Rev. M. A. Hana (O), Lehigh and Memphis street; John McShain (C), 631 N. 17th street. Cost, $2000. Club, Lehigh and Miller street.

Est. of Stephen Girard (O), Stephen Girard Bldg.; Chas. McCaul Co., 10th and Sansom streets. Cost, $6000. Girard College, alts.

John J. Fadey (O), 5125 Arch street; Jno. A. Maher (C), 528 Cypress street. Cost, $4000. Storage, 25th and Tasker streets.

Alfred Lowrey & Bros. (O), 32 S. Front street; R. C. Ballinger (C), 218 N. 13th street. Cost, $15,000. Wholesale Groceries, 50-52 N. Delaware avenue.

N. Lauria (O), 715 Montrose street; D. D. Burd (C), 809 S. 8th street. Cost, $750. Dwelling, 740 Carpenter street.

Pennsylvania Co. (O), 517 Chestnut street; Wm. C. Montt (C), 1021 N. Midvale avenue. Cost, $400. Store, 1200 S. 2d street.

H. Engel (O), 4651 Lancaster avenue; W. H. Grusman (C), 4630 Merion street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

John Dobson (O), 26-28 N. Franklin street; A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, $1035. Store, 124 Market street.

Berman & Cohen (O), 6th and Lombard streets; Fred Quate (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $2135. Store and dwelling.

S. T. Banham (O), Main and Carson streets; M. Duva (C), 324 Harvey street. Cost, $1200. Garage.

G. Asher (O), 2136 N. Franklin street; R. C. Morgue (C), 2046 N. 6th street. Cost, $1120. Hall, 2702 N. Marshall street.

A. Bronberg (O), 219 Vine street; J. Stenkman (C), 5559 Carvor street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 219 Vine street.

Magdalen Home (O), 213 N. 21st street; W. Rhoads (C), 2118 N. 7th street. Cost, $1000. Laundry.

J. J. Donnelly (O), 600 Bailey Bldg.; Barnes Bros. (C), 2053 E. Allegheny avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 3026 Kensington avenue.

Roger Martin (O), 2301 N. 19th street; M. Morrison (C), 2322 N. Howard street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 2551-53 N. Front street.

Masonic Hall Assoc. (O), Gtn. Phila.; Burd P. Evans & Co. (C), 13th and Wallace streets. Cost, $2400. Banquet Room, Gtn. avenue and Courtland street.

J. Hallahan (O), 5237 Willow street; J. Gotheringham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $400. Store.

Jos. B. Bechtal (O), 725 Sansom street; H. S. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $830. Store and factory, 724 Sansom street.

Carpenter Est. (O), 133 S. 5th street; S. J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $700. Warehouse, 433 Spruce street.

W. W. Frazier (O), 57th and Baltimore avenue; Thos. Little & Son (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, $5000. Stable.

S. Phillips (O), 1911 S. 7th street; Sam. Levvitt (C), 439 Dickinson street. Cost, $400. Store, 1911 S. 7th street.

Southwark Foundry & Machine Co. (O), 5th and Washington avenue; H. C. Dohl (C), 231 S. 8th street. Cost, $500. Storage.

Powers-Weightman & Rosengarten (O), 9th and Parrish streets. Cost, $3000. Mfg., Ridge avenue and Calumet street.

John H. Sloan (O), 1531 Morris street; R. R. Stoods (C), 12 N. 19th street. Cost, $6840. Dwelling, 102 N. 9th street.

James R. Wotherspoon (O), 3710 Spring Garden street; Wm. Meyer (C), 216 Quarry street. Cost, $3000. Factory, 238 North Front street.

Mrs. M. T. Wright (O), Chestnut Hill; J. M. Daniels (C), 252 S. Juniper street. Cost, $700. Tool House, Chestnut avenue and Seminole street.

Fred. Berlinger (O), 2038 N. Hancock street; Geo. Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Bldg. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

G. F. Pfund & Son (O), 3945 Germantown avenue; B. Wallace (C), 3449 Germantown avenue. Cost, $670. Pork Packing, 3945 Germantown avenue.

Max. M. Sladkin (O), 827 Arch street; Roydhouse, Arey & Co. (C), Fidelity Bldg. Cost, $5000. Storage, 325 Arch street.

Fred. Cossintino (O), 610 Snyder avenue; Wm. J. McAdams (C), 1815 S. 18th street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 610 Snyder avenue.

Mary Hibard (O), Bell Mill Road, Germantown; Thos. M. Seeds (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

M. Frank (O), 326 Fitzwater street; H. Bradmister (C), 325 Fitzwater street. Cost, $590. Store and dwelling, 1210 S. 4th street.

J. E. Lonergan (O), 213 Race street; Wm. J. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, $850. Foundry, 2d and Florist streets.

D. O. Simon (O), 1516 Diamond street; W. L. Allen (C), 1518 Susquehanna avenue. Cost, $950. Dwelling.

S. S. White Dental Co. (O), 12th and Locust streets; Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $6800. Office Bldg.

St. John's Orphan Asylum (O), 49th and Wyalusing avenue; Robert Scott (C), 16th and Ludlow streets. Cost, $1500. Dwelling.

H. T. Potts (O), 3d and Wood streets; A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, $5500. Warehouse, 3d and Wood streets.

F. McIlhenny (O); W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 E. High street, Germantown. Cost, $3000. Dwelling.

Wm. Levy (O), 1424 N. 15th street; H. B. Shoemaker (C), 24 S. 17th street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Wm. G. McMann (O), 2168 Cumberland street; J. E. Dickson (C), 3045 Frankford avenue. Cost, $1000. Hosiery Mill, 2168 E. Firth street.

T. Buckley (O), 405 E. Somerset street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Fretz Real Estate Co. (O), 1015 Diamond street; Wm. Easterbrook (C), 519 Commerce street. Cost, $500. Stable, 10th and Diamond streets.

John Miller (O), 1232 E. Susquehanna avenue; P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 26th and Thompson streets. Cost, $400. Saloon and dwelling, 1252 E. Susquehanna avenue.

Wm. McIntyre (O), 4630 Green street; F. C. Bower (C), 1826 E. Willard street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 4630 Green street.

H. Flynn (O), 2806 N. Broad street; Wm. Earely (C), 1216 Ridge avenue. Cost, $800. Lodging House, 715 Race street.

Convent of the Notre Dame (O), 19th and Rittenhouse streets; Wm. J. McShane (C), 517 S. 13th street. Cellar, 206 S. 19th street.

The Racquet Club (O), 215 S. 16th street, Chas. Gilpin (C), Harrison Bldg. Cost, $1500. Club House.

P. Killenger (O), 608 Chestnut street; M. Githion (C), 1413 N. Marshall street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 212 DeLancey street.

Robert C. Hicks (O), 332 N. 63d street; James H. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

H. A. Hinkle (O), 3120 N. Broad street; Frank I. Wentz (C), 1618 N. 27th street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling, 3120 N. Broad street.

Mrs. J. P. Wetherill (O), 2014 Walnut street; H. E. Baton (C), 10th and Sansom streets. Cost, $1000. Residence.

MORGAN'S HAND IN THE BUILDING FIELD

An Interesting Disclosure of Recent Cement Hearing Showing United States Steel's Influence upon Subsidiary Concerns.

The Alpha Portland Cement Company, 50 Church street, New York City, complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, controlled by the same group of financiers that controls the United States Steel Corporation, had been giving to shipments of the Universal Portland Cement Company—a subsidiary company of the steel combine, perferred rates over shipments of the Alpha concern. At a hearing of the complaint, counsel for the Alpha Company produced a chart showing many interesting and hitherto unsuspected ramifications of the steel group, the total capitalization of which he placed at the staggering figure of $15,857,629,339.

The list, giving names of men associated with Morgan, who hold stock in real estate and building material concerns follows:

George F. Baker—Atlas Portland Cement Co., Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co.

Henry Walters—Lackawanna Steel Co.

William E. Corey—American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., American Steel & Wire Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Claictod Steel Co., Federal Steel Co., National Tube Works (pipe), and Troy Steel Products Export Co.

Percival Roberts, Jr.—Land, Title & Trust Co.

Edmund C. Converse—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

James A. Farrell—U. S. Steel Products Export Co.

Elbert H. Gary—American Bridge Co., American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., American Steel and Wire Co., American Steel Foundries Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Federal Steel Co., Union Steel Co., and the Universal Portland Cement Co.

Robert Winsor — Rockland-Rockport Lime Co., Washburn Wire Works Co.

Alford Clifford—Hydraulic Press Brick Co.

Samuel Mather—Corsica Iron Works Co.

J. P. Morgan—Madison Square Garden, Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co., Atlas Portland Cement Co., and Aetna Fire Insurance Co.

This is said to be the first time in which a compilation of the kind has ever figured in litigation. It is interesting as showing to what extent the steel-making group of financiers are interested in corporations whose interests are either largely identical with their own or in some degree contributory thereto.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS

Nearly all the great fire disasters of the past few months have been due to carelessness of one form or another. The factory fire at Newark, N. J., in which 20 girls were killed and 50 seriously injured, was due to gross carelessness in the handling of gasoline. The shirtwaist factory fire in New York in March, where nearly 150 were killed, was due to a match or cigarette carelessly thrown in the masses of cotton clippings, which covered the floor. In both of these cases, the carelessness of the occupants was added to by the negligence of the owners of the building in failing to provide proper fire-escapes.

These conspicuous disasters should serve to call attention to the fact that a majority of all fires are likewise due to carelessness of one form or another, and cost the United States $234,000,000 last year, with every indication that 1911 will greatly surpass that amount. Most of these fires are easily preventable, by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the property owners in the construction and protection of their buildings, and on the part of the tenants by ordinary precautions and watchfulness.

The recent disasters have shocked the public into attention and interest in the matter of the fire waste, and the probability that the aggregate property losses will reach a quarter of a billion dollars this year, at the present burning rate, should stimulate States and municipalities to action, and should bring home to the individual his personal responsibility for this ruinous waste.—American Carpenter and Builder.

BUILDING IN RELATION TO STREET AND SITE

There Would be no Tenement Problem if Lots were only Twenty-five to Thirty feet Deep. Every House would then Front on Two Streets.

By Lawrence Veiller.

IN point of originality and suggestiveness, Mr. Veiller's address at the Third National City Planning Conference, was perhaps the most notable of the papers read before the convention. It discussed the fundamental principles involved in city planning. Mr. Veiller's novel proposition with respect to tenements was hotly criticized, especially by some of the foreign delegates. His address is printed here, with a few minor excisions, necessary on account of the limitations of space.

It is the part of wisdom to establish as the standard a lot of the shallowest depth practicable. What that depth should be will, of course vary in each community. In general, the owner will desire to have a spacious front yard, a building sufficiently deep to meet his needs, a spacious back yard and generally room for a garage or stable at the extreme rear of the lot. This means a lot generally speaking of 125 feet in depth.

While this depth of lot is admirably suited to the purposes of a fashionable residence district it is highly objectionable as the standard for a future tenement district, and is similarly too deep when such a district becomes devoted to business purposes. I see no escape from the dilemma, however. Our best residence sections will have to be designed to meet the needs of their present use and not a remote future use.

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If we could count upon the development of a zone system such as is becoming general in many of the German cities, by which the city would be divided into rather rigid lines and the residence quarter would remain the residence quarter for all time, and tenement quarter would retain its characteristics for all time, there would be none of these difficulties. We could then proceed to lay out our cities with one depth of lot for our high-class residence districts, giving to the men who could pay for it as much land as they could afford to keep idle, and laying out the districts in which the poor live on a different basis with shallow lots, giving to them the amount of land for which they could afford to pay without carrying upon their shoulders an undue burden of rent, nor without forcing the community to bear undue burdens through congestion of population with all that that implies.

Assuming that there were such opportunities in America, which at present seems a very remote contingency, what, it may be asked, is the desirable lot unit for a tenement section? My answer is a lot unit which will result in houses no more than two rooms deep. From an architectural point of view there is no housing problem so long as houses can be built not exceeding two rooms in depth. This involves, of course, shallow lots and therefore shallow blocks, which means a great increase in the number of our streets and therefore a material increase in the direct cost of government.

For our large cities and for our industrial towns I believe the lots should not exceed in depth 25 or 30 feet. This means that there would be no front yard and no back yard; that the houses, built in continuous rows, would have one frontage on one street and another frontage on another street. This must seem at first consideration a startling and radical departure from what we have been accustomed to consider as desirable in the housing of the poor.

The detached house has heretofore been considered to be desirable for the workingman in this country, with "space for a little garden" at the rear, for a flower garden in the front and space between the houses for the admission of light and the free currents of air. This has been a beautiful ideal, but in practice has not worked out advantageously. Here, again, we need to discriminate between classes of workingmen. So far as the higher paid mechanics are concerned, men who are able to pay $25 a month for rent or its equivalent, these suggestions are not meant; their homes should be treated very much in the same way as the homes of the people in the fashionable part of the town. They, too, should have a front yard and a back yard.

But for the ordinary laborer, especially the large foreign population which is coming to predominate in our American cities, the detached house is not desirable. In the first place we should frankly recognize that the common unskilled laborer of the type just described cannot afford to pay for the vacant land at the front and rear of his dwelling. It is too great a drain upon his scant income. The idea of a beautiful flower garden for this class of population is Utopian. The idea of a vegetable garden at the rear of his house, where in the hours of freedom from toil he can have a chance to raise the produce which the family needs, while less Utopian is not in most cities a practical enterprise. The ordinary laborer working as he does ten hours a day, has little time for the cultivation of any garden, nor does the woman of the average laborer's family have time, either, if she gives to her children the attention they require.

What happens, therefore, when land is left at the front or the back of the ordinary workingman's house is that it becomes an unsightly, bare patch of groud, without grass, and, especially at the rear, a gathering place for all the waste material of the family existence. Dilapidated little outbuildings soon are erected, patched together with old boards and tin, and the whole place and neighborhood assumes rapidly a squalid and unkempt appearance. The spaces which are left between the houses, ostensibly for light and air, are similarly not a success. Few builders leave sufficient space between houses to make the detached house worth while. As a rule not more than 3 feet is left between houses and in many cases not even that. That is entirely inadequate as a means of furnishing light. It does, of course, improve the ventilation, but these small, narrow spaces between the buildings rapidly become gathering places for the cast-off material of the neighborhood. They are eyesores and a distinct detriment to the whole community. It would be far better in most cities if the houses were built solidly against each other. The danger from fire, too, would even be less, especially in the case of brick buildings. Unless at least 15 feet can be left between houses the detached house should be discouraged. Anything less than that will not give adequate light.

It will be seen from a consideration of the questions involved that the desirable depth of lot depends largely upon the uses to which the neighborhood is to be put. For high-class residence purposes lots should be 125 feet deep; for the homes of the better paid artisans and mechanics lots should be 50 feet deep; for the home of the unskilled laborer and what we call "the poor," the lots should be 25 feet in depth.

So far as the block unit is concerned this would mean where there are no alleys, block units of respectively 250 feet, 100 feet and 25 feet. How radical a departure this is from our present practice in all our cities is obvious. The mere proposition that lots and blocks should be on a different basis in different parts of the town and that the town should be laid out with reference to the purposes of its use in itself marks a revolutionary step in city planning as practiced in America and yet unless this is done we cannot reasonably say that we are practicing city planning. If we are to continue with the old hit or miss method of laying out the whole city on one basis, knowing that ultimately neighborhood after neighborhood will be put to uses for which it was not originally intended, we must expect to see continue the evils from which we now suffer and to see them increase rapidly.

So far, in the discussion of this question, there has been no mention made of the part which a system of alleys plays in the block plan of the city. The alley is both a blessing and a curse. As a means of letting light and air into the interior of city blocks that would otherwise be without it, it is a distinct gain. And the few cities that have no alleys feel their misfortune in this regard most keenly. The small, pocketed back yards, shut away from the free current of air, are unknown in the city with alleys. The alley is generally, however, an evil. As a minor street, hidden away at the rear of everything, it becomes the dumping ground for all the cast-off material of humanity. Here will be found collected, in all stages of picturesque disorder and sordid squalor, all of the unpleasant things in our material existence.

Of the forty-five cities which made returns to the questionnaire above referred to, twenty-five or over half reported that a system of alleys was general in their communi-

ty. It is interesting to find that in several of them, as in Cleveland and Kansas City, Mo, for instance, they report that in the old part of the city the alley system is general, but that alleys do not exist in the new. So far as the alleys are concerned there is much replanning to be done in our American cities. The alley problem is a problem distinct in itself and yet one that must be grappled with if our cities are to progress.

Fortunately it is a problem that can be solved without very great difficulty. It means generally that the city should become owner of the fee where it does not already possess it, should convert the alleys into minor streets and assume all responsibility for them should pave them, should keep them clean, should see that they are lighted and that they are policeed. When these things are done the alleys will cease to be a menace.

The remaining point at which city planning touches housing reform is in the regulation of the height of buildings and their relation to the streets on which the buildings abut. Involved in this is the vexed question of high buildings. The tendency toward high buildings is apparently increasing each year in most of our cities. In few cities, however, has this as yet become general, as it has in New York. This is fortunate. The isolated high building is, of course, in no sense a detriment to the community, but, on the contrary from many points of view, must be considered as distinctly advantageous. It is but natural that in all of our prosperous and growing cities there should be a desire to erect tall modern hotels, which will give to their patrons the accommodations that the American people have become accustomed to, and which are only possible with the concentrated use of land. It is useless for anyone to think that he can successfully stem the tendency in this direction. Hotels of ten stories and more are bound to be built in all of our large cities, and occasionally high office buildings.

As already pointed out, these buildings, if isolated, or built in small numbers, do little harm. It is only when this becomes the general practice, when one tall building succeeds another in continuous rows along a thoroughfare that we have conditions which should give us serious concern, and it is because of the ultimate tendency in this direction that we need to exert special care in regulating the height of buildings in our cities.

Admitting that the tall building as a general city development is not desirable, which I appreciate may not be admitted by all, the question arises how are we to control this situation effectively? What measures can city planners adopt to check a tendency of this kind, or to so lay out the city that the evil results from it will be minimized?

Heretofore, in laying out our cities, little thought has been given to this question. Streets have been laid out on a certain width with no thought in view except that the buildings which front upon them would be buildings of two and three stories in height, such as prevailed at the time the plan was made. There is no evidence in connection with the plan of any city in America which tends to show that the persons responsible for the city plan had ever contemplated that its streets would be lined on either side by buildings ten or twenty stories in height. This is, of course, a comparatively recent development, made possible only by the use of the skeleton-construction steel frame building. That it plays a vitally important part in city planning is at once obvious. A street 60 feet in width may be ample with three-story buildings on each side of it but may be entirely inadequate when built up with ten-story buildings.

What, therefore, is the desirable width of street in most of our American cities, so far as the relation of the street to the buildings which front upon it is concerned? Others who take part in this conference will discuss the desirable width of streets in connection with the uses to which the streets are to be put. The only thing which concerns us in this paper, therefore, is the relation of the street width to the height of buildings.

As tall buildings bring so many evils in their train I think we all agree that they should be discouraged as a general city development. We should, therefore, fix our street widths more with reference to the uses to which they are to be put than with regard to the height of the buildings that are to be erected upon them, and should, in our building laws, control the height of buildings that are permitted upon streets of a given width. In other words, we should let the street width determine the height of buildings rather than attempt to fix the width of streets in anticipation of the height of buildings that will be erected thereon, though, of course, that determination should be given consideration so far as may be practicable.

Assuming this situation, the question then arises: What is the practicable method of regulating the height of buildings with regard to the width of the street and how can it best be done? Heretofore, in America, there has been little attempt to do this. There are almost no cities where there is any general limitation of the height of all buildings relative to the width of streets. The chief efforts that have been made have been in our tenement house laws where the height has usually been limited to one and one-half times the width of the street. As the majority of our tenement house laws are copies of the New York statute, this is not at all illuminating nor satisfactory. There are few cities in America where the standard of one and one-half times the width of street is either adequate or appropriate. In practically no city except New York and Boston is it not feasible at the present day to limit the height of future buildings to the width of the street on which they abut. This means that on the 60-foot street, which seems to be the average for most American cities, buildings would be limited to 60 feet in height. This would mean six-story buildings.

We should not permit in any of our cities buildings of a greater height than 60 feet. Where it is necessary to build a few isolated buildings such as hotels or office buildings, to a height of ten stories, or even more, special districts should be established, limited in area, in which such buildings may be erected. The rest of the city should be allowed to develop along normal and reasonable lines and the height of 60 feet is all that should be allowed.

Limiting the height of buildings to the width of street, however, will not bring this about in the case of streets which exceed 60 feet in width, as frequently happens. With such limitation it would be possible on many of the broad avenues and boulevards which are a feature of our cities to erect buildings of 100 or even 150 feet in height. It is highly undesirable to permit this and there should therefore be in our laws seeking to control this situation a definite maximum height to which all buildings may be erected, irrespective of street width. In other words, a double condition should be imposed. No building (except in the limited and selected areas above mentioned) should be permitted to exceed the width of the street, and in no case should they exceed 60 feet in height.

The European method of regulating height of buildings has had the same underlying principles, but is general expressed in a different form. There the height is controlled by stating that no building shall be built to such height that any point of it shall cross a line drawn from the middle of the street to the top of the building at an angle of so many degrees, the amount varying in different countries.

While this method of regulation will bring about very much the same results as the flat limitation relative to the width of street just discussed, it is not a sufficiently simple method of expression to commend itself to the judgment of the American people.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The Federal Terra Cotta Company, manufacturers of architectural terra cotta, New York, have recently established a selling agency in Chicago at 1501 Monadnock Building. The company expects to follow up all architectural work in Chicago as well as elsewhere in the United States. They are now furnishing the terra cotta to the McNeil Building, Jackson boulevard and Market street, Chicago, and have secured the contract for the architectural terra cotta required in the new Otis Building, to be erected at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets.

** The annual meeting of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore and election of officers was held on Tuesday night at the exchange rooms. There was in attendance about 200 members, including a number of invited guests from both this city and Washington, among whom were E. C. Graham, of the Washington Builders' Exchange; Edwin J. Quarles, publicity agent of the Greater Baltimore movement; A. S. Goldsborough, secretary of the Factory Site Commission; Norman B. Parrott, secretary of the Travelers' and Merchants' Association; Edward D. Preston, building inspector, and B. F. Bennett. The meeting was preceded by an elaborate banquet.

The following officers and directors were elected for the year: President, F. S. Chavannes; first vice president, William H. Morrow; second vice president, Charles L. Hilgartner; third vice president, Milton C. Davis; secretary, I. H. Scates; treasurer, B. F. Bennett; directors to serve three years, John Trainor, F. G. Walsh, A. F. West and Herbert J. West.

** The Slatington Slate Company, Slatington, Pa., have just issued their new catalogue and price list for 1911. They want to place this booklet in the hands of everyone interested in the building line. It is gotten up in exceedingly attractive style and is full of valuable information for carpenters and builders. Write for a copy.

** Large contracts for "Detroit Fenestra" solid steel windows have been made for the new buildings of the Solvay Process Company, of Detroit; the Michigan Alkali Company, of Wyandotte, and also to fill the openings in additional buildings of the Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind.

** Dr. Rudolph Hering, 170 Broadway, New York, has been selected by the Board of Contract and Supply of the city of Albany, N. Y., as consulting engineer for the design and construction of a new intercepting sewer, which has been recently authorized.

** The members of the New York Society of Architects have re-elected Samuel Sass, of Manhattan, president; Constantine Shubert, of Brooklyn, vice president, and Louis Berger, of Brooklyn, treasurer. At the same time a new officer was elected in the person of William T. Towner, of Manhattan, as secretary. Five new directors to serve three years were elected, namely: Charles Schaefer, Jr., Gustave Erda, William T. Towner, Oscar Lowinson and Edward Wherlin. The society is composed of both New York and Brooklyn architects, who meet in the Engineering Building at 25 West Thirty-ninth street.

** A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau shows that in 1790 there were only 49,401 souls within the present confines of the Greater New York City. The 1910 population was 4,766,993, or more than 96 times the population of 120 years ago. The present population of the entire State is only 27 times that of 1790, while the entire population of continental United States is only a little more than 23 times that of 1790.

Of the 49,401 souls in enumeration in 1790, what is now Greater New York, 33,131 were in the present borough of Manhattan. The Bronx then had only 1,781; Brooklyn, 4,495; Queens, 6,159, and Richmond, 3,835. The borough of Manhattan in the 120 years has jumped from 33,131 to 2,331,542, and Brooklyn has grown from its modest proportions of 1,790 to a population of 1,634,351.

** The Port Morris Roofing Company has opened offices at 676 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Bronx.

** Levering & Garrigues will sublet the contract for 6,000 tons of structural steel for the Telephone Building, New York city.

** Person & Co., dealers in front brick and tiles, have moved to the ninth floor of the Fourth Avenue Building, 381 Fourth avenue, New York.

** Walter H. Bunn, Commissioner of Public Works in Queens, predicts that the population of Queens will be 500,000 by 1915 and 900,000 by 1920.

** The Radley Iron Works have obtained the contract for supplying 900 tons of structural steel for the McGibbon loft building in West Thirty-first street, New York.

** The sixth annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association was held at New Orleans at the Grunewald Hotel. The meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The following officers of the association were re-elected for the coming year: President, Frederic Wilbert; first vice president, S. M. Bloss; second vice president, R. H. Knox; treasurer, E. G. Swartz; secretary, George E. Watson. Directors—R. H. Downman, E. B. Williams, John A. Bruce, J. F. Wagginton, John Dibert, E. B. Wright, H. M. Cotten, R. M. Carrier, E. B. Schwing, J. A. Barnett, George R. Nicholson and J. N. Cummings.

The Bomer-Ferguson Lumber Company, of Lake Arthur, La.; East Coast Lumber Company, of Watertown, Fla., and Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, of Harvey, La., were elected to membership in the association.

The semi-annual meeting will be held in the East.

** During the past fortnight there have been several hearings before the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen on a proposed revision of the New York city building code. Two years ago when similar efforts were put forth they resulted, after lengthy deliberations, in the rendering of a majority and a minority report from the committee having it in charge, and the results attained at that time were vetoed by Mayor McClellan. This year a similar committee of the Board of Aldermen, in an effort to reconcile the two opposing reports above referred to, arranged a series of hearings, now in progress.

Daily reports in regard to the latter seem to indicate that there is still a wide divergence of opinion as to numerous features of the code and that the present hearings have not been rightly planned to give the various buildings material interests sufficient time for studying the new code and to prepare their arguments, and from developments to date it does not appear that the present procedure will result in a logical or satisfactory outcome.

The code as tentatively outlined by the committee makes serious restrictions in the utilization of lumber, except in fireproof material, within the fire limits, but it is sup-

posed that the matter will not be finally acted upon without all interests being given a proper and fair opportunity to be heard.

**W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich., manufacturers of "The Finest" Maple flooring, are distributing to their customers with their compliments, a copy of the Official Maple Flooring Book containing concise and authentic information to architects and builders concerning the characteristics and uses of Maple, Beech and Birch flooring. The book contains handsome illustrations of Birch, Beech and Maple timber and prominent buildings throughout the country which have been laid with this character of flooring. The book also contains comprehensive reviews of comparative wearing qualities of hardwood flooring with other kinds; the care in manufacture; system of grading; characteristics of grades; uses of standard grades; uses of different thicknesses and faces; care and laying; "jointed flooring;" bowling alley flooring, and rules for grading. It is a book which should be in the hands of not only every user of maple, beech and birch flooring, but all buyers as well, as it is a big assistance in developing trade in those products.

**There was a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, headquarters 66 Broadway, city, on May 18, at which time the following officers and trustees were present: Officers—President, Fred R. Babcock; first vice-president, Franklin E. Parker; second vice-president, Nelson H. Walcott; treasurer, Frederick W. Cole; secretary, E. F. Perry. Trustees—R. D. Baker, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.; F. W. Cole, New York City; F. E. Parker, Saginaw, Mich.; R. W. Higbie, New York City; F. R. Babcock, Pittsburg, Pa.; N. H. Walcott, Providence, R. I.; T. J. Moffett, Cincinnati, O.; Lewis Dill, Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Prescott, Jr., Cleveland, O.; B. F. Betts, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. L. Fisher, Cleveland, O.; W. W. Knight, Indianapolis, Ind; F. C. Rice, Springfield, Mass.; L. R. Vandervoort, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

**At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harry C. Knisely Co., makers of fireproof wire-glass windows, 506-508 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., Harry C. Knisely was elected president and treasurer, and Leon Burghoffer secretary. The capital stock of the company was increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

**J. H. Holbrook, engineer of the Empire Portland Cement Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio, is taking preliminary steps for the erection of a new $500,000 plant.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 21, 1911.

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IN THE INTEREST OF ACCURACY

A number of our architectural contemporaries seem to have fallen into error in their comments upon the Hunter Resolution calling for a revision of the Pennsylvania building code, and the attitude of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects with reference thereto. According to these contemporaries, including in their number such normally well-informed magazines as the American Contractor, Architecture and Building, and others, the State association figures as indorsing the unamended Hunter resolution requiring the Commissioners to "serve without compensation" and appropriating $20,000 for the necessary expenses of the inquiry to be thus instituted.

As a matter of fact, such is not the case. While strongly in sympathy with the purposes of the Hunter resolution, the Pennsylvania State Association advocates such amendment of the original bill as will allow a compensation of $4,000 to each of the members of the Commission, or a total appropriation of $40,000. The idea of the Pennsylvania State Association is that to have the work of revision carried out as it should be carried out presents a task that will require the services of men of unusual equipment. Men of this type cannot be had to give their services gratuitously to a task of the magnitude of the inquiry proposed under the Hunter resolution. The resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania State Association concerning this defect in the original bill are here reprinted—from the "Guide" of May 17th—for the enlightenment of such of our contemporaries as have not yet grasped, in its entirety, the position of that body with reference to the Hunter bill:

The resolution advocating amendment, as adopted by the Pennsylvania State Association, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects recognizes the unsystematic and fragmentary character of the acts of Assembly with reference to the construction of buildings and the safeguarding of life and property within the Commonwealth, and deplores the fact that in this regard, ours, one of the chief States of the Union, has not kept pace with the march of progress in many of the varied lines of invention, improvement and adaptation in the materials and methods of construction now in use and not regulated by law as in such cases should be provided; and,

"WHEREAS, A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the manner of construction of buildings in this Commonwealth and to determine the strength and character of materials in order to safeguard health and life of persons occupying the same, and to codify the laws in relation to buildings has been introduced into the Senate of Senator David Hunter, Jr.

"RESOLVED, That this organization in convention met in the city of Harrisburg, this second day of May, 1911, does hereby approve, endorse and urgently pray that the said bill be enacted, and, that its scope being State wide, its functions being utilitarian and humanitarian, tending to conserve both the wealth and lives of the citizens of this Commonwealth, deserves the most earnest consideration; and, further, that the terms of said bill providing an appropriation of $20,000 for expense is inadequate for the far-reaching inquiry necessary to the proper carrying out of a work of this magnitude and importance, and that we recommend that the said bill be amended by the addition of a further appropriation of $20,000, the same to cover a compensation of $4,000 to each of the first members of the Commission, which, in the judgment of this organization, is a low estimate for the sum needed to carry to completion in an adequate manner a work covering the essential points involved in a complete code for the construction and regulation of the future public and private edifices involving many millions of dollars annually in the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, of Philadelphia, is president of the Pennsylvania State Association; Edward Stotz, of Pittsburg, vice president, and William L. Baily, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer.

DEVELOPING A "CIVIC THEATRE"

Much of the architectural comment one finds in the run of the news these days is marked by a flavor of flamboyancy that causes it to border upon the absurd. For example, in a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald one Percy MacKaye was permitted to expatiate at some length upon his views of the "proper architectural development" for "a civic theatre"—whatever that may be. "The ideal civic theatre," in the judgment of Mr. MacKaye, "has four quite distinct functions, and of course the architect in planning the building must try to express these. One, the traditional aesthetic function; two, the educational, religious and sociological function; three, a fusion of these in what may be called the civic function proper, and, four, adaptability to pageantry. In order to carry out these diverse uses, the building should consist, Mr. MacKaye thinks, of a central auditorium with two wings, each wing containing a smaller auditorium. The theatre, which would occupy the centre of the building, should be adapted to convene the largest practical number of people, approximating in size the Boston Opera House, and should be dedicated to developing and exemplifying the highest standards of a popular dramatic art for the many. The wing to the left would consist of a much smaller auditorium, about the size of the old Lyceum Theatre, in New York, and should be adapted to the technique of a more intimate style in art—Ibsen, Moliere, Maaterlinck, etc. The wing on the right would comprise the

(Continued on page 406)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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At a recent dinner given by the Lotos Club, of New York, to the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, announced that the plans for the new Germanic Museum, drawn by Professor Bestelmeyer, of Dresden, had been accepted by the Harvard Corporation Professor Francke characterized the plans as thoroughly representative of the best in modern art.

* * *

It is worthy of note that of all the architectural schools in this country, Harvard has secured an architect of premier standing, in its architectural department. That it had to go to France to secure a man of this calibre is not singular, for it would be practically impossible to obtain the exclusive services of an American architect of equal prominence, abandoning his practice for the vocation of teaching. M. Eugene Duquesne is a graduate of the Beaux Arts under M. Pascal, but received his early training and his first honors in the Arts Decoratifs. He is a holder of the Prix de Rome and for the past ten years has been recognized as one of the most able architects in France, and at the time of his acceptance of the invitation from Harvard to become professor of architectural design, was Government architect in charge of the palace and gardens at Versailles and the Trianon. This is Harvard's way of meeting the one defect in our architectural schools, otherwise so vitally necessary and potentially valuable to our architectural future. The professor of architecture is all that can be procured, and his theoretical knowledge in most cases transcends that of any of our greatest practitioners, but he has never had the practitioners' experience in the working out of great architectural problems under his own direction. If he had he would be a practitioner still and not a "Professor," the nearest approach to this being the connection of H. Langford Warren and Cass Gilbert with Harvard's Architectural Department, or Thomas Nolan with Pennsylvania. That "Beaux Arts influence" will dominate the architectural teaching at Harvard need not be feared. It will, under M. Duquesne, form a solid groundwork upon which the pupil of ability will build, and he of mediocre attainments will at least construct better and safer structures when he graduates, even though a "French flavor" permeates his designs. Harvard bids fair to rival Teck in the thorough grounding of its pupils in architectural art and constructive science.—Western Architect.

* * *

People build with the materials which are accessible to them. The style of building depends in part upon the character of those materials. But its development is shaped by the habits and temperament of those who create it, and above all else, by their aspirations. It is no accident that every one of the three really distinct and complete styles in the history of European art, the Classical Greek, the Byzantine and the Gothic, was formed in response to the needs of religion. The temple in the Greek, the domed church in the Byzantine, the vaulted cathedral in the Gothic, gave, in each case, the central problem through the working-out of which all the arts of construction and adornment, architecture, sculpture and painting, received that harmonious and related development which constitutes a true style.—Architecture.

* * *

Style being thus the expression, through the plastic arts, of the needs and aspirations, and, most subtle of all because unconscious to the builders themselves, of the temperament of the people and the age which created it, the student of the architect who knows only one of these arts apart from the rest, and who is unfamiliar with the literature, the history and the life of the period whose manner building and decoration he appropriates, is seldom able to work in the spirit of the style. However skilfully he may imitate and adapt its external forms he is almost certain to use them unintelligently and in a piecemeal, inorganic manner.—Architecture.

* * *

Architects' designs for the unique buildings that are to form the Mission City in Balboa Park for the Panama-California Exposition are soon to be submitted to the Building and Grounds Committee of the Exposition in San Diego, Cal. They are now being prepared by Bertram G. Goodhue, the world's foremost exponent of the Spanish-Colonial type of architecture. Ground will be broken in July of this year for the first of these exposition buildings and as rapidly as possible they will be completed, the object in this early completion of an important part of the exposition being to make certain that ample time is given for the preparation of the remainder of the exposition work by 1915.

The Mission City will be one of the many unique features of the Panama-California Exposition. There is no architecture precisely like that which the padres of early California used for their edifices. It was a rudimentary adaptation of the salient phases of Spanish architecture. Its outlines are severely simple and its detail was but slightly diversified in the individual taste of the builder.

But this architecture, modified to some extent, and made more artistic and ornamental perhaps, is to be the base of San Diego's exposition architecture. The Mission City will be one of the salient features of the exposition, and it is intended that it shall be such a striking contrast to other exposition cities of the past that it will remain long in the memories of the people who visit San Diego in 1915.

Frank P. Allen, Jr., who built the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, has been chosen as director of works for the San Diego Exposition, and he is now organizing his staff and directing the energies of more than 100 men at work in Balboa Park preparing the ground for the first building operations.

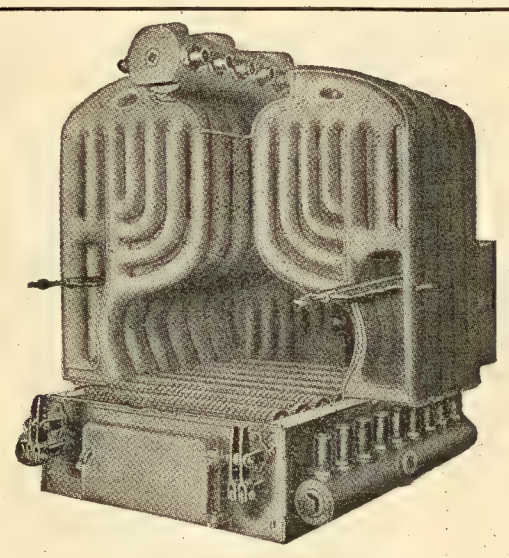
There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.

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EDITORIAL CONTINUED

sociological feature, of which a special function would be educational. Here the children and young people would have their dramatic classes, and the working people would participate as they do in the dramatics at Hull House. For the fourth function, the performance of pageants, Mr. MacKaye proposes an exterior portico so constructed that it may be used as a stage, the theatre as a whole facing a broad plaza, which would afford the auditorium for such pageants. Such a theatre, Mr. MacKaye says, would thus "express its inner functions; the civic art of the large central auditorium would be fed by the forces of the two wings; from the left wing, by the highest aesthetic standards of traditional theatrical art; from the right wing, by the highest sociological standards of the educational theatre, thus would be preserved that balance between traditional art and radical democracy essential to a permanent institution of leadership." From which we gather that Mr. MacKaye holds certain more or less sharply defined ideas to the effect that a civic theatre—should any well-intentioned person ever have the remotest thought of building such a thing—ought to be a kind of a Fra Elbertus cross between Hull House, the New York Hippodrome, Hammerstein's and the new Folies Bergere. We'd hate to be the architect commissioned to draw plans for a theatre based upon the "scenario" here sketched. We feel certain that we'd be sure to get the functions hopelessly involved with the traditions thus carelessly strewn about and the aesthetic proprieties badly scraped on the inherent sociological necessities, not to speak of the danger of a more or less serious head-on collision entangling the pageantry of the idea in the vertiginous sweep of its underlying democracy. And Mr. MacKaye dwells in—Chicago!



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TOWN PLANNING—ITS INFLUENCE

Philadelphia's Town Planning Exhibition, just closed, was, in its way, the most remarkable exhibition of the kind ever held under American auspices. It has served to arouse in the heretofore little understood work of giving order and direction to the development of better civic ideals a measure of popular interest such as the most hopeful of its supporters would not have dreamed possible. Today "city planning" means something. It is no longer a term exclusively the property of the expert, the architect and the savant. It has been grasped, made plain, assimilated and incorporated into the common idiom. It is understood. Men have learned much from the exhibition that should leave its impress upon the future of Philadelphia. They have learned, for example, that great modern cities are not of mushroom growth, that boulevards do not spring into being at the touch of an Alladin's wand, nor radial avenues, parkways, civic centres and attractive water fronts leap full-panoplied from the Jovian intellect of the mere theorizing dreamer.

They have learned that in the making of Paris there was as much of potency in the tearing down as in the building up, that to give the beautiful its fullest and freest expression the ugly and the discordant must be excised, that great projects may not be faced in a spirit of peddling littleness, and that while modern ideas cost a great deal of money they are as a general rule worth all they cost.

In 17 years Baron Haussman, as Prefect of the Seine, expended the enormous sum of one billion dollars. Today Paris is the most beautiful of the world's capitals.

When it is considered that Haussman was a lawyer, not an architect, and that the vast improvements he brought about were founded in the vanity of the Second Empire rather than in its sanity one may confess to a certain amazement at the extraordinary success attending his efforts.

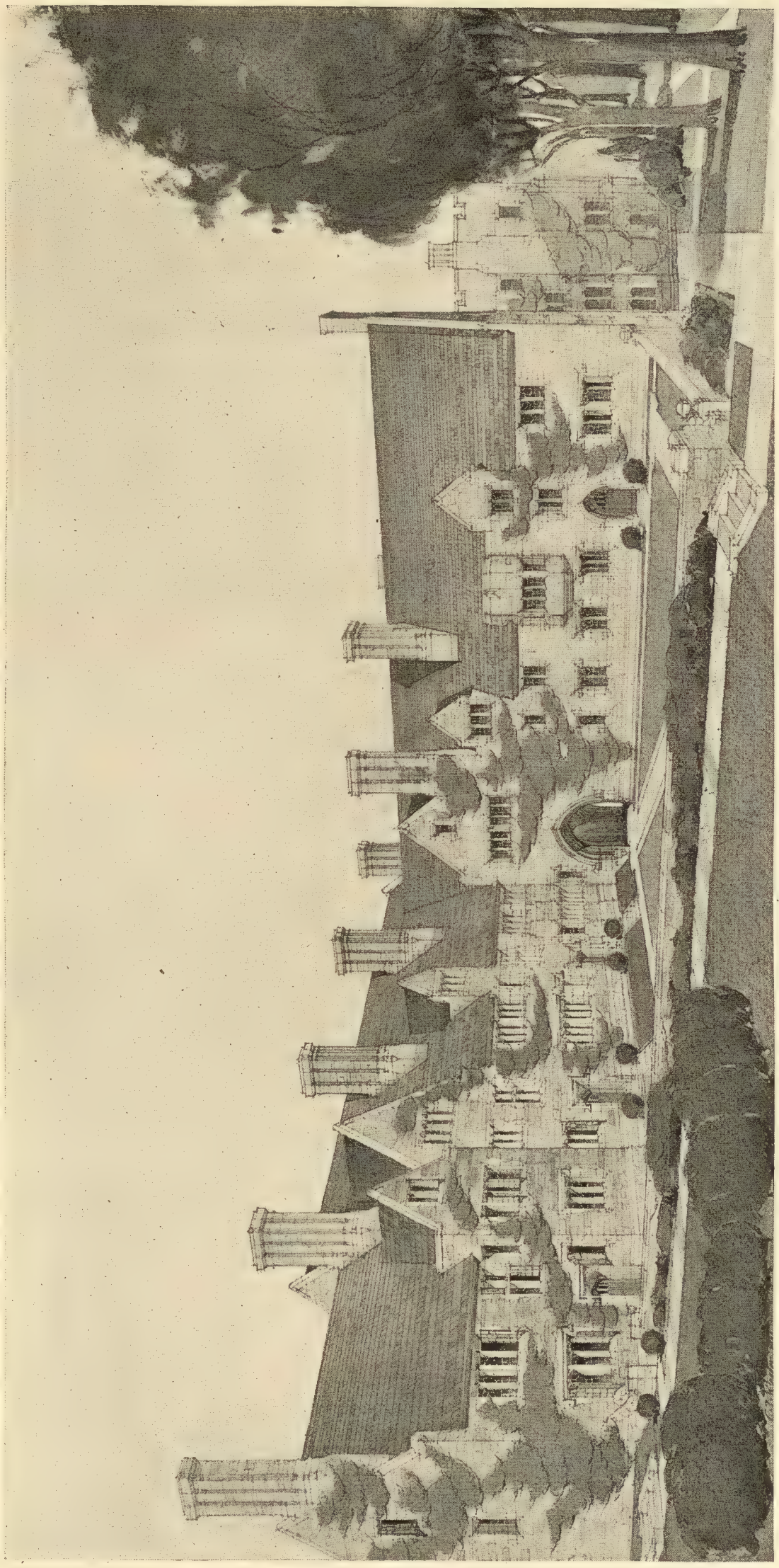
The addresses delivered during the exhibition have been in the highest degree illuminative and instructive. That which is true of the exhibition is equally true of the conference on city planning which brought here the finest minds in the country associated with this work. By way of showing the interest aroused, even in quarters regarded as expert, by the work of this conference it is stated that President Pond, of the American Institute of Architects, will recommend that a delegate be elected by every chapter to attend the fourth conference next year.

BEARS VS. LIONS.

Los Angeles has been the centre during the past few months of a most amusing little discussion. A concrete bridge erected in that city was the innocent cause of the resultant hubbub. Some one suggested that "it would be very nice to have some granite lions placed at each end of this bridge." The Native Daughters of the Golden West, reminding Californians that the bear is more closely identified with California's history than the lion, suggested granite bears. A resolution of Councils on the mooted question being referred to the Municipal Art Commission brings forth from that body the fiat that the bridge must be kept free both of bears or lions—in granite—because a concrete bridge with granite ornaments would violate the laws of art and amount to a travesty upon good taste. In lieu of zoological ornamentations the Commission suggests groups of columns in concrete—a suggestion quite likely to be adopted.

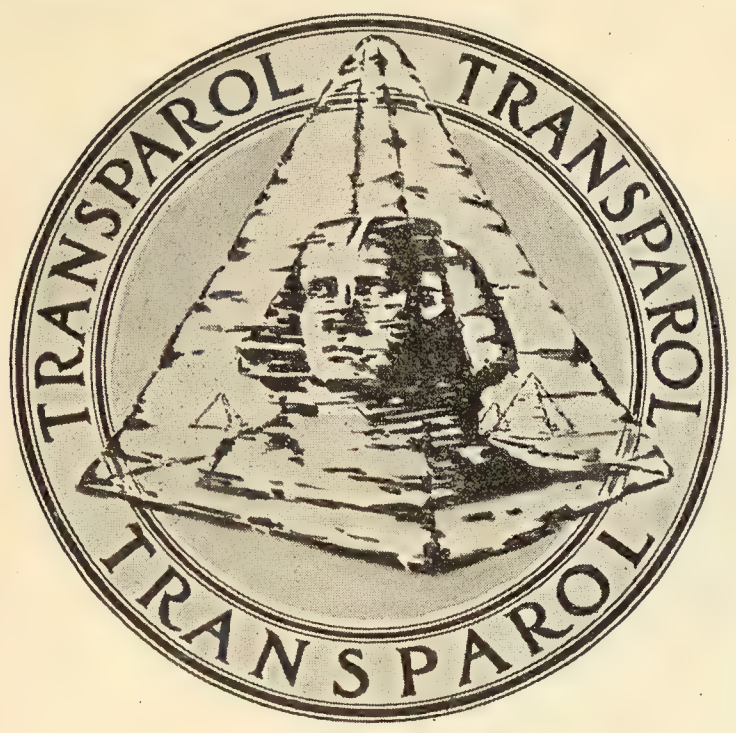
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RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

The 1911 catalogue of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O., is a large size, 186-page, finely illustrated book, covering the most complete line of metal ceilings and side walls ever issued in one general catalogue.

A feature of this catalogue, of particular interest, is the collection of photographs showing actual installations of Edwards' art metal ceilings and side walls in buildings of various kinds.

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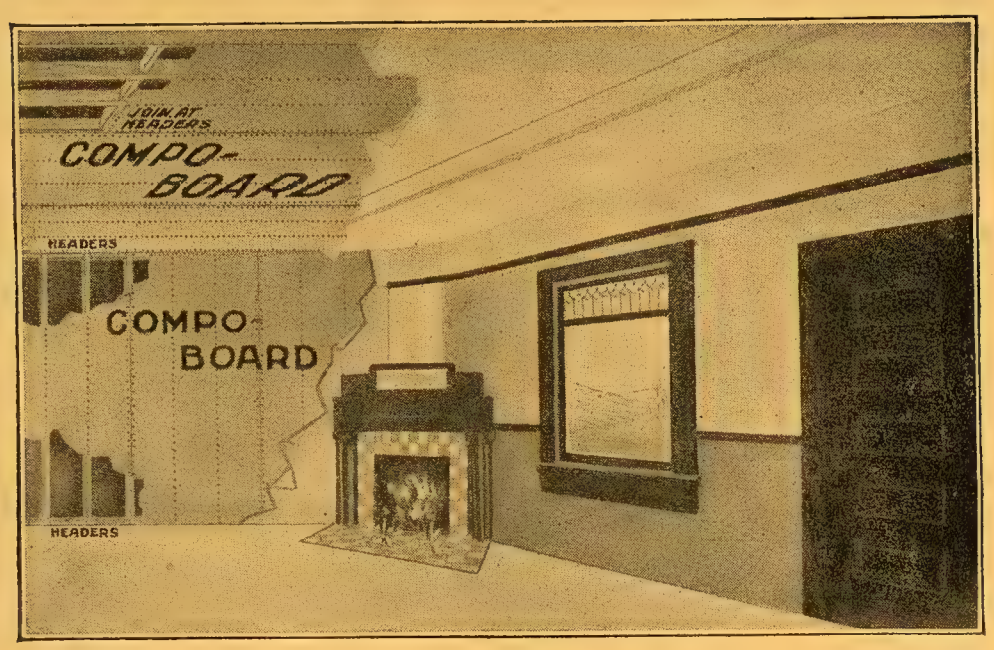
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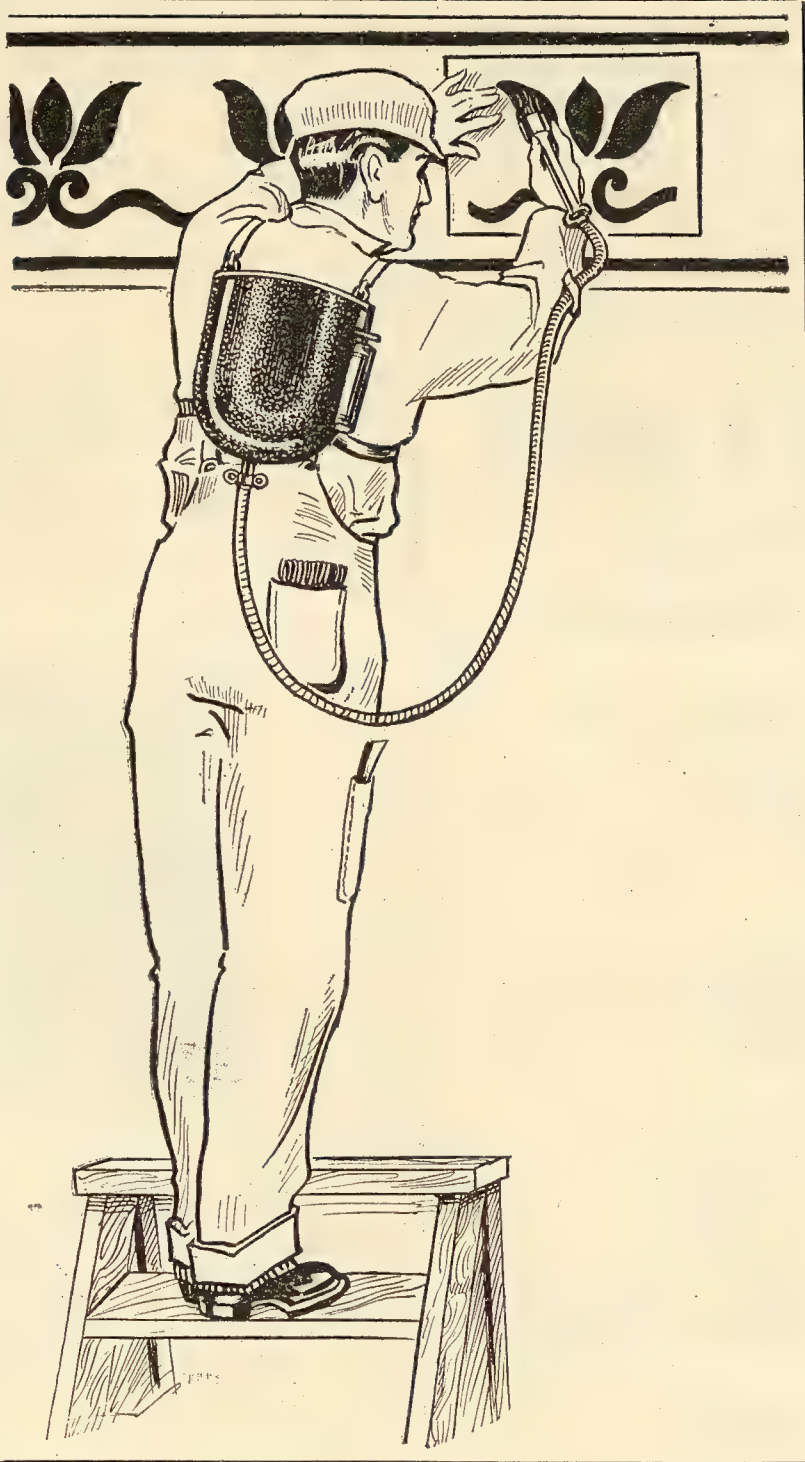
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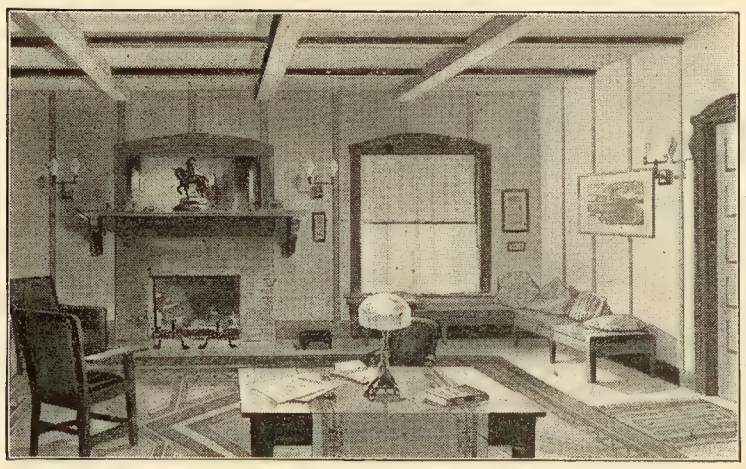
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Vol. XXVI. No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Coal Pockets, Trenton, N. J. Architect. Ralph White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Tatersall Co., Trenton, N. J. Concrete, 185 feet long. Architect taking bids due June 28. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, and Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Residence (add.), 1709-11 Rittenhouse street, $8000. Architect, J. Russell Harris, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, R. W. Mears. Architect taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Morris J. Daniels, 252 South Juniper street.

Residence, Mt. Airy, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles W. Kolb, 3620 North Broad street. Stone, three stories. Architects taking bids. Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street, is figuring (only bidder).

Barn (alts.), Oreland, Pa. Engineers, George F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets. Owners, A. C. Harrison, 400 Chestnut street. Brick, concrete and steel, two stories, 87 x 81 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Engineers taking bids due June 27.

Residence, Mermaid avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Mrs. Helen Stinson Phelps. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 53 by 26.6 feet, wing 17.4 by 16.6 feet. Architect taking bids due June 29. The following are figuring: M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; George F. Payne & Co., 401 S. Juniper street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

School—Doylestown, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Doylestown. Brick, three stories, 50 by 102 feet. Architects taking bids due June 29. The following are figuring: Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; H. J. Wentzelberger, Merchantville, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Co., Moorestown, N. J.; J. Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.; D. H. Sharp, Bridgeton, N. J.; A. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street; Wayne Const. Co., 1214 Filbert street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street; David D. Nyce, Doylestown, Pa.; J. Martin, Doylestown, Pa.; William Hager, Doylestown, Pa.; L. F. Griffinger, Doylestown, Pa.

School (add.), Vineland, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Vineland. Brick, two stories, 45 by 51 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids due June 27.

Lodge Building, Lansdale, Pa., $25,000. Architect, S. S. Conover, Lansdale, Pa. Owners, Masonic Hall Association, Lansdale, Pa. Brick, three stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Twenty-first and Brandywine streets. Architects, J. Elvin Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, J. J. Stratton, 635 Walnut street. Brick, three stories, tin roof. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: W. J. Erwin, 5927 Kingsessing avenue; H. C. Rea Company, 711 North Fifteenth street; F. J. Wintz, 1618 North Twenty-seventh street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; D. T. McCarthy, 1927 North Seventh street; D. J. Wholly, 1109 Indiana avenue; R. J. Whiteside & Son, 2116 Wallace street.

Hospital Buildings, Stanford, Conn. Architects, George B. Post & Son, 347 Fifth avenue, New York city. Owner, The Stanford Hospital. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, one-half and four stories, 106 x 90 feet, 84 x 157 feet, 83 x 92 feet, 63 x 56 feet, 85 x 92 feet, slate roofs, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due July 5th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bridgeton, N. J., $12,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, I. L. Shoemaker, Bridgeton, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Fifteenth and Porter streets, $40,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, St. Paul's P. E. Church. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 48 x 84 feet. Architects taking bids, due June 30th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets $600,000. Architects, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, and Warren & Wetmore, 3 West Thirty-third street, New York city. Owners, P. A. B Widener, Land Title Building. Brick, steel and terra cotta, twelve stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due June 30. The following are figuring: James G. Doak, Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; William Steel & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building.

Church (interior), Scranton, Pa. Architect, Charles E. Birge, 29 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. Owners, The Church of the Nativity, Scranton, Pa. Stone, one story. Architect has received bids.

Residence (add.), Camp Hill, Pa. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Howard H. Henry, Camp Hill, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50 x 27 feet, shingle roof. Architect has received bids.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), 37 North Tenth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel Sternberger Company, 31 North Tenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories. Archiects taking bids due June 28. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Thomas Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 146 South Fourth street. Owner, F. Morse Archer, 104 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Sixty-sixth and Drexel Road, $16,000. Architect, Walter F. Price, 71a Walnut street. Owner, M. R. Gano, Land Title Building. Brick, two and one-half stories, 50 x 35 feet. Architect taking bids. M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia, is figuring (only bidder).

Warehouse and Offices (alts.), 417 Arch street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, C. J. Matthews, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects have received bids.

Factory (alt. and add.), 30th and Walnut streets. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Wetherill & Bros., on premises. Architect has received bids.

Saloon and Hall, Broad and Porter streets. Architect, David H. Woelpper, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Peter McEvoy, 2500 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, 56 x 80 feet. Architect taking additional bid.

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Parochial School, Chester, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Resurrection, Rev. A. L. Geuster, Chester, Pa. Stone, two stories. Architects ready for revised sub-bids.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 312 North Eighth street. Architects, Medoff & Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, Harry Bass, on premises. Brick, three stories, 15 x 34 feet, slag roof. Owner taking bids. John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

School, Doylestown, Pa., $25,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Doylestown, Pa. Brick, three stories, 50 x 102 feet. Owners taking bids due June 29.

Church, Chestnut Hill, Phila., $65,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. Tyler, on premises. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School, Ambler, Pa., $20,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania School for Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Hospital buildings (completion), Hanover Township, Pa., Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Hospital for Insane. Owners taking bids due July 1st. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Suffolk, Va. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone and steel, two stories, 88 x 64 feet. Owners taking bids. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Mausoleum, Westminster Cemetery. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Albert Schoenhut, 2209 East Cumberland street. Granite and concrete, 28 x 34 feet. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Stafford, Cynwyd, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, 46 x 44 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, C. Bradford Fraley, Land Title Building. Frame, two and one-half stories, 28 x 22 feet and 34 x 22 feet. Revised plan in progress. Architects will take new bids in about one week.

Barn (alts.), Oreland, Pa. Engineers, George F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets. Owner, A. C. Harrison, 400 Chestnut street. Brick, concrete and steel, two stories, 87 x 81 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Warehouse and factory, 110 Tasker street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Atmore & Son, on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 50 x 40 feet. Architects taking sub-bids.

Factory, Pacific street and Glenwood avenue. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, A. J. Cameron & Co., on premises. Brick and concrete three stories, 69 x 269 feet, slag roof. Architects have received bids.

High Schools (2) Forty-seventh and Walnut streets, $1,200,000. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, four stories. Owners taking revised bids due July 6th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; William Steele & Son, 1600 Arch street; B. Ketcham & Son, 1029 Brown street.

Store building (new front), 1310 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, George Miller, 1306 Chestnut street. Brick, four stories. Architects taking bids due June 28th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican Co., 1608 Cherry street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residences (15), Fifty-first and Parkside avenue. Architects, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Building. Owner, J. Sherman, 915 Snyder avenue. Brick, two and three stories, steam heat, electric lighting. Owner and architect taking sub-bids.

Hospital Buildings (completion), Hanover Township, Pa. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane. Owners taking bids due July 1st, 12 A. M., noon. Plans can be obtained from architect on receipt of certified check for $25.00.

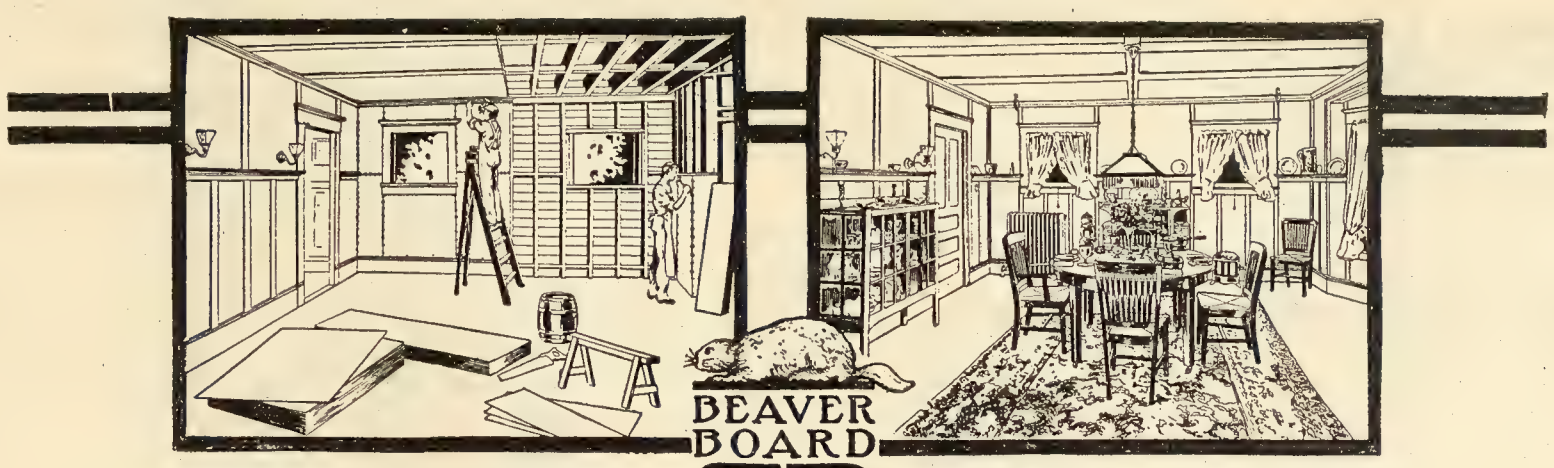
Residence, Westview east of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, Mrs. E. B. Cartar, care architects. Stone, two and one-half stories, 29 x 64 feet, shingle roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Twenty-second and Locust streets, $20,000. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Quincy A. Gillmore, 142 South Front street. Brick, four stories, 55 x 40 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Builder, Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Church (alt. and add.), Gray's Ferry Road and Fitzwater streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Anthony De Padua R. C. Church, Rev. W. P. Masterson, on premises. Stone, one story. Architects taking bids due July 1st. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; F. J. Colgan, 2205 North Broad street.

Factory (alt. and add.), Twelfth and Carpenter streets. Architects, Amos W. Barnes, 130 South Fifteenth street. Owners, Main Belting Company, on premises. Brick, two stories. Architect has received bids.

Store (alt. and add.), Seventh and Tasker streets. Architect, Arthur A. Kober. Owner, Weidenfeld & Arnold, 723 Walnut street. Brick, three stories. Owners taking bids due



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in a few days. F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building, is figuring.

Factory, Delanco, N. J. Architect, Richard C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut stret. Owners, A. Ridgway & Son, Delanco, N. J. Brick and concrete, three stories, slag roof. Architect and owner taking bids. Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

Residence (alts.), 242 South Forty-fourth street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, William A. Stocks, on premises. Architects taking bids due June 29th. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, and George W. Grover, 1706 De Lancey street, are figuring.

Offices and Stable—Thompson & Darien streets. Architect, Henry J. Blauvelt, Mariners' & Merchants' Building. Owners, Walter T. Bradley Co., Ninth and Girard avenue. Brick, concrete, fireproof, two stories, 50 by 41 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, and J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Werner Trumbauer, Crozer Building. Owner, H. D. Ransley, care of architect. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 27 by 58 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia; E. L. Smith, Bowen Bros., P. G. Hannum, Knauer Co., W. S. Higbey, H. Gravelle, of Atlantic City, N. J.

Church, Broad & Ruscomb streets, $25,000. Architect, George Clothier, Jr. Owner, Muhlenberg Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. P. E. Bierbauer, on premises. Stone, one story, 75 by 70 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Joseph Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

School, Long Branch, N. J., $100,000. Architect, H. C. Pelton, 10 East Thirty-third street, New York city. Owner, School Board of Long Branch. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due July 5. Abel Bottoms & Son Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Publishing Bldg., South Washington Square. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1024 Race street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 140 by 143 feet. Architects are taking bids.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, H. P. O. Rothermell, Langhorne, Pa. Brick and stucco, 2½ stories, 33 by 40 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $7000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. Welsh, care of architects. Frame and rough cast, 2½ stories, 38 by 36 feet. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take new bids in ten days.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J., $7000. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles C. Read, 449 South Sixth street, Camden, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 38 by 40. Plans in progress.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. M. M. Sassaman, care of architect. Brick and stucco, three stories, 40 by 25 feet, and 12 by 13 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due July 5. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; M. H. Yeakel, Glenside, Pa.

Apartment House, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets, $50,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, Bailey Building, Philadelphia. Owner, Calvin W. Rogers, Heed Building. Brick and terra cotta, 108 x 76 feet, vacuum vapor heating, electric lighting. Plans completed ready for sub-bids.

Residences (3), Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, Bailey Building, Philadelphia. Owner, John L. Fry, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, hot water heat, electric lighting. Plans completed, ready for sub-bids.



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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

School, Birdsboro, Pa. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Birdsboro. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 93 x 65 feet. L. H. Focht, Reading, Pa., submitted the lowest bid and will probably receive contract.

Residence (alt. and add.), 4611 Springfield avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Morris Burnstein, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Office Building, St. Clair, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. Brick, three stories, 41 x 66 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Enos. L. Seeds, Twentieth and Tioga streets.

Pavilion, Chestnut Hill, $8700. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy. Frame, one story. Contract awarded to John McShain, 637 North Seventeenth street.

Club house (alt. and add.). Manheim, Phila. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owners, Germantown Cricket Club, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 30 x 75 feet. Contract awarded to Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2014 Walnut street, $3000. Architects, Stearn & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. P. Wetherill, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Villanova, Pa., $18,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, William T. Harris, Merion, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 31 x 47 feet. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Penllyn, Pa., $30,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, H. B. Coxe, Penllyn, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 42 x 87 feet. Contract awarded to H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Convent, northeast corner Twelfth and Jackson streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut streets. Owners, Epiphany R. C. Church, Rev. James Nash, 1121 Jackson street. Brick and stone, three stories, 44 x 88 feet. Contract awarded to H. A. McCleman & Bro., Thirteenth and Shunk streets.

Residence, Wilmington, Del., $7000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, H. S. Pyle. Brick and pebble dash, 22 by 55 feet. Contract awarded to William Austin, Wilmington, Del.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Mrs. Granville Worrell, Ardmore, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to J. Martin Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Church, Second and Market streets, $12,000. Architect, R. E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Christ E. Church, Rev. C. L. Washburn, 317 South Eleventh street. Second-story addition and demolishing of parrish house. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Offices (alts.), 117-119 Chestnut street, $8000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McFadden & Bro., on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

A. H. Liberman (O), Fifth and Wharton (C), L. W. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, Seventh and Green streets.

Michael Gallagher (O), Sixty-third and Woodbine avenue; W. E. Biscoe (C), 3950 Ludlow street. Cost, $2100. Stable, 6290 Woodbine avenue.

M. T. Seneca (O), 909 Christian street; S. Cerrasoli & Bro. (C), 1231 Christian street. Cost, $2500. Store and dwelling, 910 Christian street.

Fretz-Gross Co. (O), Eighteenth and Diamond streets; J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Building. Cost, $33,000. One-story light plant, 75 x 342 feet, Twenty-second and Sedgeley avenue.

A. H. Smith (O), 704 Real Estate Trust Building; McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 Phil-Ellena. Cost, $9000. Three-story dwelling, 28 x 44 feet. Stone, 122 Phil-Ellena.

Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (O), 1207 Race street. Cost, $6000. Factory, two story, 20 x 100 feet. Brick, 1207 Race street.

Bowman S. Sterling (O), 2714 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $7800. Three two-story dwellings, 15 x 54 feet, Twenty-second and Estaugh street.

W. E. Strock (O), 7236 Second street pike. Cost, $3200. One two-story store and dwelling, 31 x 40 feet, Second street pike and Bleight street.

N. B. Shock (O), Chestnut Hill. Cost, $5000. Four two-story store and dwellings, 14 x 35 feet, Abington and Germantown avenue.

James N. Mitchell (O), Forty-sixth and Market streets. Cost, $18,600. Eight two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 46 feet, Markoe and Ludlow streets.

Burton C. Simon (O), 1544 West Passyunk avenue; Harry V. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $16,800. Twelve two-story brick dwellings, 14 x 38 feet, Garret and Snyder avenue.

Burton C. Simon (O), 1544 North Passyunk avenue; H. V. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $201,000. One hundred and twenty-five two-story brick dwellings, Garnet and Opal streets and Snyder avenue.

Armstrong & Wiley (O), Fifty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $107,700. Twenty-

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one two-story brick dwellings, Fifty-sixth and Sansom streets.

Hagy Waste Works (O), 836 Sansom street; A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $14,500. Three-story brick, 41 x 61 feet, 26 x 28 feet, 835-42 Sansom street.

St. Stephen's P. E. Church (O), Reedsbury, Pa.; Worrell & Waters (C), Rosemont, Pa. Cost, $6500. Parish Building, one-story, 33 x 76 feet, Bridge and Melrose street.

Lewis Phlen, Jr. (O), 4455 Salmon street. Cost, $13,500. Nine two-story brick dwellings, 16 x 44 feet, Dupont and Brown street.

John S. Boorse (O), 1530 North Venango street; H. P. Schmidt (C), York Road and Erie avenue. Cost, $1200. One two-story office, 23 x 32 feet; one garage. Cost, $1200. Sixteenth and Venango streets.

Mrs. M. Copeland (O), 2051 Fitzwater street; H. C. Forbes (C), 5916 Catharine street. Cost, $3000. One three-story store and dwelling, 16 x 54 feet, 1824 Fitzwater street.

Ollie B. Carmean (O), 236 South Fifty-fourth street. Cost, $193,000. Thirty-five three-story brick dwellings, 16 x 50 feet. Fiftieth and Locust streets.

E. L. Speakman (O), 2124 South Sixty-third street. Cost, $5000. Two two-story, 16 x 48 feet, Edgewood and Elmwood avenue.

Louis Weber (O), 1839 Frankford avenue. Cost, $9000. Six two-story brick dwellings, 15 x 37 feet, Benner and Hegerman streets.

A. C. Weiner (O), Seventy-ninth and Island Road; George S. Roe (C), 6935 Paschall street. Cost, $3650. One two-story twin dwelling, 16 x 40 feet, Eighty-fifth and Eastwick streets.

J. F. Moss (O), 660 North Fifty-eighth street. Cost, $93,600. Fifty-two brick, two-story dwellings, 15 x 40 feet, Fifty-sixth and Hunter streets.

Trust Company of North America (O), 505 Chestnut street; Ash Construction Co. (C), 1323 Marvine street. Cost, $1775. Office and hay loft, 13 x 21 feet, two-story. Stone and concrete, Crescent and Sunnyside avenue.

Hercules Paper Company (O), Main and Levering streets; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, $4000. One-story boiler house, 40 x 42 feet, Schuylkill and Ring street.

Alterations and Additions

Christian Oear (O), 3518. Kensington avenue. Cost, $600. Dwellings, Boulevard and Master streets.

John T. Lewis & Bro., Co. (O), Huntingdon and Thomson streets; Ernwechley & Hodges (C), 314 Richmond street. Cost, $850. Manufacturing.

John Staub (O), Fifth and Heigh street; C. Oear & Son (C), 3518 Kensington avenue. Cost, $3200. Dwelling, Tulip and Venango streets.

Miss M. Caulett (O), 2225 Page street; William T. Fox (C), 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $700. Fire tower, 718 North Nineteenth street.

Patrick Daily (O), Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets; R. M. Glathery (C), 2306 North Twenty-sixth street. Cost, $400. Saloon, Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets.

Martin Walter (O), 1711 North Fifteenth street; W. F. Rentechler (C), 2631 Girard avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 1711 North Fifteenth street.

Harry Supplee (O), Cynwyd, Pa.; W. T. Rensehler & Bro. (C), 2631 Girard avenue. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 2000 Green street.

Cudahy Packing Company (O), Ninth and Girard avenue. Cost, $10,000. Wholesale house, Ninth and Girard avenue.

James Winchel (O), Betz Building; F. I. Wentz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $570. Dwelling, Seventeenth and Sansom streets.

J. Baron (O), Fifth and Pine streets; Fred Quade (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $7500. Store and dwelling, Fifth and Lombard streets.

Dennis Condlin (O), 407 North Sixtieth street; E. C. Haines (C), 1339 North Sixtieth street. Store and dwelling.

H. Barron (O), 1517 North Eighth street; Mayer Cyndick (C), 458 North American street. Cost, $350. Store and dwelling, 917 South Fourth street.

Charles H. Shetzline (O), 2024 South Broad street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 719 Porter street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall; E. H. Sturt (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $5000. School, Fourth and Montgomery avenue.

Surpass Leather Company (O), Ninth and Westmoreland streets; George Kessler (C), Drexel Building. Cost, $6500. Manufacturing.

William V. Conway (O), Fifty-eighth and Walnut streets; A. E. Brown (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, $500. Business, Juniper and Filbert streets.

J. Martin (O), 2912 Brown street; Roydhouse Arey & Co. (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2012 North Broad street.

A. H. Mahjohian (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling, 5504 Chester avenue.

Hugh Black (O), 2329 Wharton street; R. Robenson (C), 1230 South Twenty-fourth street. Cost, $800. Office, Twenty-fifth and Moore streets.

Manheim Cricket Club (O), Manheim and Laudain streets; Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrove avenue. Cost, $2500. Club house, Germantown.

L. Verna (O), 1023 South Ninth street; Frank Pizzo (C), 914 Kimball street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 1025 South Ninth street.

Philip Haibach (O), 3033 Girard avenue; Philip Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $500. Residence.

Harry J. Butt (O), 303 North Fifty-second street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 303 North Fifty-second street.

Joseph Infeld (O), 117 North Sixth street; William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $1000. Addition, 115 North Sixth street.

P. Corn & Sons (O), 2305-07 North Eighth street; Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1200. Storage.

V. D. Book (O), 2526 North Twenty-second street; King & Hay (C), 1701 North Gratz street. Cost, $1100. Store, 1803-05 Susquehanna avenue.

Frank H. Benham (O), 5146 Market street; F. C. Borel (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, $1800. Store and dwelling, Fifty-ninth and Pemberton streets.

Roseback Company (O), 1320 Walnut street; Harry H. Clark (C), 170 East Walnut lane. Cost, $2000. Art galleries, 1320 Walnut street.

W. B. Bassows (O), Oak lane, Phila.; F. R. Hill (C), 6700 North Sixth street, Oak lane. Cost, $500. Porch, Sixty-ninth avenue and Coronton street.

Henry Korn (O), 2018 South Seventh street; B. Bornstein (C), 710 North Eighth street. Cost, $1785. Store, 2018 South Seventh street.

William H. Yorke (O), 5246 Market street. Cost, $600. Iron storage.

E. Fenerborst (O), 2074 East York street; William E. Stoeffer (C), 1237 North Eleventh street. Cost, $800. Bakery, 2420 Coral street.

Dr. J. P. Griffeth (O), 2026 Rittenhouse street; William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $900. Garage, 2026 Rittenhouse street.

Rittenhouse Club (O), 1811 Walnut street; Thomas Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Club house.

A. Bernstein (O), 1621 South Tenth street; Louis Cohen (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, $3200. Restaurant, 514 South Fifth street.

R. A. Rawhouse (O), 2656 Ridge avenue. Cost, $400. Factory, 2655 Ridge avenue.

Arthur Sewell (O), 1206 Spruce street; W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $600. Dwellings, 1206 Spruce street.

William Scott (O), Wayne and School lane; W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling.

Sisters of St. Joseph (O), City and Germantown avenue; John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $750. Dwelling.

Dr. A. V. Sulliff (O), 103 North Fifty-second street; Ferguson & McDowell (C), Fifty-first and Warrington streets. Cost, $4500 Apartments, Fifty-second and Arch streets.

Clark Estate (O), Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrove avenue. Cost, $2000. Pergola, Wissahickon and School lane.

Morris & Co. (O), Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Bass (C), Ninth and Girard avenue. Cost, $2200. Loading platform, Ninth and Girard avenue.

Evangelical Church of the Resurrection (O), Fifty-second and Thompson streets; T. C. Trafford (C), 2335 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $1500. Church.

Antonio Pinto (O), 1419 Jackson

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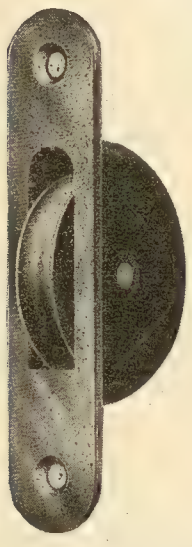
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THE COUNTRY HOUSE

Considerations that must be Taken into Account by the Architect who Hopes to Succeed With this Type.

By Aymar Embury II, Architect.

A country house, to be entirely succesful must suit its location, must be well planned, and must be artistically correct, and besides this the client must be convinced that these have been accomplished, for regardless of how successful the work may be from the architect's standpoint, it is the client whom we are to please, whom we are paid to please and whom we must please to secure other work through him. I might say that the most difficult problem about a country house is the client (and perhaps the most difficult thing about a client is to get him). Almost invariably he desires more than can be obtained for his money, he is often unable to understand even the very simplest mechanical drawing, and his conceptions of architectural excellence are at times remarkable in the extreme. The architect's business will be to sift out from the mass of things that the client thinks he wants, those that he really does want; to express as well as possible his ideas of what the house should be, and to conform the house to his personality. I have often heard architects say that this or that or the other house was ruined by a client who insisted upon certain changes which spoiled their whole scheme. I do not think this is either true or fair since the layman can probably only grasp a single scheme while we should be able to conceive of a dozen or more, one of which can surely be accommodated to his desires. Nor do I think that in design we should fix upon some arbitrary type as the one to consider the best, and the only one in which we are willing to work; we will find that if we have a personality, in no matter what style we work it will be apparent, and any conscious attempt to express individuality will result in bizarre and extreme forms, rather than in excellence. An example of this is the style commonly known as Art Nouveau, where a group of men, or several groups of men, have gone out of their way to avoid old material and have tried to create from nothing, something brand new, with the result that they have achieved only something perfectly ridiculous.

Pleasing One's Client.

Therefore, when your client comes in and tells you he wants an English house, do him a house as nearly English as you can, do it as well as you can and don't try to convert him to Colonial unless he shows signs of being willing to be converted. I think a better illustration of what I mean than I can give in any words is shown in two subjects, one of which represents the idea that Mr. Jones gave to his architect, and the other the idea that his architect gave to Mr. Jones. Now while this may be somewhat exaggerated it is perhaps not so very far from the truth. The architect has in a way accepted Mr. Jones' ideas; the entrance is about at the same point, the garage at about the same point, but Mr. Jones evidently wanted a simple Colonial sort of house and so far as this subject shows he does not stand much chance of having what he wants. Now if he insists on his architect producing the sort of house that he wants,

and the architect loses interest, slops the work through any old way to get it out of the office and get his money, he will blame it on Mr. Jones because Mr. Jones would not accept the "perfectly bully scheme" that he thought out for him. Yet with a little trouble and thought a Colonial type of house, or English Georgian, if you call it that here, could have been designed which would have compared favorably with anything in the somewhat picturesque style he has chosen to employ.

Now do not think for a moment that I believe the architects to be always at fault; the contrary is as a rule the case, and yet so many architects have chosen to regard their clients with a sort of pitying contempt that I have thought it well to say a few words for the client, who pays and pays pretty often through the nose for an architect's alleged services. Clients are unquestionably a hard lot to deal with, their mistakes and demands are often ridiculous to absurdity and their vocabulary does not include the word incongruous.

House and Surroundings.

Now in designing a country house the first thing you will have to consider is the appropriateness of your house to its surroundings. I cannot believe that it is wise from any standpoint to put a house of pronounced English design in the midst of a group of thoroughly Colonial houses, but if your site is such that there will be no conflict with surrounding houses any style which the owner's fancy may dictate is perfectly allowable. Of course one would hardly go to Salem or Stonington and stick up an Italian villa even in an open field quite away from the towns, some reverence for the traditions of the place should be preserved. Yet even an Italian villa which you would design for Stonington or Salem would be probably so influenced by the modern spirit of design, and by your own personality as to be not particularly obtrusive, for there can be no question that there is in America, certainly, and in Europe, probably, a very distinct modern style of architecture, whose influence it is almost impossible to escape. It has grown up almost unconsciously, and whether one works in the extremely formal methods taught in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, or the loose and unconventional manner of English architecture, its influence would be felt. We Americans have often been reproached that with all our infinitude of buildings we have not produced a national style. It is my belief this reproach can no longer be laid against us, since drawing upon the materials of Europe, as each of the countries of Europe has in turn drawn upon Italy and Greece, we have at last achieved or are achieving a distinct national style, most plainly evident in our country work. Therefore of the exterior of a building I am going to say little. No talk can make your design any more truthfully than you have it born and trained into you to do, and no amount of research can more than temporarily divert your efforts from this common movement. Whether the prototype of the house is English, Italian, French or Spanish, its working out is so influenced by American conditions and American methods that even houses intentionally distinct in type do not appear at gross variance with each other when placed side by side. People in America demand larger windows and more of them than is the custom in Europe, and the porches which are so important a feature of American country life are abroad totally unknown. These two items in themselves compel a radical revision of any foreign work before it is fit to employ in this country, and with the new detail which must be invented to properly tie in these two features with the general scheme produce necessarily a revolutionary effect upon design.

Our "Colonial" Style.

I think that our so-called Colonial, which as I have before suggested may with propriety be called Georgian, since it is a direct development of English Georgian architecture, is the one most important factor in the present style, but we are using it as the Colonists never did. Our detail is largely Italian in character, the moldings are stronger and coarser, the cornices heavier and nearer to Vignola and the character of the old work is changed almost without the designers knowing it has been changed. One thing only I can tell you in country house work, and that is mainly what not to do. Do not strive too hard for symmetry and do not stick too closely to classic proportion. The orders as you have learned them from Vignola are in a measure useful in country work. Doric columns will even at times approximate Vignola proportion, I have forgotten what that is, they are either eight or nine times the diameter, but your own inclination and sense of proportion must be the determining factor, and not any formula learned from books. This point was made at one of the atelier dinners sometime ago by an architect who deplored in the work of the Beaux Arts schools the incessant reiteration of Virginia columns. He pointed especially to the work of Renaissance architects, whose columns he said had "entasis like a caress," and while I think perhaps his phrasing might have been better—you must remember it was sometime after dinner—his thought was substantially correct. Architecture cannot be laid out by rule of thumb, but must rather be felt. And although I hesitate to use those much abused words "feeling" and "sentiment" it is these which should be predominant in country house work, rather than strictly classic proportion and order and symmetry.

Charm of Old Houses.

The charm of old houses which all of us know, and few are able to reproduce, lies I think mainly in their color and texture of their wall surfaces, and in the insensible softening of their lines, due to the decay of materials and timbers, and this question of color and texture is one which must be very carefully thought about to attain satisfactory results. You have probably all of you noticed the satisfactory surface of the brick work of the chapel here at Columbia, but if you suppose that this surface was gotten without a great deal of study and thought you are mistaken. Probably you have also admired the delightful so-called thatched roofs of the houses of Albro and Lindeberg illustrated in some of the magazines. Now I venture to say that while Albro and Lindeberg have been sometimes condemned for imitation of thatch, because to some architects it seems more or less like stage scenery, Albro and Lindeberg have had in mind rather the question of softened roof lines especially noticeable in thatched work, than a conscious attempt to imitate one material in a different one, and while I cannot say that I do not see the force of the argument of those who do not like this work, I believe it produces a result unobtainable by any other means. In other words you want to do something good, and it does not matter much how you do it, providing you get a building which is substantial, durable and satisfactory to the owner.

Question of Plan.

Coming to the question of plan, there are a few essentials which should be borne in mind. The average American house of today which you will be called on to design, will cost about $12,000, and will have for the first story a large living room, a dining room, a study or reception room, kitchen, pantry and necessary closets, which should be not less than two for the kitchen, one for pots and pans, and one for storage and a coat closet. A first floor lavatory is often desired by the owner, and where not especially spoken of by the owner, should, I think, be suggested by the architect. Where space will permit the main living porch should not be the entrance porch; it is extremely undesirable to have visitors, messengers, etc., walking right into the family when they approach the house, and the carriage entrance should, where possible, be kept more or less remote from the principal rooms. The sizes of the various rooms, will of course, be dependent upon the cost of the house, and their relations to each other will be determined upon the sun, air and view. Other things being equal, the dining room will be at the southeast corner of the house, and living room at the southwest, but if the view to the southwest is poor, the living room might better be placed where it will get most air in summer and also most sun in winter. It so happens around New York that these two coincide and give us the southwest as the location for the principal bed rooms. In laying out the bed room floor of the house, the rooms should not be of equal size, unless in the unusual case where the family is composed entirely of single adults. The owners will want a larger room with good exposure and a fireplace, and probably a private bathroom. It is a very excellent thing to arrange this en suite with a smaller room, so that the three may be shut off together in

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case of illness, or in case there is a small child in the family; and in designing a house for a newly married couple a little intelligent foresight on the part of the architect will give room for the baby which, in my experience with newly married couples seems a possibility rarely considered.

Danger in Experiments.

One thing if you have any experiments to try be pretty sure that they are going to be successful before you put them in. Remember your mistakes are paid for by the client and he also suffers as well as pays. I tried in my own house a lot of experiments, most of them with beautiful unsuccess, and I can assure you that my wife is the most dissatisfied client I have had and anyway I hear more from her on the subject of plan than from any other client.

(A lecture on Practical Architecture given under the auspices of the Society of Graduate Architects of Columbia University.)

Architectural Notes

The danger to a park or to any open public space lies in the diversion of a part or the whole of it for buildings that at the moment seems to a certain section of the public to be of pressing necessity. The question is not unlike the tariff. Every special interest presses with skill and force to carry its point. It is only the public welfare that lacks consideration and defence.

You may notice that those who would erect gymnasia in our public squares are pained by the thought that the opposite side of the square should be used for a branch library, physical development being, of course, so much more fundamental than intellectual. The library people, who are all for the intellectual, will not for a moment tolerate the use of a third site for a pasteurized milk establishment, while these lacteal idealists in their espousal of a new cause can grant no space upon the fourth side for so old-fashioned a purveyor of liquid refreshment as a pumping station. You can gather an ardent band of citizens to work in support of any one of these propositions but not of all, not even of any two. And so you may run the gamut from a Metropolitan Museum of Art down to a pavilion for perambulators, each with its own advocates, the public at heart opposed to all yet only too often failing to make its voice heard at the critical moment. —F. Miles Day.

* * *

In connection with the Edinburgh Town-Planning Exhibition we are told by the Architect lectures have been given on various subjects connected with the betterment of towns. Among these was one by Mr. William Davidson on "Color in Street Architecture," which seems to us to have struck a true note. Mr. Davidson dealt with the question of the effect of sunlight on color, and maintained that color was more beautiful and effective in a gray light, and that strong sunlight destroyed all local color. In dealing with building stones, he advocated a wiser selection of color where two colors of stone were used, and referred to the great possibilities where two colors of stone were used, and referred to the great possibilities where two colors were used in grouped bands of color. He maintained that red stone of a strong color was unsuitable for monumental work, and was best used in isolated or semi-isolated situations. Mr. Davidson did not advocate a wholesale use of color in main streets, but suggested the use of small masses of color in tympanums, over doors, shields, heraldry, as was so successfully done in Renaissance times in Italy, and advised that greater care might be taken with the use of color in shop signs and external woodwork and applied color.—Indian Engineering.

* * *

Of William Kent, the early Georgian architect, it was written, "Not only was he consulted for furniture, frames of pictures, tables, chairs, etc., but for plate; and so impetuous was fashion that two great ladies prevailed on him to design their gowns." All of which means that in Kent's day decoration, even to the minutest detail, was a branch of architecture. Then came a long period when the study of the inside of the house fell upon evil days. It finally got completely away from the architect and the fault was largely his own—for his tendency toward specializing meant proficiency in one thing to the exclusion of all else. But, fortunately for the profession, an occasional member rises above this modern tendency and brings decoration back under the wing of her elder sister. I mean not merely that kind of decoration which consists mostly of built-in architectural features, but also that in which the late Stanford White so conspicuously excelled—the assembling of old fabrics, mantelpieces, gilded cornices and marble columns into an harmonious whole, often even in defiance of periods.—M. Stapley, in American Architect.

* * *

Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield said recently: "The architect must always be looked up to as the commander-in-chief; but we (mural painters) ought to collaborate with him from the moment our part has been assigned to us. We should accompany him to the quarry and pick out the stone that is to form the background of our work. This would avoid many of those final disappointmentas due merely to the architect and artist not having been in touch with each other from the start."

If this is true of the mural painter's contribution to the interior of the building, how much more true is it of the general decorator's? Conditions at the building, the amount of furnishings previously owned by the client and the character of the room to be decorated will all, if jointly understood in the beginning, assign each party his definite field. Where certain styles are fixed upon and rigidly followed each man's path is comparatively clear; but so many American homes are furnished with the owners' collection of art objects, representing every period and nationality, that the wisest thing may be to show these objects to the architect and commission him to build the right background for them and rearrange them in their new quarters.—M. Stapley, in American Architect.

* * *

Following the very excellent example set by the New York Chapter of the institute, the Agricultural Club of South Bend, Ind., have announced that they will award annually a medal to the owners of the best residence and best business building completed during each year.

The good results accruing from an endorsement from so high an authority would naturally enchance the value, not only artistically, but commercially, of any building, and we believe if similar action was taken by the various chapters in our principal cities it would be an incentive to the cause of good architecture that would have a far-reaching effect.

* * *

The setting-off of the architect's work would therefore rest between his client and himself. Happily there is, with the former,

a growing appreciation of the truth that he himself does not know quite as well as the architect what particular furnishings belong, by reason of their design, material and cost, to the house in question. Clients are slowly but surely realizing that even those interior features which are not in the nature of built-in accessories should be designed by an architect.

Indeed, they are going even farther; they ask him to undertake the planting of the grounds. To meet and encourage this desirable attitude on the part of the clent the architect must get back what distinguished the great architects of earlier days—conversance with the several subjects kindred to his own.—M. Staples, in American Architect.

The Modern American System.

Mr. Frank M. Andrews, during a recent visit to England, read a paper on "Architecture in America" before the Royal Society of Arts, in London. During the course of his remarks he stated: "To-day it may be justly claimed that the fundamental elements of our peculiar American type of architectural expression are discernible. Its precise formulation may not yet be possible, but it is a vital and growing thing, reflecting our rapidly crystallizing characteristics as a people. As an art it has unquestionably found itself, and its underlying purposes and tendencies are capable of analysis and discussion. In method it is bound to no exact tradition nor architectural style, but does acknowledge the underlying principles and authoritative precedents that energize them all.

For the present it is transitional in character, and, as to detail, it is essentially an architecture of adaptation, wedded, as I have said, to no particular style, but seizing for the purpose at hand any suitable architectural form that applies to our situation and environment, and controlled by a trained art intelligence. Here we have the interesting example of an art movement rather typically American, wherein the love of the beautiful and the desire of its intelligent expression are not due to the stimulus of the patron toward the artist, but, on the contrary, have flowed from the artist to the patron, or, rather, from an entire group of architects to an awakening public. The educational influence now at work is as wide as the nation itself."

When a house is represented regularly in the home trade paper, it's a safe bet that the concern is "alive." When it doesn't—well, we shan't speak evil of the dead.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 28, 1911.

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Philadelphia's First Building Show.

It is a favorite expression among traveling men that Philadelphia is a "slow town," that it lacks initiatory enterprise, is deficient in enthusiasm, makes a fetish of conservatism and awakes to the possibilities of an idea only when that idea has been fully and thoroughly exploited elsewhere. Every innovation attempted here in Philadelphia finds its momentum weakened by the necessity which arises of combatting this persistent spirit of fogyism. For the first time within the history of Philadelphia this city is to be the theatre for a Building, Building Material and Building Equipment Show, to be held at Horticultural Hall during the first week of October. The show is to be held under the auspices and direction of Philadelphians—men who have been identified with the building activities of Philadelphia for a lifetime. This is no bird-of-passage enterprise, projected by outsiders with an interest confined to the financial considerations involved. It is a Philadelphia enterprise, organized by Philadelphians, founded in a spirit of civic pride and promoted not with a view to immediate financial returns, but with the ambition to so manage its affairs as to make it an annual function demonstrative of Philadelphia's commanding position as a centre of manufacturing and building importance. With such a knowledge of the forthcoming show, and of the men behind it, it is inconceivable that Philadelphia industries, falling within the purview of the building zones, should approach the subject in a spirit other than one of hearty support. New York and Chicago promoters, experienced in the handling of shows of this calibre, are a unit in declaring that a Building Show in Philadelphia is beyond the pale of possibility—that an enterprise of the kind would simply fall for lack of support and undergo a kind of financial asphyxia in the atmosphere of tight-waddism prevalent in the local field.

The Guide is unwilling to accept any such pessimistic view of the coming show. It believes that Philadelphia building, building material and equipment interest will give the show a measure of support, encouragement and co-operation sufficient to make it worthy of Philadelphia.

We know as Philadelphians that when Philadelphia does enter into the support of any project calculated to reflect credit upon the status of this city as a modern trade centre it does so in no uncertain or hesitant mood.

This Building and Building Material Show, as the first affair of its kind ever attempted here, simply must not be permitted to eventuate a half-hearted and incomplete effort. It must be made fittingly representative and successful if for no other reason than to demonstrate to the quid nuncs and doubting Thomases of rival cities that Philadelphia is not lacking in civic pride when the project is one Philadelphian in its conception and auspices. The Guide trusts that Philadelphia building and material interests will perceive, without further argument, the imperative necessity of giving the coming show a loyal and ungrudging support.

And the Guide is serenely confident that this support will be forthcoming and that Philadelphia's First Building, Building Material and Equipment Show will be in every sense a creditable, representative and highly laudable effort.

Making Factory Buildings Attractive.

In no avenue of building activity is the progress to better things, artistically speaking, so observable as in the planning of great modern commercial and utilitarian structures. There was a period in our development—and one not yet wholly remote—when the employment of an architect to prepare plans for a factory building was regarded as a sheer waste of money, the accepted theory in the construction of buildings of this class being a hideous exterior severity of line with the ugliest possible interior adaptation to the uses to which such buildings were to be assigned.

So eminent an authority as the immortal Ruskin, in fact, was moved to decry and deplore, as contrary to the canons of good taste, the ornamentation of buildings ordained to the humbler phases of human activity.

To-day, thanks to expanding popular intelligence and the persistent teaching of a little group of architectural idealists, to whom one day this vigorous young Republic will acknowledge an obligation deeper than words, the ornamentation and embellishment of buildings designed for uses commercial and utilitarian is regarded as not alone adding materially to the beauty of localities given over to buildings of the kind, but as bringing a direct return looked at purely as an investment.

The experience of manufacturers who have reared such edifices along lines of beauty and attractiveness has been an increased capacity upon the part of employes for better work due to the natural and inspiring influence of wholesome and cheerful surroundings. One can imagine nothing more hideous than the manufacturing town of what may be termed the Ruskinese period. A grimy succession of box-like structures, bare and uninviting without, bleak and gaunt within, the aspect as a whole dispiriting and forbidding to the last degree.

Contrast the picture here sketched with the model manufacturing town of the present day with its attractive, well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated buildings, its neatly trimmed lawns and hedges, its model homes for workingmen and that subtle, comforting atmosphere of decent living permeating its every aspect. Is there a manufacturer of any importance to-day who would grudge the extra outlay in architectural fees and in constructive equipment necessary to bring about so desirable a condition? In the light of sober consideration there is no good reason why a factory, housing for the better part of every day thousands of employes,

(Continued on page 422)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *1st Vice-President*,
1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WM. D. HEWITT, *President*,
671 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

J. P. B. SINKLER, *Rec. Secretary*,
Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*,
1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

THE EXPANSION OF THE CITY PLANNING MOVEMENT.

Not the least of the educational value of the recent City Planning Exhibition was the interesting and valuable series of half-hour talks given every day in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall by experts on diversified subjects.

These talks were nearly all illustrated by lantern slides and all were well attended by audiences composed of men and women interested in the respective subjects and by a large proportion of persons who were in the building for the purpose of viewing the exhibition and who were attracted by the posters and circulars announcing the lectures.

So well conducted was the instructional campaign in connection with this exhibition that it was a common occurrence for bodies of business men, improvement associations, graduating classes, conventions and many other organizations and collections of individuals to be shown through the exhibition and have its significance in one way or another applicable to themselves pointed out by such competent authorities as Arthur E. Bucholtz, W. Templeton Johnson, Benj. A. Haldeman, G. W. B. Hicks, Edward J. Cattell, and Chief George E. Webster, himself. All of them, in connection with these "personally conducted tours," gave addresses pertaining to the all-engrossing theme of Comprehensive City Planning.

The "noonday" talks referred to are, it is understood, to be published later under the editorship of W. Templeton Johnson, the Assistant Secretary of the City Planning Exhibition. That this will make a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject may be seen by reference to the following list of the talks as given, which differs but slightly from the list as originally given out by the Committee on "Noonday Talks," which consisted of Arthur E. Bucholtz, W. Templeton Johnson, Richard Waterman and D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Chairman.

Monday, May 22—"City Planning and the Civic Conscience," John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass.

Tuesday, May 23—"City Planning in America," Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wednesday, May 24—"City Planning in Europe," George B. Ford, New York, N. Y.

Thursday, May 25—"Garden Cities in England," W. Templeton Johnson, New York, N. Y.

Friday, May 26—"Philadelphia's Comprehensive Plans," George S. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday, May 29—"Housing—Its Relation to City Planning," Lawrence Veiller, New York, N. Y.

Wednesday, May 31—"Chicago's City Plan," B. E. Holden, Chicago, Ill.

Thursday, June 1—"Main Drainage and Sewerage Disposal for Cities," Dr. George A. Soper, New York, N. Y.

Friday, June 2—"Park Systems and the City Plan," A. W. Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Saturday, June 3—"City Planning and City Transportation," J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday, June 5—"Municipal Art Commissions," John Quincy Adams, New York, N. Y.

Tuesday, June 6—"The Width and Proper Use of City Streets," Nelson P. Lewis, New York, N. Y.

Wednesday, June 7—"Water Fronts in Relation to City Planning," Leslie W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thursday, June 8—"Forest Hill Gardens," Grosvenor Atterbury, New York, N. Y.

Friday, June 9—"Taxation of Land Values and City Planning," Benjamin C. Marsh, New York, N. Y.

Monday, June 12—"The Washington City Plan," Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C. (delivered by F. M. Day).

Tuesday, June 13—"The Buildings in a City," D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wednesday, June 14—"Municipal Tree Planting," William Solotaroff, East Orange, N. J.

Thursday, June 15—"City and Suburban Co-operation," Herman Wendell, Wayne, Pa.

As a result of Mr. Wendell's talk on "City and Suburban Co-operation," a resolution offered by Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd and a suggestion advanced by Mr. Andrew Wright Crawford, it has been decided to arrange a conference to be held some time next fall between all the township and city officials in the five counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester, together with such State officials as have jurisdiction therein with a view to bringing about a community of interest in the matter of extending road and parkway improvements beyond city lines.

A Municipal Cold Storage Plant.

To reduce the cost of living, Cleveland is planning to rent space to individuals in the municipal cold storage plant being installed in the new West Side market house. Individuals, restaurant keepers and grocery keepers will be encouraged to buy butter, eggs, poultry and other farm products direct from the farmer in summer, when the goods are comparatively cheap, and place them in the cold storage plant for winter use. If the plan succeeds in this case, it is the intention of the city to establish cold storage plants in different parts of Cleveland, in which space will be rented to individuals at a rate which will merely cover the cost of operation.—"Municipal Journal and Engineer."

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

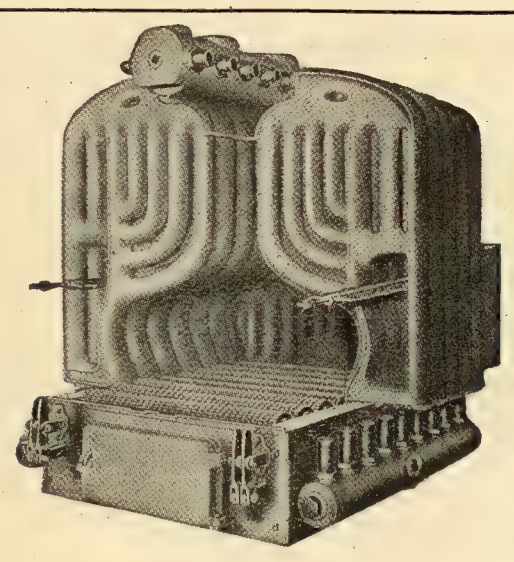
The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

Some builders realizing the demand for Electric Apparatus, have included Electric Irons in the sale of their new houses. If you want to make a ten-strike in this matter of special inducement, include an Electric Washing Machine We are in a position to make you an attractive proposition. Consult

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

(Continued from page 420)

should not be made as attractive and as wholesome in its way as architectural skill and the exigencies of its activities can combine to make it. It is, in its way, one of the most encouraging of the signs of the times that this view of the unwritten obligation of employer to employe is coming into more and more general acceptance.



The Mills Water Tube Boiler

Represents True Boiler Economy

FIRST COST
MAINTENANCE
ECONOMY OF FUEL

THE H. B. SMITH COMPANY
1225 Arch Street
Address Dept. A Philadelphia, Pa.

A Booklet on Fire Prevention.

One of the most interesting and at the same time accurate and authoritative contributions to the subject of fire prevention of the present year is embodied in a 32-page pamphlet compiled by Mr. Powell Evans, president of the Merchant & Evans Company, the widely-known tin plate manufacturers of this city. Among its many striking features are: A brief resume of a number of bills introduced at Harrisburg bearing on fire conditions, a strong editorial reprinted from the pages of the North American commenting upon the formation by Mr. Edward Croker, of the National Fire Preventive Corporation, some decidedly instructive statistics covering the general subject of fire waste, and other important data and argument emphasizing the vital necessity of organized effort in the matter of fire prevention. The Guide is of opinion that a copy of this booklet should find its way into the hands of every architect, builder and building owner in the United States. Readers of the Guide who are interested in this subject may obtain a copy by addressing Mr. Powell Evans, Merchant & Evans Company, Philadelphia.

Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness. It compels people to think of you.

Building Outlook.

The sound business conditions prevailing at present, combined with asurances of record crops from all sections, are beginning to have their inevitable effect on the amount of building being undertaken throughout the country. From a condition of comparative stagnation a few months ago, there is now a fair volume of work in hand and more in prospect. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise the amount of building work undertaken during the present year will surpass that of 1910, in spite of inactivity early in the year and an apparent purpose on the part of the pessimists to do everything possible to cause the condition predicted by them. There is nothing so certain to produce financial stringency and resulting business depression as a general acceptance of the idea that a period of depression is scheduled to visit us. And, conversely, a refusal on the part of the public, and particularly that part engaged in business, to listen to the voice of the croaker concerning the "hard times ahead" will ordinarily avert such calamities. Only an unhealthy basic condition of trade and finance, or an almost total failure in production, can justify a prediction of financial panic or business depression of any consequence. Neither of these contingencies exists or threatens at the present time.—American Architect.

Recent Trade Literature

We are in receipt of the May issue of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company's house organ, called "The J-M Roofing Salesman." This publication, issued primarily for the use of the selling force of the company, whose offices are in the principal cities of the country, is addressed to everyone engaged in work requiring building materials. It contains advice as to the selection of permanent materials of construction, a record of fire tests, editorial comment on timely topics, and through all, of course, the "J-M" products are kept well to the fore.

* * *

An attractive booklet issued by the American Radiator Company, whose general offices are at 816 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, with branches in principal cities of the world, presents descriptions and illustrations of what are said to be new and superior devices for controlling steam and water heating systems, tank water supplies, etc. These are called "Ideal Sylphon Heating Specialties." Every special bearing the name "Sylphon," whether it is for the regulation of room temperature, steam-boiler pressure, water-heater degree, steam supply or air elimination, works from one central elastic principle, the "Sylphon" bellows. Description of the different "Sylphon" specialties are contained in the pamphlet referred to and illustrate the individual application of the general principle to each of the devices shown.

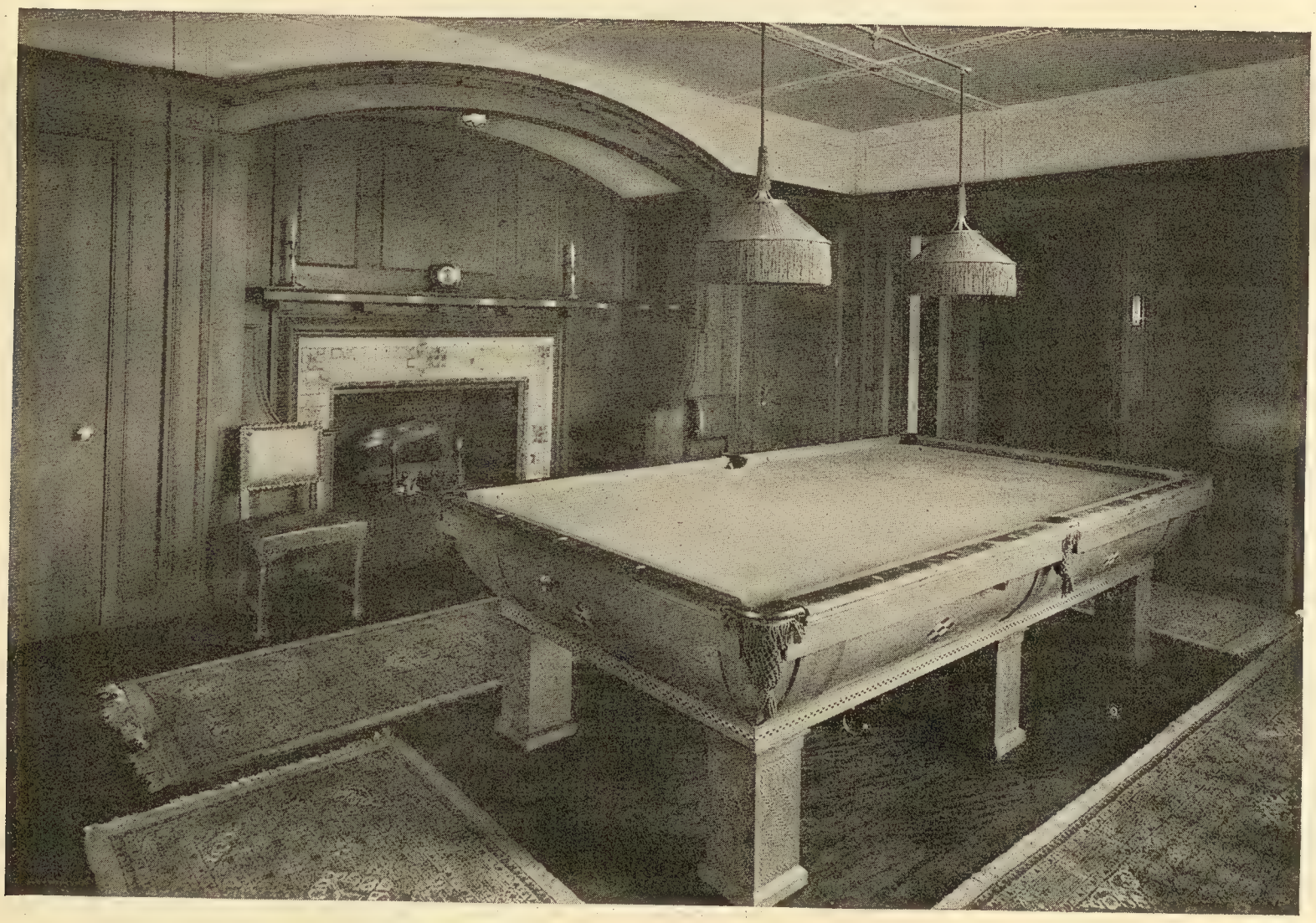
Lyon, Conklin & Co., well known tin plate makers, of Baltimore, are distributing to architects a particularly effective folder, bearing on the big peanut fire which, on May 16, destroyed the warehouse of Bain & Co. at Suffolk, Va., inflicting a loss of over $200,000. The folder gives a clipping from the Baltimore American, describing the fire, and copies of two telegrams, one from the Lyon, Conklin & Co. to the Messrs. Bain & Co., requesting to know what kind of roof covered the buildings, and the reply from Messrs. Bain & Co., stating that the roof was of gravel. If any readers of the Guide are interested in seeing this folder, they may be able to secure a copy by writing to Lyon, Conklin & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

Bartlett & Co., Inc.
1938 Market St. - Philadelphia
Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters
Canton Clothes Dryers
Ruud Gas Water Heaters



HALL OF HOUSE AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND
Wilson Eyre, Architect, Philadelphia



BILLIARD ROOM, RESIDENCE OF S. W. COLTON, JR., BRYN MAWR, PA.
H. W. Sellers, Architect, Philadelphia

Trade News and Gossip.

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Washington Cedar Products Company, 848 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash., has been organized by a number of the largest producers of Washington red cedar lumber and shingle product with a view to extending the market for these products and to promote trade interest generally. The new company will be under the management of Mr. Jerry C. Startup and W. W. Woodridge, a brace of hustling and wide-awake advertising men with years of experience in the Pacific Coast lumber trade. The new company will distribute the products of the following well-known mills:

Atlas Lumber & Shingle Company, Seattle, Wash.

C. A. Blackman Lumber Company, Everett, Wash.

Chippewa Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.

Clear Lake Lumber Company, Clear Lake, Wash.

Clough Hartley Company, Everett, Wash.

Day Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.

Eureka Cedar Lumber & Shingle Company, Hoquiam, Wash.

Eclipse Mill Company, Everett, Wash.

Hazel Mill Company, Bellingham, Wash.

McWilliams & Henry, Inc., Everett, Wash.

Northwest Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.

Parker-Bell Lumber Company, Pilchuck, Wash.

O. K. Mill Company, Everett, Wash.

St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Wagner & Wilson, Inc., Monroe, Wash.

Wallace Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Startup, Wash.

Whatcom Falls Mill Company, Bellingham, Wash.

**In order to meet what is known as the "Accelerated Acid" test, used by railroad men and architects to gauge the ability of metal to resist the action of the weather, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has developed a metal which, retaining all of the admirable qualities of this company's Apollo Best Bloom, will meet fully every requirement of this acid test. As a matter of fact, the accelerated acid test is of little or no value in determining the weather resisting quality of metal. It is a measure simply of the solubility of metal in sulphuric acid of a stipulated strength. Between this and corrosion under atmospheric conditions exist no relation whatever.

**The Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company has opened up a Philadelphia sales office at 910 Morris Building. Howard M. Davis, who is well known in the trade, will have charge of the office.

**The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held its annual picnic and athletic outing June 24 at Keystone Park, 14 miles up the B. & O. Secretary J. G. Criste reports a large attendance.

**American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Pittsburg, Pa., will equip its hot mill departments with air-cooling systems.

**The Floyd-Olmstead Company, Philadelphia, Pa., have opened a local sales office at 24 Stone street, New York city, to cater more closely to the metropolitan district trade. The New York office will be in charge of Mr. J. F. Bishop, who for five years was with Mr. Thomas Wilson, Jr., formerly prominent in the export lumber trade of this market. The Floyd-Olmstead Company, in addition to their domestic business, will make a specialty of the export trade as well. The Floyd-Olmstead Company handle Canadian, Western and Southern white pine, spruce, hardwoods and North Carolina pine and short leaf.

**The Sprague Electric Company has been merged with The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y. Its business will be connected under the name Sprague Electric Works of General Electric Company. The manufacture and sale of the lines of apparatus and supplies heretofore exploited by the Sprague Electric Company will be continued by the Sprague Electric Works of General Electric Company under the same organization, with D. C. Durland in charge as general manager. The offices of the Sprague Electric Works will be continued as heretofore, with main offices at 527-531 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, and branch offices in principal cities.

**American Radiator Company has sold its large warehouses at Harrison, N. J., and the company's stock will be transferred temporarily to the company's warehouses at 49 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, N. J. It it now definitely known that the American Radiator Company has purchased 8½ acres in Bayonne with a frontage of 750 feet on New York bay, between Forty-eighth and Centre streets, on which the company will build a new plant, including a two-story reinforced concrete warehouse with a floor area of nearly 144,000 square feet, also a foundry and machine shop.

**Beecher & Barr, 1030 Land Title Building, the better to handle a swelling business, have moved to more commodious quarters at 442 Land Title Building, Philadelphia. Mr. Barr is persistently optimistic in spite of an occasional digression from smooth conditions. He believes that although the business plums hang high, a good hard shaking will bring them down.

**The Gurney Elevator Company, of New York city, announces its succession to the business of the National Elevator Company, which for several years has been manufacturing and installing the Gurney electric elevator. The new company will assume responsibility for all unfilled contracts and for all guarantees of the old, and will maintain the high standard of excellence which has been characteristic of the Gurney elevator.

**Alva A. Griner, formerly Western manager of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, has been transferred to and placed in charge of the company's New York office, 299 Broadway, A. T. Hansen taking his place as manager of the Chicago office. New offices have been opened in Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburg. W. D. Callman is in charge of the Cleveland office, at 905 Garfield Building; S. C. Malmberg has the Detroit office, located at 1314 Ford Building, and L. H. Gibson, the Pittsburg office, located at 2435 Henry W. Oliver Building.

**The McCrum-Howell Company, New York, announces the appointment of Howard T. Gates as general sales manager and Ernest E. Bell as Eastern sales manager. The company's Western sales manager is A. H. Schroth, who was appointed to that office January 1, 1911. George L. Greenman has resigned as the company's assistant sales manager to become Eastern general manager of the Richmond Sales Company.

**The Summit Lumber Company has recently opened offices at 1123 and 1125 Real Estate Trust Building Philadelphia. This company is controlled by Mr. J. C. Tennant, of Philadelphia, who will act as its general manager. The Summit Lumber Company will do a general wholesale business, handling both hardwoods and softwoods. Mr. Tennant is well known to the lumber buying trade, both East and West. The company is closely in touch with a very adequate supply of high-grade hardwoods and is in position to handle a large volume of business. Mr. Tennant was for several years secretary and sales manager of the Fenwick Lumber Company, of Fenwick, W. Va. He is a graduate of Syracuse University, having graduated with the class of 1901 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. A few months after graduation he became identified with the wholesale firm of J. C. Tennant & Co., afterward absorbed by the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company. For several years his headquarters were at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. In May, 1908, he was put in charge of the sales office in Philadelphia of the Fenwick Lumber Company.

The rate for "want" ads, "for sale" ads and miscellaneous want notices is $1.50 per inch cash with order. "The Guide" gets results.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending June 24, 1911:

Number of Transfers	711
Amount of Transfers	$1,482,290.33
Cash Consideration	436,801.81
Ground Rent Consideration	3,398.00
Which on a 6% basis amounts to	56,633
Mortgage Consideration	1,045,488.52

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co.,
1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Architectural Photography.
Schreiber & Sons, 1015 Arch st., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran,
312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co.,
22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Builders and Contractors.
Mitchell & Clement.
2 and 4 S. Hicks st., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Contract Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt,
421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

Directory Boards.
U. S. Changeable Sign Co.,
3 W. 29th st., N. Y. City.

Elevators, Freight and Passenger.
Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.
Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Enamel Bricks.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Engraving, Photo and Line.
Chestnut Street Engraving Co.,
7th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).
Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.
Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.
Bartlett & Co.,
1938 Market st., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.
United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Heating Boilers.
H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.

Insurance Companies (Fire).
Aetna Insurance Co.,
403 Walnut st., Phila.
Durban & Co., Local Reps.
The Mechanics' Insurance Co. of Pa.,
5th and Walnut sts., Phila.

Interior Woodwork.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.
Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry st., Phila.

Mortar Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
Woodman, 1504 Walnut st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.
Fritz & La Rue,
4800 Parkside ave., Phila.
M. Scoppitti, 226 N. 15th St., Phila.

Printing and Publishing.
Lyon & Armor, 124 N. 7th st., Phila.

Radiators.
H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Tile.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Room Mouldings and Plate Rails.
Benj. B. Funston & Co.,
146 N. 10th st., Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.
Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.
L. P. Simpson & Son,
709 Walnut st., Phila.

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.
Shellenberger & Smith,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
Crozer Bldg., Phila.

Sash Pulleys.
American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Surety Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co.,
North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt,
421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

Tapestry Bricks.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Telephone Companies.
Keystone Telephone Co.,
135 S. 2d st., Phila.

Tile and Terrazza Work.
Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry st., Phila.

Trust and Title Companies.
Tradesmen's Trust Co.,
Chestnut and Juniper sts., Phila.
First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust Co.,
927-29 Chestnut st., Phila.

Vault Lights.
Sun-Burst Prism Co., 243 S. 10th st., Phila.

Wall Boards.
Frank C. Gillingham & Sons Co.,
Norris and Richmond sts., Phila.
Howard Ketcham,
3d and Girard ave., Phila.

Wall Plaster.
J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e, Phila.

Water Heaters.
Bartlett & Co.,
1938 Market st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).
Golden Metal Weather Strip Co.,
C. Chester, Agt., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.,
F. W. Burgess, Agt.,
Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Athey Metal Weather Strip Co.,
Corbin & Stull, Agts.,
Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Whitewashing.
William B. Southern,
S. W. cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

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Old Brick Fronts, Not Painted
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Pittsburg Scranton

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CO. *of* AMERICA Incorporated 1810
CHARTER PERPETUAL



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Perry Building, Philadelphia

Bell Phone, Spruce 66-12

Keystone Phone, Race 27-99

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Windsor Asbestos Cement
Plaster of Paris

MAKE A PERFECT WALL

JOHN H. HOLMES, Manager
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
24 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa

THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND

Builders' Guide

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Vol. XXVI. No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

THE THOMAS B. SMITH CO.
GENERAL AGENT
CONTRACT COURT AND FIDELITY BONDS
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY NEW YORK
BURGLARY INSURANCE
602-3-4 BETZ BLDG. PHILA.

Tradesmen's Trust Company

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LEWIS B. HARVEY, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

"SUN BURST" Combination Skylight

Reflecting Wall Light and Ventilator

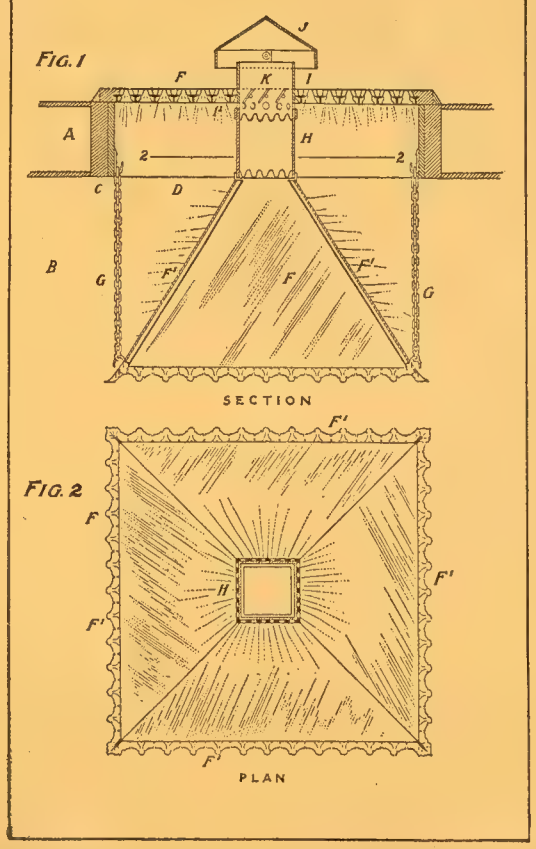
RADIATES 30 FEET EACH WAY

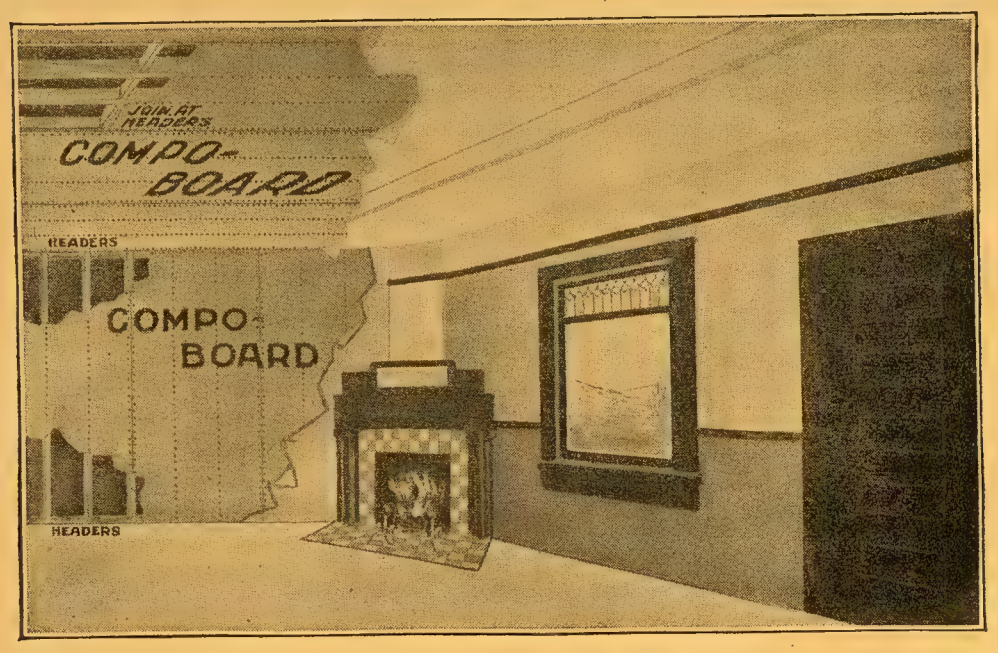
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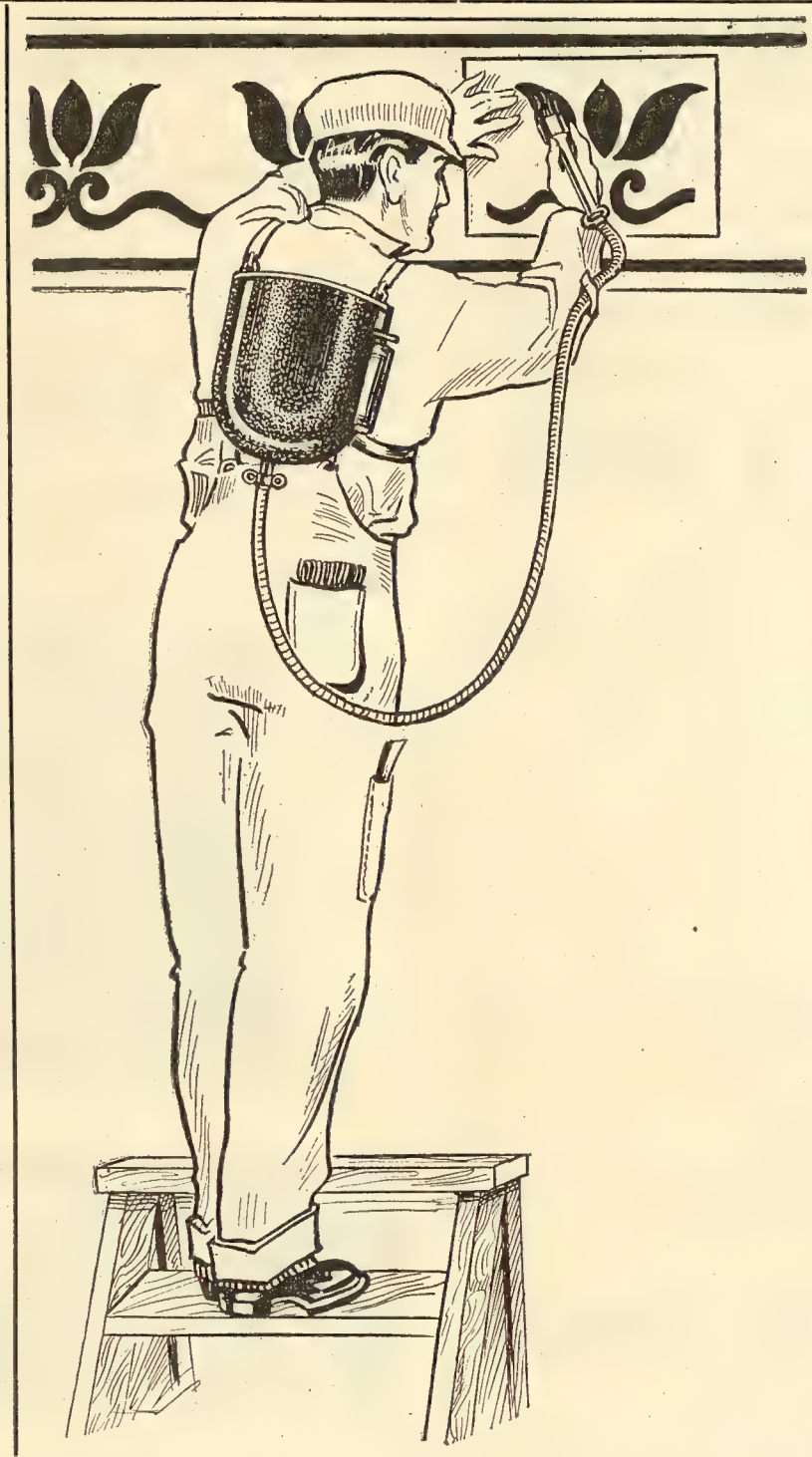
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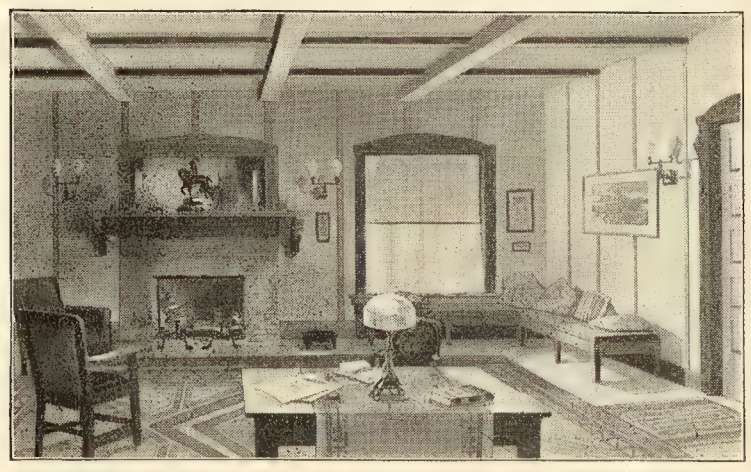
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, Henry L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Von H. Herr, 939 South St. Bernard street. Stone, one-story, 20 x 22 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, 1257 N. Howard street. Architect, George B. Allen, Hartford, Conn. Owner, E. J. Spangler, 1237 N. Howard street. Brick, three stories, 183 by 50 feet, fireproof, electric lighting, slag roof. Architect taking bids due July 5, 1911. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Twenty-first and Brandywine streets. Architect, J. Elvin Jackson, 719 Walnut street. Owner, J. J. Stratton, 635 Walnut street. Brick, three stories, tin roof. Architect has received bids.

Apartment House, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, A. F. Elder, 14 South Broad street. Brick, four stories, 24 by 88 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bank and Office Building, Birmingham, Alabama. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owners, American Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham. Marble, terra cotta and steel, 20 stories, 50 by 125 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due July 11. The following are figuring: Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Armory (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Third Regiment Armory, care Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Trenton, N. J. Brick, 32 stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due July 5. George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, is figuring.

Apartment House, Fifteenth and Poplar streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Stern, Commonwealth Building. Brick and stone, four stories, 79 by 43 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builder, F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building, is taking sub-bids.

Residence, Laverock, Pa., $30,000. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Frederic Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, 2½ stories, 30 by 80 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Schools (2), remodeling, Salem, N. J. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Salem. Brick, two stories, slate roof, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects and owners will take bids in about two weeks.

Manse, Malvern, Pa. Architects, Chas. W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Malvern Presbyterian Church. Stone, 2½ stories, slate roof, steam heating. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Apartment House, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets, $50,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Calvin W. Rogers, Heed Building. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 108 by 76 feet, slag roof, vacuum vapor heating, electric lighting. Owner ready for sub-bids.

Residences (3), Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, John L. Fry, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, 15 by 44 feet each, hot water heating. Owners taking sub-bids.

Residence, 1918 Pine street, $7000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William McAdoo, care architect. Brick, three stories, 22 by 60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Westview, east of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. E. B. Carter, care architects. Stone, 2½ stories, 29 by 64 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due July 5. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; McLean & Baldwin, 1626 Sansom street; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski avenue; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Eldridge R. Johnson, Merion, Pa. Stone, three stories, tile and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: (Interior), Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Gerald Evans, 19 South Sixteenth street; Kramer & Co., Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets; Chapman Decorative Co., 1502 Walnut street; A. Wilt & Son, 723 North Front street. (On exterior), J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Home (alts.), Church Lane and Chew street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Jewish Foster Home, on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Architects have received bids.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. Architect, O. Frotscher, 110 North Fiftieth street. Owner, A. H. & F. H. Lippincott & Co., 925 Filbert street. Brick & concrete, four stories, 110 by 93 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Dothard & Dothard, 243 South Fourth street. Owners, A. C. Shand, Broad Street Station. Stone, 2½ stories, 23 by 40 feet. Architects taking bids due July 7. The following are figuring. Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Residence (alts.), Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles W. Kolb, 3620 North Broad street. Stone, three stories. Architect taking bids due July 7. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, $4000. Architect, J. Horace Frank, 119 Springfield avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Owner, H. R. Goshorn, 606 East Wister street. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 22 by 26 feet. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, C. C. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Gustave C. Kuemmerle, Fort Washington, Pa. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 60 by 63 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due July 11. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, C. Bradford Fraley, Land Title Building. Frame, 2½ stories, 28 by 22 feet and 34 by 22 feet. Architects taking revised bids. The following are figuring: George S. Roth & Son, 230 E. Graver's Lane; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; W. J. Gruhler, 219

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East High street; James Castle, 8820 Germantown avenue.

Warehouses, 107-109 De Lancey street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Keystone Pickle Works on premises. Brick, terra cotta and granite, five stories, 50 by 160 feet. Architects taking bids due July 12. The following are figuring: Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; George Kessler, Drexel Building, Philip Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1306 Arch street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Benjamin Alexander, Hale Building. Brick, three stories. Architect has received bids.

Gate Lodge, Walls, etc., Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Brick and iron, tile roofs, steam heat. Architects taking bids due July 5. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. P. Lathrop, Arcade Building.

Residence, Westview avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Amos Y. Lesher, of Felin & Co., Land Title Building. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 68 by 39 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

City Hall, Hazelton, Pa., $100,000. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, City of Hazelton. Marble and steel, three stories, 100 by 120 feet. Plans in progress.

Coal Yard, Twenty-fifth and Moore streets. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Hugh Black, City Hall. Brick and Concrete. Consists of coal pockets, offices, stables, etc. Plans completed. Owner will take all bids.

Store and Residence, 810 South Sixth street. Architects, Druckemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, James Morello, 2136 South Sixtenth street. Brick, three stories, 18 by 55 feet, hot air heating, tin roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, 235-241 North Third street. Engineer, F. W. Dean, 53 State street, Boston, Mass. Owner, H. O. Wilbur & Sons. Brick and concrete, six stories, 60 by 115 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due July 10. The following are figuring: Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Residences (6), Greene and Seymour streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Stern, Commonwealth Building. Brick, two stories, 16 by 53 feet each, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Builder F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building, is taking sub-bids.

Home (ad.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State of N. J. Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Trenton, N. J. Brick and limestone, two stories. Plans completed. Owner will soon take bids.

Armory (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Third Regiment Armory, care of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Trenton, N. J. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids due July 5. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Institute Building (alt. and add.), 324 South Eleventh street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Lincoln Institute, on premises. Brick, 4 stories, 47x84 feet. Tin roof; steam heating; electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 10th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; William R. Dougherty, 1208 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Residence, Washington, D. C. Architect, HoraceTrumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Frank P. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. Limestone and brick, four stories, 34x100. Slate roof; hot water heating; electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due July 8th. The following are figuring: George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Newman & Smith, Washington, D. C.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George R. Sullivan, care of Rogers, Brown & Co., Pennsylvania Building. Plaster, one story, 14x18 feet. Architects have received bids from A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

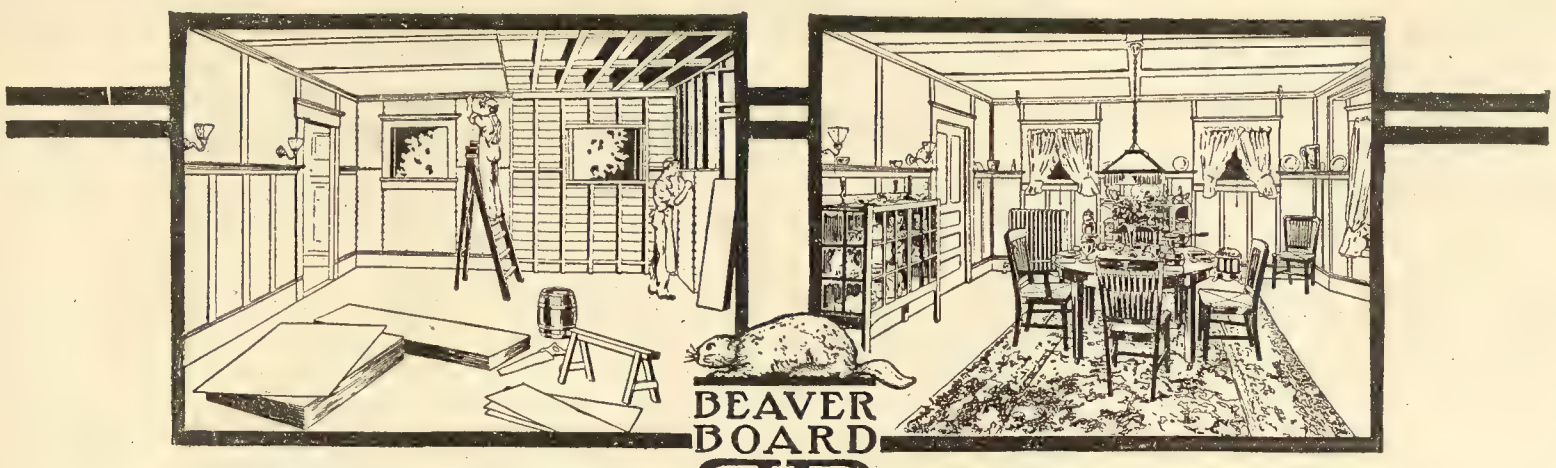
Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, L. H. Shrigley, care of Franklin National Bank, Broad and Chestnut streets. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 42x26 feet. Shingle roof; hot water heating; electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 6th. The following are figuring: John H. Dagney, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; William G. Glenn, Land Title Building; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence, 1904 North Second street, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, J. B. Merserean, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Long Island, N. Y. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner's name withheld. Frame, three stories. Plans in progress.

Store Building (alt. and add), 1220 Vine street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence L. Marks. Brick, three stories. Steam heat; electric light. Architects taking bids, due July 6th. The following are figuring: Smith Hardican Co., 1614 Cherry street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; F. A. Havens & Co., 849 North Nineteenth street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; P. J. Gaffney, 139 North Twelfth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. Reusswick, 137 North Tenth street.

Freight Station, Perkiomen Junction, Pa. Architect, William H. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Rail-



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way Company. Brick, 1½ stories, 20x65 feet. Slate roof. Architect taking bids, due July 9th. Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Flat House and Residences (46), Fifty-fifth and Spruce streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, West Philadelphia Apartment Construction Company, 21 North Fifty-second street. Brick, two stories, 18x35 feet each. Slag roofs; hot water heating; electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids in one week.

Rectory, Fourth and Wharton streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel,, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, St. Casimir's R. C. Church, Rev. J. J. Kaulakis, 333 Wharton street. Brick, three stories, 38x68 feet. Slag roof; hot water heating; electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 12th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; John McShain, 637 North Seventeenth street.

Residence, Medary avenue, Oak Lane, Park. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, George O. Lummis, 148 North Delaware avenue. Stone and plaster 2½ stories, 40x60 feet. Slate roof; electric lighting; steam heating. Architects taking bids, due July 10th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Morrow & Johnson, Union avenue, Oak Lane; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; S. W. Cook, 243 Olney avenue, Olney; Fred Gaupner, Tenth and Tabor road; C. L. Hemmerly, Ivins and Chestnut avenue, Oak Lane.

Factory, Delaware avenue and Cooper street, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, Camden, N. J. Architect taking bids, due July 10th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; Harrison C. Rea Company, 711 North Fifteenth street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

College (alt. and add.), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Architect, Ralph While, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Medico-Chirugical College, Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Brick, five stories. Slag roof; electric work. Revised plans in progress.

Club House, Overbrook, Philadelphia, $8,000. Architect, Frank A. Hayes, Weightman Building. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club. Frame, two stories, 38x110 feet. Architect taking bids, due July 7th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Charles E. Bell, 223 South American street.

Laundry Building, Forty-fourth and Market streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania Hospital. Brick and plaster, one story, 52x94 feet. Slate roof; electric lighting. Architests taking bids, due July 10th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; A. P. Fraim, 314 Market street; Frank E. Wallace, 1204 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Twin Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Harry E. Davis, 5347 Pine street. Brick, 2½ stories, 38 by 42 feet. Contract awarded to Todd Bros., Riverton, N. J.

Residence, Pottsville, Pa. Architect, John I. Bright, 1701 Chestnut street. Owner, George Bright, Pottsville, Pa. Frame, two stories, 30 by 50 feet. Contract awarded to S. Deitrich & Son, Pottsville, Pa.

Residence (add.), Camp Hill, Pa. Archi-



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1002 CROZER BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Brick. 17 feet by 20 feet. 607 Phil-Ellena street.

Charles A. Malon (O), 4505 N. Carlisle street. Cost, $67,600. Twenty-six two-story, brick dwellings. 15 feet by 52 feet. Rockland and Warnock streets.

Christian Fisher (O), 4561 N. Fifteenth street. Cost, $5000. One three-story brick dwelling. 16 feet by 42 feet. Broad and Bristol streets.

N. G. Dodson (O), 1201 Chestnut street. Cost, $10,600. Two-story, brick dwelling. 16 feet by 42 feet. F and Cornwall streets.

George S. Roth (O), 230 E. Gravers Lane. Cost, $6000. Store and dwelling. Three stories. 31 feet by 35 feet. 245 E. Gravers lane.

Sedgwick Fur. Co. (O), 7014 Boyer street, Germantown. A. S. Johnson, Jr. (C), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, $15,000. Store and dwelling, three stories. 31 feet by 52 feet. Mt. Pleasant and Anderson streets.

H. B. Amesling Est. (O), 55 W. Chelten avenue. H. P. Werner (C), 3245 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1800. Brick dwelling, three stories, 17 feet by 30 feet. 2737 N. Sixth street. Cost, $3200. Two dwellings. Brick. Two stories. 16 feet by 28 feet. 2740-42 N. Fairhill street.

Alterations and Additions

John Davis (O), 2112 Christian street. Bernard Shields (C), 2115 Christian street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

L. A. Scott (O), 1806 Locust street. James Johnson (C), 1721 Ludlow street. Cost, $8000. Machine shop, Broad and Mt. Vernon streets.

F. F. Gillingham (O), 233 W. Harvey street. J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

Morris Burnstein (O), Forty-sixth and Springfield avenue. F. A. Havens & Company (C), 845 N. Nineteenth Street. Cost, $300. Residence, 1611 Springfield avenue.

Delaware River Ferry Co. (O), Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Cost, $1700. Shelter. Chestnut Street Pier, above Market Street Elevated.

Mrs. E. Eckert (O), 3506 K street. Barnes Brothers (C), 2055 E. Allegheny avenue. Cost, $500. 533 Cambria street. Dwellings.

R. E. Hastings (O), 1726 Spruce street. F. W. Allison & Co. (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $500. 1726 Spruce street. Garage.

James K. Robinson (O), 2017 Springfield avenue. James J. Kane (C), 12 N. Dewey street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 3901 Aspin street.

John F. McLaughlin (O), 504 N. Sixty-first street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Charles D. Boin (O), 5401 Christian street. D. F. Wholly (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

Philip Frida (O), 714 S. Seventh street. Frank Setta (C), 767 S. Tenth street. Cost, $625. 1117 Montrose street.

William Conway (O), Fifty-eighth and Walnut street. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $500. Offices, Juniper and Filbert streets.

Independent Brewing Co. (O), 3036 N. Ninth street. Philip Haibach Contracting Company (C), 2530 W. Thompson street. Cost, $500. Storage House, 3037 N. Marshall street.

Sallie J. Hobson (C), 3723 N. Fifteenth street. McLaughlin & McNamara (C), 3973 Elsey street. Cost, $440. Store and office, Germantown and Erie avenues.

Dr. J. J. Doyle (O), 1509 N. Thirteenth street. James McCann (C), 1704 Poplar street. Cost, $600. 1506 N. Camac street.

George H. McFadden & Brother (O), 121 Chestnut street. J. S. Cornell & Son (C), Land Title Bldg. Cost, $7500. Office and storage, 117-19-21 Chestnut street.

Sidney E. Hutchinson (O), 1718 Wainut street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 S. Seventeenth street. Cost, $4100. Residence.

Charles Caldwell (O), Holmesburg, Pa. Z. H. Weiss (C), 2132 Grant Avenue, Bustleton, Pa. Cost, $2000. Dwelling, Ashton, Pa.

John Loughrin (O), 2238 N. Broad street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, Twelfth and Cumberland streets.

McDevitt Brothers (O), 2415 Federal street. Robert Robson (C), 1827 Naudain street. Cost, $1200. Storage, 2415 Federal street.

Chelton Printing Co. (O), Forty-ninth and Market streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost $700. Addition, Forty-ninth and Ludlow streets.

Andrew Duffy (O), 2252 N. Second street. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Stable. Cost, $600. Lee and Westmoreland streets.

M. Leiberwitz (O), 1916 N. Thirty-second street. Abe Shistack (C), 528 Reed street. Store. Cost, $600. 1916 N. Thirty-second street.

Mary L. Shonberger (O), Ashbourne, Pa. Dwelling. $500. 1202 Erie avenue.

J. Greenwald (O), Twelfth and Arch streets. Harrison Rea Co., 711 N. Fifteenth street. Dwelling. Cost, $1900. 404 S. Forty-second street.

P. S. Backman (O), 470 N. Fourth street. P. S. Glasshoffer (O), 470 N. Fourth street. Dwelling. Cost, $900. Brick, 1119 Germantown avenue.

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. Pomeroy Const. Co. (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, $1000. Office building, 320 Chestnut street.

S. H. Heiburn (O), Pennsylvania Building. J. Owens (C), 7215 Germantown avenue. Cost, $10,000. Dwellings, Highland avenue and Pennsylvania R. R.

J. W. Cooper (O), 4109 Walnut street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $7100. Dwelling, 4109 Walnut street.

Estate of H. H. Houston (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Jacob Gerhart (C), 225 Allen Lane, Mt. Airy. Cost, $350. Dwelling, 6220 Wayne avenue.

Harry Supplee (O), Bourse Building. John Baizley Iron Works (C), 514 South Delaware avenue. Cost, $350. Apartment house, Twentieth and Green streets.

Archbishop Prendergast (O), Logan Square. McLaughlin & McNamara (C), 3973 Else street. School, $1000, Broad and Butler streets.

McDowell Paper Mill (O), Main street Manayunk. W. T. Rayners (C), 4128 Pechin street, Roxborough. Cost, $1700. Boiler house.

William Freiling (O), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 2553 North Fifth street.

William F. Bogar (O), 835 Market street. Cost, $2000. Moving pictures, 835 Market street.

WM. MAC ARTHUR MITCHELL H. E. CLEMENT
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tect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Howard H. Henry, Camp Hill, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50 by 27 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia, Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, G. R. Nichols, 130 W. Johnson street. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to M. S. Oberholtzer, 5528 Pulaski avenue.

School (add.), Vineland, N. J., $12,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1237 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Vineland. Brick, two stories, 45 by 51 feet. Contract awarded to W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.

Church (alt. and add.), Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Pottstown, Pa. Stone, two stories, slate roof. Contract awarded to F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa., $5000. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Mrs. Granville Worrell, Ardmore, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to J. W. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 4109 Walnut street, $7100. Architect, Joshua C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Joseph W. Cooper, 4081 Market street. Brick and stucco, three stories. Contract awarded to Wm. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), Third and Willow strets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Wm. Amer & Co., 432 North Third street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Joseph Bechtel, 140 Fairmount avenue.

Stores (3), Germantown avenue and Armat street. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Frank J. Campbell. Brick, one story, 116 by 23 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to George C. Fossel, 128 East Chelten avenue.

Hospital (completion), Hanover Township, Pa., $370,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, Homoeopathic State Hospital for Feeble Minded. Consists of completion of present building. Contract awarded to Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Home (alts.), Church lane and Chew street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Jewish Foster Home on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Store Building (new front), 1310 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, George Miller, 1306 Chestnut street. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to D. T. McCarthy, 1927 North Seventh street.

Residence, Mermaid avenue, Chestnut Hill. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. Helen Stinson Phelps, care of architect. Stone and rough cast, 2½ stories, 53x26 feet and 17x16 feet. Contract awarded to Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Hotel, Sixth and Broad streets, Harrisburg, Pa., $20,000. Architect, C. H. Lloyd, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, F. J. Rieker, Lancaster, Pa. Brick, three stories, 39x71 feet. Contract awarded to J. B. Breneman, Lancaster Pa.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Harrisburg, Pa., $6,600. Architect, T. H. Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners, Strouse & Bro., Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to Staff & Benfer, Harrisburg, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Herman Weisinger (O), Fourth and Shunk streets. Herman Weisinger (C), Fourth and Shunk streets. Dwelling, one story. Cost, $300. Frame, Storehouse Lane, South of P. R. R., 14 feet by 36 feet.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company (O), Thirty-first street and Lehigh avenue. James Ashley (C), Fox Chase, Phila. Stable and Wagon shed (2). Cost, $4200. Brick. Thirty-first and Indiana avenue. 62 feet by 62 feet.

Atmore & Son (O), 114 Tasker streets, Philadelphia. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Warehouse. Cost, $10,000. Concrete. 112 Tasker street. 45 feet by 45 feet.

Charles P. Maule (O), Twenty-fifth and South streets. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, $6000. Four stories. 16 feet by 23 feet. 2217 Rittenhouse street.

Main Belting Company (O), 1217 Carpenter street. F. A. Havens & Company, 845 N. Nineteenth street. Cost, $9000. Brick. Two stories, 18 feet by 78 feet. 1217 Carpenter street. Factory.

Howard S. Toyer (O), Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue. George F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, $1500. Brick. Two stories. Dwelling, 17 feet by 40 feet. Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue.

William Gibbons (O), 4721 Springfield avenue. Ed. Stonehill (C), 6325 Race street. Cost, $12,000. Brick. Apartment House. Four stories. 33 feet by 85 feet. Forty-fifth and Walnut streets.

Mrs. Louisa Muller (O), 3843 Friendship street. Richard Somers (C), 7223 Edmond street. Cost, $2000. Brick. Dwelling. Two stories. 16 feet by 41 feet. Cottman and Vandyke streets.

Richard Somers (O), 7223 Edmond street. Cost, $2000. Brick Dwelling, two stories, 14 feet by 17 feet. Vandyke and Cottman streets.

F. M. Forsyth (O), 3417 N. Sixteenth street. Cost, $4800. (2) Brick Dwellings, 16 feet by 48 feet. Tindin and Mervine streets.

Z. A. Gillmore (O), 2133 Locust street. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, $20,000. (1) four-story Brick Dwellings, 40 feet by 42 feet. 2133 Locust street.

Frank Marks (O), 2816 N. Twenty-first street. F. Marks Construction Co. (C). Cost, $1000. One story. Garage, concrete, 45 feet by 55 feet. Twenty-first and Cambria streets.

B. L. Carroll (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. E. A. Carroll (C), 700 N. Sixty-third street. Nine dwellings, 16 feet by 57 feet. Brick. $4800. Seven dwellings, 15 feet by 25 feet. Brick. $3800. Forty-ninth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. Charles Sansom (O), Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue. S. W. Cook (C), 243 Olney avenue. Cost, $7300. One two-story. Brick. 28 feet by 34 feet. Lakeside avenue and Old York road.

Mary J. Supplee (O), 5611 N. Third street. Frank B. Supplee (C), 5428 North Fifth street. Cost, $3000. One two-story, 16 feet by 50 feet. 5613 N. Third street.

Fred Dyer (O), 7000 Frankford avenue. Anton Ahlers (C), 3425 Howell street. Cost, $3700. One three-story. Brick. Dwelling. 16 feet by 52 feet. Fairview avenue and Rhawn street.

Theodore Presser (O), 1712 Chestnut Street. George A. Fuller (C), 1421 Chestnut street. Cost, $142,000. One office building, concrete, 10 stories. 54 feet by 54 feet. 1713 Sansom street.

L. W. Mulford (O), 643 Land Title Bldg. W. N. Ralph (C), 1826 N. Twentieth street. Cost, $10,000. One Garage, stone, 61 feet by 46 feet. Two stories. Nineteenth and Norris streets.

S. L. & W. Smedley (O), 904 Stephen Girard Building. Cost, $7500. One three-story dwelling. Brick. 29 feet by 41 feet. Fifty-fourth and Susquehanna avenue.

Charles H. Gaskall (O), 4513 Hedge street. Charles H. Gaskall (C), 4513 Hedge street. Nine dwellings, 15 feet by 26 feet. Brick. Cost, $13,500. Two stories.

Jacob M. Vodges (O), Torresdale and Magee streets. Jacob M. Vodges (C), 6117 Edmond street. Four dwellings, 16 feet by 45 feet. Cost, $9600.

B. C. Miles & J. S. Miles (O), 5447 Ridge avenue. B. C. Miles (C), 5447 Ridge avenue. Four dwellings, 14 feet by 41 feet. Brick. Cost, $7600. Lexington avenue. Two stories.

G. Ebinger (O), 3040 Frankford avenue. G. Ebinger (C), 3040 Frankford avenue. Three dwellings. Cost, $5400. 14 feet by 28 feet. Brick. Jasper street. Two stories.

C. M. Brown (O), Hortter and Wayne avenue. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, $15,000. One three-story store, 45 feet by 32 feet. Upsall street and Wissahickon avenue.

William J. Lubrick (O), 2015 N. Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $45,500. Eighteen two-story brick dwellings, 15 feet by 50 feet. Warwick and Ruscomb streets.

Fire Association of Philadelphia (O), Fourth and Walnut streets. Cramp & Company (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $300,000. Office Building. Six stories, 53 feet by 80 feet. Fourth and Walnut streets.

Eugene Thompson (O), 550 Chester avenue. Cost $52,000. Two three-story brick dwellings. 16 feet by 52 feet. Gross and Haverford avenue.

E. S. Cramp Club (O), 616 E. Girard avenue. E. F. Judge (C), 2927 Richmond street. Cost, $73,000. Three-story clubhouse, 17 feet by 80 feet. 616 E. Girard avenue.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. J. R. Wiggins & Company (C), Heed Building. Cost, $50,000. Power House. One story, 84 feet by 54 feet. Schuylkill avenue and Christian streets.

Puller Est. (O), Eighteenth and Ludlow streets. P. J. Hurley (C), 1233 Cherry street. Cost, $25,000. Two story. 80 feet by 70 feet. Brick. Eighteenth and Ludlow streets.

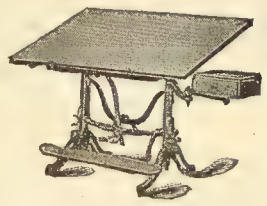
Frank Mauran (O), 239 Land Title Building. J. S. Cornell & Son (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $600. One story. Garage.

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Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

United Brick & Clay Products Co.

310 Morris Building, ... Philadelphia

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BRICKS

Greys, Reds, Ironspots, Mission Velvets, Red Velours, Hollow Brick and Tile : : :

INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT OF FACE BRICKS BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

Archbishop Prendergast (O). William McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. School. Cost $6820. Carpenter street, west of Twenty-third street.

Daniel F. De Frehn (O), 2036 Haverford avenue. Robert Batty & Son (C), 2321 East Fletcher street. Cost, $1500. Store and dwelling.

G. Makansie (O), Edison and Cemetery lane. William D. Buleck (C), Somerton, Pa. Cost, $600. Garage.

American Pulley Co. (O), Twenty-ninth and Bristol streets. Robert Beatty Co. (C), 2321 Fletcher street. Cost, $1000. Boiler house.

J. A. Patterson Co. (C), 130 South Fifteenth street. J. F. Myers (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, $1000. Store.

H. D. Allman (O), 1629 Chestnut street. Burd P. Evans & Co. (C), 213 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, 1703 Walnut street.

Archie Beck (O), Jones Lane. Robert Beck (C), Jones Lane. Cost, $300. Dwelling, Jones Lane.

Estate of A. Coates (O), 119 South Fourth street. Charles P. Biggin & Co. (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, $375. Lodging House, 927 N. Front street.

Estate of George S. Harris (O), 630 Bourse Building. Stewart & Stevens (C), Ninth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, $340. Manufacturing building, Fourth and Vine streets.

Did you ever stop to figure what outsiders must think of the house that doesn't advertise in the home trade paper?

LACK OF POPULAR DISCRIMINATION

Hundreds of "Homes" Ruined from the Artistic Point of View Because their Owners were unable to Realize the Value of Good Designing

Literature, music, the drama, all receive daily criticism in our newspapers and magazines, but no reader of such criticism feels, in consequence, capable of writing a novel, a symphony, or a play; the household arts—the home and its planning and furnishing—do not receive the daily attention of the editor, so that the layman could not, if he would, keep informed on the best that is done in this most vital field. Yet what prospective home builder, man or woman, but feels perfectly competent to dictate to a trained architect on such matters as the thickness of a wall, the size of timbers, etc.; or to say, if the house is admired, "I was my own architect, you know!" and if it is condemned for some point on which the architect reluctantly yielded to the client, "Well, I know that doesn't look right, but my architect insisted upon having it so." This assumption of this particular kind of knowledge on the part of the layman, says the House Beautiful, is so general that every architect has come in contact with it, from the designer of modest $5,000 cottages to the man whose clients are multi-millionaires. People who would not pretend to the abilities of an author, composer, sculptor or painter, would be ashamed to confess that they had not designed their own homes! In other words, they are all loath to give proper credit to the man who spent four years in some university to learn his profession, then supplemented the course by several years of study abroad, and then, more often than not, spent from five to ten years in some well-known office before starting independently as an architect.

Furthermore, it is astonishing how many people in suburban districts are still unable to discriminate between the trained architect and the country builder—or, as his sign generally reads, "Architect and Builder." They do not know that the builder may, without criticism, receive a "rake-off" on certain material he furnishes and would be naturally biased towards it; while the reputable architect, being forbidden by the ethics of his profession to make such profits, has no object in specifying anything but the best. His office contains samples of all building materials, and catalogues of all household accessories from which the client may choose and have the benefit of the architect's previous experience. But instead of following this procedure, the client listens to the specious talk of the country builder who claims that it is a waste of money to pay an architect's fee—"Pay the same sum to me," he urges, "and I will put it into your house—into superior material, for instance; or it would give you an extra bath room." So the architect is dispensed with. Now the truth is that, considering what the builder makes through lack of proper supervision and through inferior material, the architect's fee is paid twice over before the work is finished. The builder may even be honest; yet when the work is started, he decides that, after all, a 2x6 joist will do just as well as the 2x7 he originally intended; or that one part more of sand in the cement will make it lay up better without really diminishing its strength; or if the mason has left out the occasional bond stone specified in the foundation wall, it won't matter, for the owner

never even heard of such a thing. Meanwhile he, the owner, is passing hours of anxious superintendence of things he knows nothing about, or comparing estimates (suspicious of low bids and unwilling to pay the high ones) and checking over the ever increasing list of extras. Every noon hour, if he is a city man, is spent in running about to find proper plumbing fixtures, hardware, tiles and getting opinions as to whether a Jersey white cedar shingle (on which his builder gets a rebate) is really better than an Oregon red. Thus is the architect's fee saved. If the house escapes being an atrocity, it is by the merest good luck; and the sum that would have been paid for proper artistic planning and conscientious superintending is spent on repairs and alterations before the first few years have passed. There is a beautiful shore resort not far from New York where people have been spending anywhere from six to twenty thousand dollars on their homes during the past ten years, and the above is the history of nearly every residence in the place. Not more than three in the whole town were designed; the rest were just built. These three designed houses possess the only windows not stock sizes from the local "sash and blind mill."

ARGUMENTS FOR USE OF BRICK

Advantages of Brick Construction—Relative Cost—Advertising Brick

By W. E. Dunwody Pres. Standard Brick Co., Macon, Ga.

[Address before Dealers Convention, Macon, Ga.]

Naturally, my discussion will be more from the standpoint of a brickmaker, and the sale of brick, than any attempt to discuss salesmanship in general.

First, in order to increase the sale of brick, one should have thorough knowledge of brick, in order to present them favorably to customers, and should constantly keep brick as a building material in the minds of the people as the best building material.

Brick is the aristocrat of building material. It has a known pedigree which goes back to a day more than three thousand years before Christ, when the Assyrians reared their terraced temples and palaces in Western Asia.

In Ur of the Chaldees, when Abraham went into the land of Canaan, in Ninevah, in Babylon, the important buildings were made of brick.

Brick may reach a venerable old age, but it never reaches the state of decreptitude. Brick comes from the bosom of mother earth in the form of plastic clay; it is hardened by the most powerful agency in the world—fire, and is proof from further fire. It defies the wind and rain. It is as enduring as the earth itself.

Why Use Brick?

Then let us consider why anyone should use brick. There are many reasons, but I will mention only a few. First, they are durable, being better than iron, as they do not rust. Brick buildings practically need no repairs. Brick are manufactured almost everywhere and can be bought at reasonable prices. They do not rot. By their use, the best buildings can be constructed at a very moderate cost. They do not twist, shrink, or crack. They will not disintegrate or crumble. Brick lend themselves to artistic designs of great variety. The brick building is fireproof.

These vital points in favor of brick, it would seem would be convincing and that every one would use brick rather than lumber where it is possible to do so. Why is it, that they do not?

Chiefly because they are not aware of the above reasons and because the vast majority of people are under the impression that brick buildings cost so much more than frame buildings. In fact, the general idea is, that the cost of brick buildings is almost prohibitive.

Perhaps it is natural that we, who were born and have grown up in the land of wooden houses, should take this type for granted.

How Much More Will a Brick House Cost?

On account of the fact that lumber is daily becoming scarcer and more expensive, and the consequent comparative cost of a house of brick, and one of cement or wood, is a daily problem. The Building Brick Association of America, recently undertook to determine something definite regarding this matter, and I give the results of this investigation for your consideration.

For this purpose, a modern eight-room frame house of good design was chosen, and plans and specifications were prepared by a well known and competent firm of architects. These plans and specifications were submitted to five well-known contractors, and each fully advised of the object of the investigation.

Each contractor was given the same information and instructions, and each took plenty of time to figure with care, with the following results:

Taking a weather-boarded house as a standard, they found that a house complete with the outside walls of brick ten inches thick would cost an advance of 6.5 per cent. over the weather-boarded house; that a house with twelve-inch brick walls would cost an advance of 10.7 per cent. over the weather-boarded house; that a house of stucco on hollow clay blocks would cost 4.9 per cent. in advance of the weather-boarded house; that a house of stucco on frame would cost in advance of 2.5 per cent. over the weather-boarded house; and that a house with four-inch brick veneer on hollow clay blocks would cost an advance of 7.7 per cent. over the weather-boarded house.

In these estimates face brick were figured to cost $17.50 per thousand, and common brick $9.00 per thousand.

By the above figures you will note that we have here only a very small difference between the different modes of construction in point of cost; I could give you fuller details of these estimates, but I do not want to tire you. If any one present desires further information, I will be glad to hear from you at any time.

Now, I feel sure that you are surprised at the above figures. If you are not, you are the first ones to whom these figures have been submitted, who was not surprised. These figures, however, are absolutely correct, and the contractors' bids with their offers to build this identical house at the figures named can be had. Notwithstanding these facts and figures, thousands of wooden houses are being erected every year. Why?

Because the public does not know the truth.

On the basis of statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey for the year 1907, (the latest available figures) the number of wooden houses constructed in the United States in the year 1910 was over 69,000. These houses, if constructed with only the outer walls of brick, would have required the vast quantity of one billion and thirty-five million face brick, and two billion and seventy million common brick. From these figures you will get an idea of the great possibilities for the sale of brick, and we will see that the best way to promote the sale of brick is to educate the people.

Educate the Public—Advertise.

How are we to educate the people?

By intelligently and carefully prepared advertising matter, which will present facts in favor of brick.

We are sometimes asked, "Does advertising pay?" In fact, we sometimes ask ourselves the question.

Are purchasers actually influenced by advertising?

Name for me fifteen articles that you purchase somewhat regularly, and I will show you that not less than ten of these articles are widely and constantly advertised. How about that hat, those shoes, those collars, shirts and underwear, that suit of clothes?

What is your favorite brand of cigars, soap, baking powder, coffee?

Do you buy known or unknown hardware? Are you influenced to a certain, in fact, to a large extent, by the effect of some one's advertising?

Gentlemen, take an inventory of all the purchases you make, and tell me how few of them include absolutely unheard or unknown articles.

The man who whispers down a well,
About the goods he has to sell,
Won't reap the shining, golden, dollars,
Like him who climbs a tree and hollers.

There is nothing new in this, perhaps, but few there be that give attention to it.

Do you realize, gentlemen, that this question of the sale of brick is not only one of vast importance to the manufacturer of brick and the merchant who handles brick for the reason that brick buildings can be made fireproof, and are always nearer fireproof than frame buildings?

Do you know that our fires destroy an-

DUNCAN & DUNCAN, Inc.

Interior Decorators

Makers of Period Furniture

1724 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

nually nearly as many buildings as we erect? In America the fire loss during the year 1907 was $2.51 per capita. In Europe in the same year the loss was only 33 cents per capita, nearly eight times as much in America as it was in Europe. In America we use 500 feet of lumber per capita, and Europeans use only 60 feet per capita. Europe uses brick.

The United States government, in the department of geological survey, has the figures which show the losses by fire, including the cost of fire protection, and the cost of insurance (after the amounts paid back for fire loss have been subtracted). Mr. Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the technological branch of this department, shows that our expense for fire loss on the above basis in 1907 was more than $456,485,000, that tax upon the people exceeding the total value of gold, silver, copper and petroleum production in the United tSates for that year. Such, gentlemen, are some of the facts which are of interest in regard to brick which can be used as strong talking points in the sale of brick.

The subject is a very comprehensive one, and a great deal more time could be used in its discussion, but I think that I have said enough.

Only one more word. Let me say to those of you who handle brick, the best way to sell brick is to always carry a stock of it. You can't sell what you haven't got.

I think that I can sum up the entire paper in on word, advertising.

Municipal Control of Street Architecture.

The need of municipal control within certain limits over the designs of buildings to be erected upon public thoroughfares, thus becoming a part of the street facade, is generally admitted by those who are capable of taking a broad and liberal view of the matter and have some appreciation of the value of municipal sightliness. Of course, the idea does some violence to the good old American doctrine that a man may do as he likes with his own, so long as public safety, health or morals are not endangered, but that doctrine apparently took no account of art or appearance, matters that increase in importance with the intellectual growth and culture of a people. The erection of billboards and other inartistic structures is no longer looked upon with indifference by a public that has learned to regard an offense against aesthetics as no less real than one against property rights. The adoption by a half dozen owners of property in a given block of as many different styles of architecture, materials of construction, story heights, cornice lines and heights of window openings, while at present entirely possible and within the rights of the owners, cannot if permitted to continue result in anything but architectural chaos as a final development of our cities.

It is realized that there are difficulties in the way of placing the control of such matters as architectural design under municipal authority, and it would necessarily be a gradual process, never extending further than to fix the general lines and general materials of construction, but that some measure of control is demanded by present conditions is evident to all. It is the only practical way to secure harmony of purpose and some uniformity of action. For a demonstration of this fact we have only to consider Fifth avenue in New York. No money is lacking, and presumably the owners of property on this thoroughfare are not insensible to the charm of good architecture. But what is the condition? No subordination of one building to another; no harmony of style, design, materials, color, height or features. In fact, each building is designed in total disregard of its neighbors, in spite of an undoubted knowledge that some degree of conformity with existing adjacent buildings would be an advantage to the street architecturally. Nothing short of a legislative act will have the result of calling forth the slight individual sacrifices necessary in the interest of the entire public and cities in general. The sooner this is realized and adequate laws enacted to meet the requirements of the situation the sooner the streets in American cities will take on some semblance of order and rejoice in the possession of some architectural merit as a whole.—American Architect.

Do you think it is "good business" to have prospective buyers look for your business card in our pages and fail to find it there? When you get ready to change THAT order of business drop us a line. We'll have a representative call to see you.

BELOW THE CITY STREETS

Philadelphia's New System of Controlling Subsurface Improvements.

The prevailing custom in many cities of allowing vaults to be constructed under the sidewalks of the street and extending to the surface, results in the occupation of a large percentage of the available cross-section of the street and interferes seriously with the laying of other underground structures. The disadvantage of allowing construction of this kind is now being realized in many of our cities, and such constructions are being wholly prohibited on main thoroughfares.

Since 1902 it has been unlawful in Philadelphia to construct or reconstruct any vault under the sidewalks of the streets unless the outside top of the vault shall be at least four feet below the established grade of the sidewalk over the same, the purpose being to reserve this four feet of space for conduit and tube construction. All persons receiving permits to construct vaults are required to enter into agreement that the city shall in no case be liable for any claim for damages for the reoccupation and use of the whole street or any part thereof to the house line for public purposes.

In Philadelphia the location of underground structures of every character is determined by a board of highway supervisors composed of the chief officers of the various bureaus of the city government having charge of the municipal underground structures. This board is vested with the full power, not only to grant original locations to companies authorized by law to lay pipes and conduits, but also to direct their removal and relocation whenever the public good demands it.

For the purpose of enabling the board to act intelligently upon all applications, a recording and drafting department is maintained where all underground structures are plotted and their sizes, depths and distances from the curb or building lines shown upon plans of uniform size drawn to a scale of 20 feet to the inch. Each structure is colored with a conventional tint so that it may be readily followed on the plan.

All applicants for permits to locate pipes, conduits or other subsurface structures are required to obtain plans from the department records showing, as far as practicable, all existing structures in the street, also the location which they desire to occupy. A charge per linear foot is made by the city for such plans and information, and the cash receipts are considerably more than are necessary to maintain the force in the drafting room and the field inspectors who are sent to see that the locations granted are followed and systematically to make measusements of and report all structures of every character met with in the excavation.

By this means the plans are constantly being checked and where necessary corrected. In all cases where electrical conduits are laid by public service corporations, the

law requires that one conduit shall be provided and laid at the expense of the company for the use of the city.—From a paper on "Subsurface Structures" read by George S. Webster at the City Planning Conference in Philadelphia.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Beaver Board:

Beaver Board is a new wall covering that is made entirely of selected woods, reduced to fibrous form and pressed into a pebbled mat surface. It nails directly to the studding of new rooms, or over the plaster of old rooms, is easy to apply, does not chip, crack or disintegrate, and transforms an old, ugly and dilapidated room into one that is attractive, sanitary and comfortable. It is not expensive, takes any shade of paint beautifully, or looks well in its natural tint, makes an ideal partition or ceiling, and is adapted to a variety of uses, as may be seen by examining a sample. Persons interested who will drop a request to the Spring Garden Lumber Company, of this city, distributers for the Beaver Board Company, will receive samples of the board, along with a budget of descriptive literature illustrating how it is to be used and the wide variety of uses to which it may be put. The booklet is neatly illustrated with a number of reproductions of beautiful interiors in which Beaver Board has been installed with the most admirable artistic results.

Pergolas and Garden Furniture:

The formal garden, always a satisfaction to its owner and a delight to those who frequent it, has ever been an interesting feature to the work of architects engaged in designing the house and its environments. One of the principal architectural features of the formal garden, the pergola, is so old in origin that its existence can be traced to those early Roman days when that Empire was emerging from scenes of conquest and settling down to the industrious life of a prosperous people.

While the original form of the pergola has been but little changed, architects have invented and applied variants and introduced features that make the pergola of to-day something more than a mere arbor or trellis to support vines.

The Hartman-Sanders Co., of No. 1123 Broadway, are manufacturers of pergolas, sun-dials and garden furniture in articficial stone. They are prepared to furnish columns and overhead materials to meet the requirements of architects who seek to secure the best results in the construction of the formal garden.

An illustrated pamphlet, showing a number of pergolas of recent construction, together with other garden accessories, will be sent on request.

Donovan Floor Flanges:

The practice of modern plumbing is more than a trade. This necessary utility in modern construction has received perhaps more varied attention than almost any other of the many component parts of the modern building. Its sanitary features have drawn to its practice the best experience obtainable, the aesthetic features have received attention of designers of wide experience, while its manufacture has developed craftsmen of the highest skill. This refinement is constantly going forward. It is the minor details that are now receiving attention, and among these is a water closet flange that provides a water sealed joint on a floor outlet. Practical men know that such a joint has long been a desideratum. The Trenton Potteries Co., of Trenton, N. J., announce that they have secured the sole rights to manufacture and sell the Donovan Floor Flange, which they claim answers the demand so often found in specifications for municipal work for a water sealed joint on a floor outlet closet. An illustrated pamphlet describing these joints will be mailed on application.

"Cololith" Patching and Repairing Cement:

A German product called "Cololith" has recently been placed on the market. This is a patching and repairing cement, and is useful in repairing concrete blocks broken in manufacture or handling. It is also used for repairing cement sidewalks. The material bonds perfectly with concrete, it is said. "Cololith" is sold in cans and is of two kinds: one to be used with a special liquid and one to be mixed with ordinary water. The sole sales agents for the United States and Canada are Michael Cohen & Co., St. James Building, 1133 Broadway, New York. Full information will be sent on request.

A Novelty in Garage Doors:

The Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company, of New York, is out with its new 1911 catalogue. This contains twice as many pages as last year's issue.

An ingenious device evolved by the Reliance Company since last year, is a triple hanger carrier whereby three doors are hung on a single hanger, the center door alone being attached to it, while the other two doors swing on hinges fastened directly to the center door. This appears to be an exceptionally appropriate device for garage doors or for closing large openings in churches and Sunday school rooms, day school rooms or residences as a nine-foot opening can be covered by such doors with only three feet of pocket room, into which to slide the folded doors.

Several new styles of elevator door locks are shown in the new catalogue. One of these is designed to do away with the noise and rattle so often heard in all kinds of buildings. Another new lock can be operated from the left side of the shaft. Although the operator cannot open the door from the car side when it is locked, neither can anyone in the loft open it even if unlocked, thus eliminating accidents. The mechanism is operated by a rod inside of a hollow tube. This prevents any one reaching through the grill and unlocking the door.

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Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 5, 1911.

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Fire Houses While You Wait—A Tammany Conception of Municipal Economy.

Announcement is made that New York City is to have thirty-one new fire houses of uniform plan and design, all builded alike after a stereotyped plan and wearing the same outward aspect as a chain of tea stores or a series of syndicate tobacco shops, the idea being to save the expense of architects' fees and to reduce to some extent the cost of construction! Wonder what such bodies as the Municipal Art Society and the New York Architectural League think of this pinchbeck spasm of economy! Seems but a few days since planning experts, here to attend the Planning Exhibition, were telling us in glowing phrases how far advanced over Philadelphia the city of Tammany was in such important municipal details as abolishing sidewalk obstructions, limiting building altitudes, circumscribing the latitude permitted inartistic sign boards, etc., etc. And now, right on top of all this, comes the announcement that New York—high-browed, artistic, exclusive, metropolitan little old Manhattan!—is about to grind out municipal buildings after the fashion of Mr. Edison's cement house—without the variance of a line from type and with a monotony chilling to anybody with the faintest aristocracy of soul or the slightest pretensions to good taste.

Here in Philadelphia, with all of our tortoise-like predispositions, we do some things better. And building fire and police stations and public bath houses and schools and recreation centers is one of these. Our municipal structures may not, in every instance, be models of advanced taste. They are, in any event, not an open affront to popular intelligence!

Philadelphia as a Center for Country House Planning at Its Best.

No section of the United States can compete with Philadelphia in the number, the beauty and the expensive character of its suburban homes. Stretching about Philadelphia like a girdle within a radius of fifty miles are to be found country homes that emphasize and accentuate everything that is most admirable in this comparatively new and distinctively American type of architecture. It is no idle exaggeration to say that in this particular field Philadelphia occupies a position unapproachably unique. Situated as Philadelphia is within easy reach of miles of beautiful and picturesque landscape, the planning and building of suburban homes has thrived here as it has in few sections of the country. Local architects have, as a result, specialized to some extent in this class of design until to-day it may be asserted as a fact beyond controversy that the deftest skill in the country associated with this order of house planning is to be found here in Philadelphia. What is true of the architect is equally true of the decorator and the garden and ground planner. Accustomed to carrying out the ideas of people of means and taste, there has grown up here in the city of Penn a coterie of designers and crafts men who exemplify the finest traditions of artistic home planning.

And as the suburban home movement in so far as it relates to Philadelphia may be said to be still in its infancy, notwithstanding the years of successful activity which has marked its growth, one may scarcely predict to what heights of artistry this phase of designing may be carried in the years to come. Outside architects who come here to look at the suburban homes stretching from Germantown and Chestnut Hill to the far reaches of the main line and its branches north, east and west, go away enchanted with the haunting beauty and taste they find here displayed.

Indeed it is a recognition of the peculiar eminence of Philadelphia in this field of design that prompted the advice given recently by one of the greatest architects in the country to a beginner: "Go to Philadelphia," said the man of renown. "Study the homes you will find in Philadelphia's suburbs. You will find nothing so good anywhere!" A little tribute of which Philadelphia has the right to be proud.

Discouraging Speculation in City Lots—A New York Bill That Should Be Enacted Elsewhere.

The Sullivan-Shortt bill drawn up by Mayor Gaynor's congestion committee in New York, and endorsed by philanthropic and housing associations of every kind and degree, seems likely to become a law. The purpose of this measure is to do away with the practice common to speculators of holding unimproved land for a rise in value. It seeks to fix the tax rate on all buildings at half the present rate of taxation and on all land in New York City at double the present rate. In order that the disturbance of existing values incidental to so radical a change shall not be unduly harsh in its bearings, the framers of the legislation proposed stipulate that the change shall be gradual, covering a period of five years. In other words, the rate of taxes each year is to be so increased on the value of the land and so decreased on the improvements that at the expiration of five years the tax on the land will be just double that on the building. The bill is regarded as a good measure because it will inevitably have the effect of cheapening the figures on vacant land, restrict the buying of such land to persons with immediate use for it, stimulate the improvement of land now held in an unimproved state and tend to promote building activity generally. The Guide would like to commend the provisions of the Sullivan-Shortt bill to the notice of the forces at work for a Greater Philadelphia. Nothing of which we can conceive would prove more effective than a bill of this character in doing away with the bill-posting areas that deface many of Philadelphia's finest thoroughfares.

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

Distinction by Contrast—A Philadelphia Suggestion Adopted in New York City.

The Girard Trust Company's idea of acquiring architectural distinction by contrast is being emulated in New York City by the Guaranty Trust, which is about to erect a five-story structure in the very heart of New York's skyscraper district. One is reminded of the incident of Minister Washburn at the Court of Berlin, the black and white of whose severely plain American full dress against the background of gold lace and ambassadorial trappings made him in the estimation of Prince Bismarck quite the most distinguished figure present.

The Urban Note in the Country House—A Protest Against the Too Formal in Suburban Design.

The House Beautiful is of opinion that far too many of our country houses give one the sense of an urban touch that is "out of place" to say the least. "Why," asked a visiting English architect, have so many of your country houses such a suburban look? Is it that you expect the cities shortly to engulf everything within a hundred miles radius?"

"There is, and should be," comments the House Beautiful, "a difference of type between a house in the country and a house on the outskirts of a large city. That the difference has been too often ignored is perhaps as much the fault of the architect as of the client, for we look to the former to educate the latter. Would it not have been possible, for instance, to persuade the owner who built the huge white classic pile just outside of Greenwich, Conn., that his pretentious palace is uttterly out of harmony with the sound?* * * What we mean is that the country house offers, as no town or suburban residence can, the opportunity of expressing exteriorly, the purpose of the building. The service wing should be subservient to the main portion; the laundry, tool-house and other necessary appendages should cluster around the dominant portion in such a way as to spread it out—to tie it to the ground and to help build up an interesting and varied silhouette. To cram all these into one cubical structure is a false expression, tolerable only where land is so valuable that the amount of it at the architect's command is limited. The work of Mr. Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia, or of Messrs. Albro & Lindeberg, of New York, illustrates most aptly and charmingly what are the special characteristics of the country house—a preponderance of roof irregular in form (especially where there is a rolling horizon; a roofing material of rough quality such as heavy slates with shaggy edges, or tiles or shingles of unequal exposure and varied tones; irregular fenestration that looks accidental, but that in reality has been carefully studied to take advantage of every desirable point in the garden or beyond; and, most important of all, perhaps, the long, low effect. * * * We know a man who, when he saw the plaster walls of his new house finished to that excruciating white smoothness demanded by the paper hangers, exclaimed that it was a pity to cover such perfect workmanship, and sent his paper hangers packing! This man was probably a hopeless case; but there are others who can be shown the error of their ways, and nowhere can they get a better object lesson than in distinguishing between the semi-formality of the suburban house and the informality of the country house."

A Novel Idea—Taxes in Semi-Annual Installments.

New York is about to try the novel experiment of providing for the payment of taxes in semi-annual installments. A bill to this end has been passed by the legislature and as the measure is strongly urged by Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, it is expected that Governor Dix will sign it. Under this bill taxes for the first six months of the year are to become a lien on May 1, while taxes due November 1 will, if paid before that time, be subject to a rebate at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from May 1.

Competitions, Ethics, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

As a result of a change of policy instituted by the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, a question of ethics is presented that has given rise to considerable discussion. The original plans for this cathedral were drawn by the firm of Heins & La Farge, under a contract that the trustees aver terminated with the death of Mr. Heins, in 1907. Here recently the trustees appointed Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, head of the New York and Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, a "consulting architect" in the work of carrying forward the construction of the building.

In architectural circles the concensus of opinion seems to be that Mr. Cram will not accept the commission thus offered him until he has first sought and obtained a ruling on the question of ethics involved from the American Institute of Architects. The situation is made, if anything, doubly delicate by the circumstance that Mr. C. Grant La Farge, who has been in charge of the work, is abroad and knows inferentially nothing of the move made to replace him.

The chairman of the Cathedral board, George Macculloch Miller, attempts to explain the situation by saying that, being laymen, the trustees felt the need of advice on what plans to accept for the further prosecution of the work. One architect might be selected for one part and other architects for other parts, but this was something that the trustees would have to decide when plans were submitted. The original contract, he said, was made with that idea in view.

The Dean of the Cathedral, Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, said the work was too large and too important to be tied to the judgment of but one man, or to rest on the decision of any one man. It was rather a thing to be done by the best minds to be found in the whole world. For future additions Mr. Cram would select the architect for a particular work. There would be no competitions. The change meant the enlargement of the original plans and a broader policy on the part of the trustees.

To show that the action of the trustees, no matter how virtuously intended, amounts to a serious reflection upon the professional standing of Mr. La Farge, one has only to quote the utterances upon the subject of the "Public Ledger" of this city, a newspaper with a national reptuation for sobriety of view and the calmest conservatism. Under the heading of "Architectural Criticism," the "Ledger" prints the following comment:

When any great building is projected in these days, not immediately at the public cost, there is always a disposition to applaud and unwillingness to criticise the design. The owners or projectors are spending their own money to the general advantage, and it is ungracious to look a gift-horse in the mouth. Criticism is thus reserved until it is too late for it to be of any service.

There has been a conspicuous example of this in the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, the largest recent undertaking of its kind. The trustees, twenty years ago, resorted to the seldom successful method of competition. As usually happens, nobody but the successful competitors, a firm of young architects previously unknown, was satisfied with the result. Students of ecclesiastical architecture looked with a gloomy eye upon the strangely conglomerate design which was adopted, but were restrained by the usual considerations from expressing their dissent. Architects were silenced by the certainty that any criticism from them would be ascribed to professional jealousy.

And so the work was started; and as it went on its very magnitude overwhelmed objection. It was hoped that the vast size of the new cathedral, towering above the great city, would make its architectural eccentricities negligible, though the thoughtful looker-on grew more and more bewildered and depressed. At length so much of the building as it had been determined to carry forward at once reached completion. The choir and the "crossing" were turned over to the ecclesiastical authorities and duly consecrated, amid general acclaim.

Then the conviction appears to have permeated the minds of the trustees that it would not do. It was too late to go back, but in going forward, in a work that might extend beyond their own generation, they must have some other counsel, so that what remained to be done might be directed with a larger understanding. Their contract with the architect having expired by limitation, they have now called in another as consultant, and there is great discussion about professional courtesy. But many people in New York are now finding courage to say what they have believed all along, that the change should have been made long before. Perhaps if they had spoken as frankly then as they are speaking now, some heart-burning might have been spared.

The "Guide" is tempted to concur in the views of the "Ledger" here expressed regarding the conspicuous absence of success attending competitions. We feel that the way to get the highest grade of work architecturally is to give the commission to that man whose past achievements offer the greatest assurance of capacity to do the character of work required. If this is true of the ordinary structure of importance in

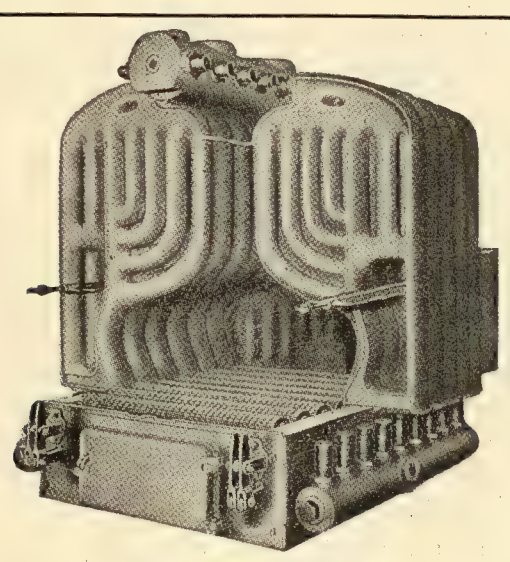
Some builders realizing the demand for Electric Apparatus, have included Electric Irons in the sale of their new houses. If you want to make a ten-strike in this matter of special inducement, include an Electric Washing Machine. We are in a position to make you an attractive proposition. Consult

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TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

how vastly greater a sense is it true of such an edifice as a great cathedral offering the most opulent artistic opportunity and demanding for its successful accomplishment an unusual not to say extraordinary measure of talent, skill and application.

With the immediate merits of the controversy it is not our purpose to meddle. If the plans and design were regarded as satisfactory in the beginning it is a little hard to understand why at this late day they should be the subject of harsh and condemnatory criticism.

Either the jury of award was in the first place flatly incompetent or—and this is the more charitable view—a dissenting minority among the trustees has since become powerful enough to assert itself. In any event, the controversy, while a disagreeable one, may serve an excellent purpose in tending to discourage and discredit the idea of obtaining plans for structures of this importance on a competitive basis. Such a consummation—the question of ethics involved in the case under consideration aside—is one devoutly to be wished.



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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Members of the Cleveland Builders' Exchange to the number of 103, arrived in this city on Saturday morning from Washington, and were the guests of the Master Builders' Exchange at lunch. They went to Atlantic City later in the day, to remain for several days. It is the annual outing of the Cleveland builders, this city, Atlantic City and Washington being the three cities visited.

**Congressmen J. Hampton Moore and William Stuart Reyburn are quoted as announcing in Washington that they would without delay introduce bills for a new custom house and a new post office in Philadelphia. Congressman Moore said in regard to the subject:

"We can do no more this session than open up the subject by the introduction of bills. It is conceded in Washington, as well as in Philadelphia, that the existing Federal buildings are not commensurate with the business of the city. The post office, which houses the Courts and provides quarters for other Federal officials, is dark and gloomy and unsuited for modern business methods. It has been occupied since 1884. The construction of the building cost in excess of $4,600,000, in addition to upward of $1,500,000 paid for the site. The property is assessed at $8,000,000. We are of the opinion that a more desirable site, probably on the Parkway, near the City Hall, and a modern building suitable for post office and Court House purposes could easily be secured within the price that could be obtained for the existing property.

"As to the custom house, which is one of Philadelphia's most historic structures, having been the bank of the United States, attacked and ultimately put out of business by Andrew Jackson, it was purchased in 1844 and has been occupied for Federal purposes since that time. It accommodates several branches of the Federal service, including the Sub-Treasury, and cost originally, including the site, only $225,000. In providing for a new building consideration has been given to the retention of the fine old front of the custom house, which is one of Philadelphia's landmarks. tI has been suggested that a large building could be erected, something after the plan of the new Boston custom house, back of the old building or extending to Fourth street."

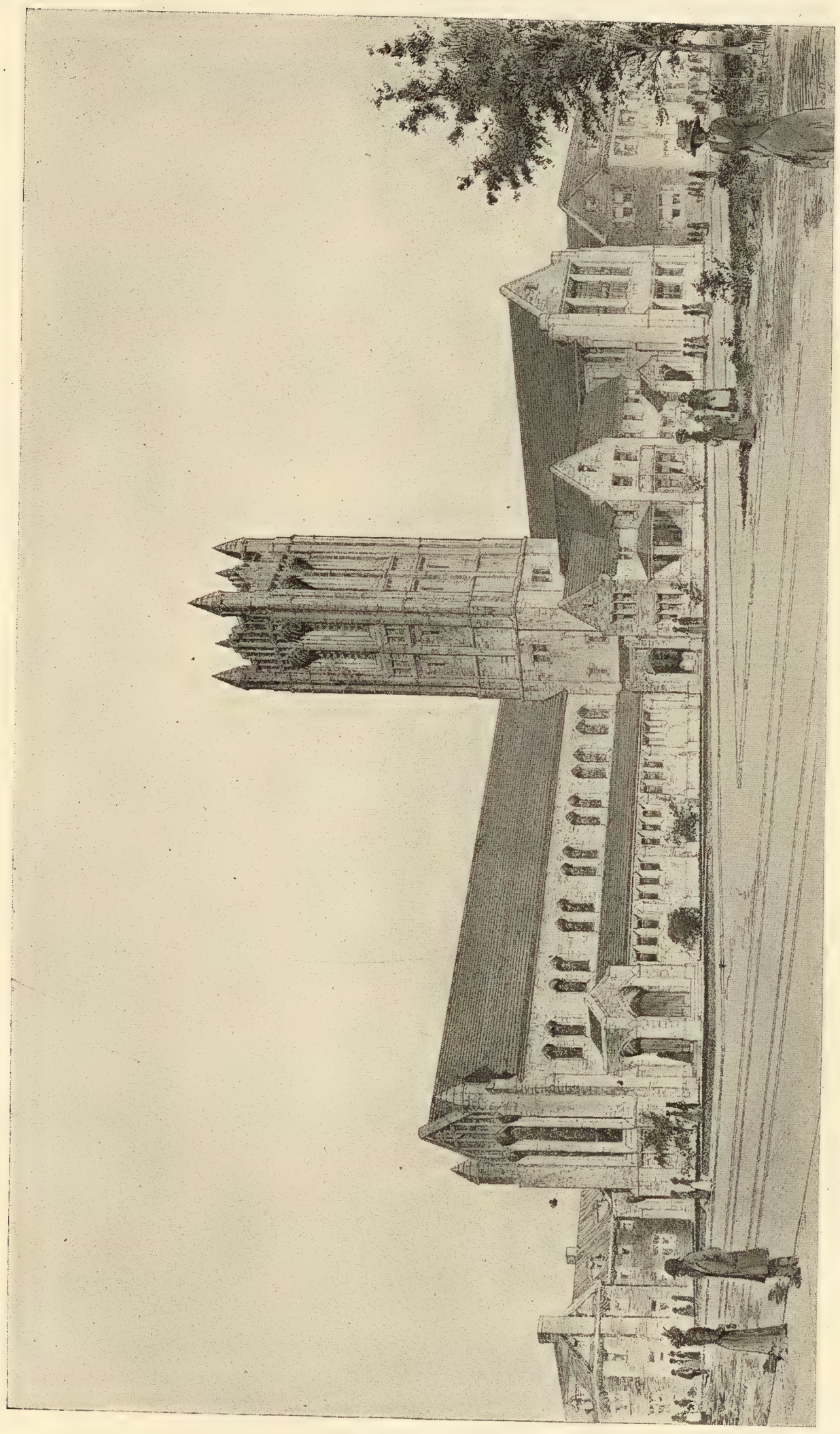
**If a majority of the 220 members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange so wish it, the Exchange will move within the next twelve months from its present location at Third and Walnut streets, to a new million-dollar building to be erected on Walnut street, just west of Broad.

At a meeting which has been called for 12 o'clock on July 17 the members will have an opportunity of registering their wishes in the matter, and as the feeling on both sides of the proposition to move is keen the canvass for votes is expected to stir up interest to the moment of balloting.

The proposition which will come before the members and which has been favorably reported upon by aspecial committee appointed to consider the subject was originally submitted by William F. Deakyne, and calls for the erection of a suitable building at 1411 to 1419 Walnut street, the estimated cost of which will be about $1,000,000. It is proposed to lease the entire second floor and part of the third floor to the Stock Exchange for a period of twenty-five years with the privilege of purchasing the building within three years.

**It is a well established fact that a factory building which is well cleaned is less liable to take fire than one in which rubbish is allowed to accumulate in dark corners. Owners of reinforced concrete buildings advise that the cost of keeping their concrete buildings clean is much less than was their experience with the mill-construction type. A concrete building is a monolith. There are no cracks in which dust can lodge and vermin find shelter. Cement, which is the binding material in concrete, is largely composed of lime, which in itself is a natural sanitary agent.

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In no one room of the house has there been such a metamorphosis during the past fifteen years as in the bathroom. Even the best of them in early days were dingy places. We have it from a New York firm recently called to Newport to remodel a McKim, Mead & White mansion built about fifteen years ago, that every bathroom had the old-fashioned metal tub enclosed by dark brown wood sidings, the very small basin tucked away in one corner and likewise sheathed, and the boxed-in toilet. Then there was always the high, dark wainscoting (brown to insure the invisibility of any prowling roaches) and a floor of alternate chocolate and dark blue tiles. Such a place was of course a veritable nest for vermin.

We worked away in time from all that, and reached a cold, glittering, immaculate whiteness that defied dirt. It was sanitary beyond all shadow of a doubt; but it suggested rather the apprehensions one might feel in entering the operating room of a hospital than the esthetic delight the Romans must have felt when they repaired to their baths. In Senator Clark's house on Fifth avenue some of this Roman sensuousness has been recreated in the bathrooms. The effect is not so much a question of sunken pools and mosaic floors as it is of exquisite walls and ceilings. These are in terra cotta, cement and hard-coated plaster, the first mentioned material being the finest. The ceiling is generally vaulted or domical and the decoration polychrome. Motifs and colorings have been adapted from the famous Villa Madama loggia in Rome, and the success with which the mellowed blues, greens and buffs of the original have been reproduced is striking. Nothing more antipodal to the baths of the Newport mansion of fifteen years ago could be imagined.—House Beautiful.

* * *

A real half-timbered house is a source of lasting delight. It is not fireproof, of course, nor is it half a dozen other things that some folk think a house ought to be, but it is picturesque and human and homelike, and as to the fire, surely it is not amiss to trust a little bit to Providence and leave the fire insurance companies a chance to exist. Our insistence on fireproofing has become almost a mania to live in fireproof vaults. What we gain in safety we often lose in artistic merit and homelikeness, and certainly these features are worth considering as well as more utilitarian merits. Besides, a properly built half-timbered house can be made so slow-burning that there is but little danger of a conflagration, and that is really as much as can be said truthfully of many so-called fireproof structures. Then, too, to the half-timbered house belongs a remarkable degree of virility and vitality, coupled with a strong element of spontaneity that impresses one with the conviction that this type of dwelling is entirely in harmony with its natural surroundings. We realize also that the builders who perfected this style of architecture fully comprehended the qualities and properties of wood and applied methods appropriate to the material used. Limitations there are, one must admit, but then what kind of dwelling has not its defects? Such a house would be just as uninteresting, as repellent, as cold, as hard as a person without any faults or foibles. We love our friends the better for a reasonable share of shortcomings, and so it is with our houses. If they were absolutely perfect we should doubtless not be really happy in them.

On the score of durability we may point with satisfaction to numerous examples dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that are still whole and sound and apparently good for centuries to come.—H. D. Eberlein in Home and Garden.

* * *

The question of architectural copyright has possessed considerable interest for the profession both in America and abroad, but cases of undoubted plagiarism have been so rare or of such minor importance that few opportunities of testing the laws that in some countries are presumed to afford protection to the architect have presented themselves. A case said to be the first of its kind ever brought to trial in France, and involving the interpretation of a law enacted in 1902 designed to protect painters, sculptors, engravers and artists, is now before a French court of adjudication.

The complainant, an architect of some prominence, died while the suit was pending, but his heirs are carrying the action forward. It appears from reports that an exact reproduction of the complainant's design, "stone for stone," is alleged. If such a claim is established in court, the verdict would seem to settle the question as to the law's protection, for a more absolute case of plagiarism could not be devised than one in which a design is copied "stone for stone."

While the result of this trial will be studied with some interest, the cases of complete and accurate reproduction of a living or even modern architect's work are so infrequent that its value will not be great. Moral, if not legal, considerations would restrain the average architect from appropriating another's design. Of real interest, however, is the question of the use of borrowed motives and features. Just how far a designer is justified in drawing upon the record of things accomplished or proposed, in determining the form or decorative treatment of his own creation, it is difficult to say. It is freely admitted that the greater part of modern architecture is founded upon, if not actually borrowed outright from, the architecture of the ancients. But even so, it requires a considerable degree of ingenuity and art to adapt it to our modern needs and uses, and whether the appropriation of some of the features of a clever adaptation by a modern designer is an act of plagiarism, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the origin of the design and its possibly extended prior use as a motive for numberless structures, is a matter the determination of which does not seem to have been definitely recorded.—American Architect.

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Summary for week ending July 1st, 1911:

Number of Transfers	662
Amount of Transfers	$1,594,256.55
Cash Consideration	520,621.55
Mortgage Consideration	1,073,635.00
Ground rent Consideration	12,563.58
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	209,392.50

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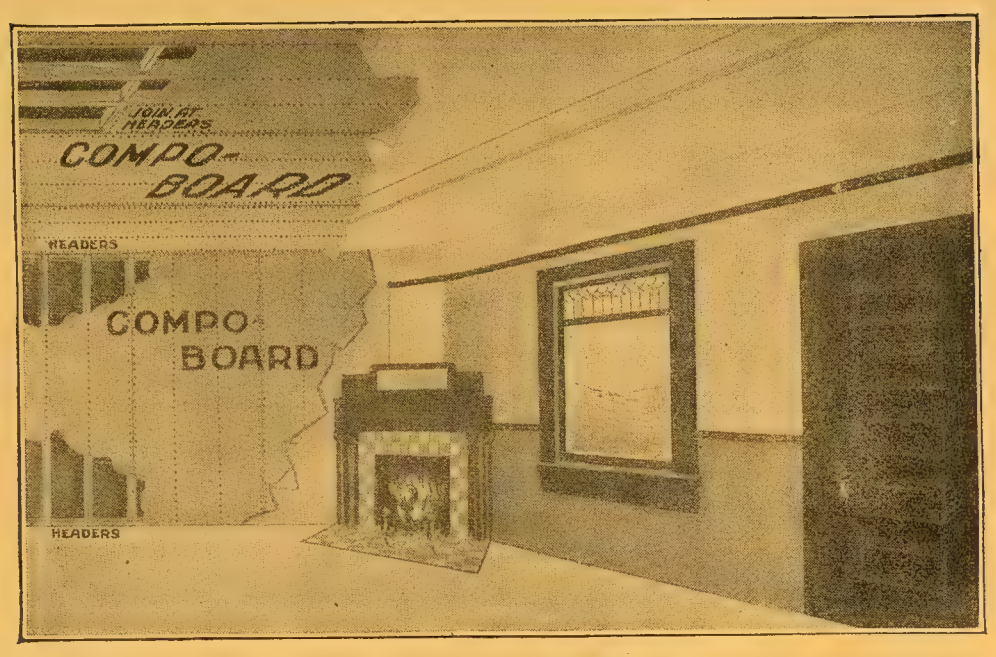
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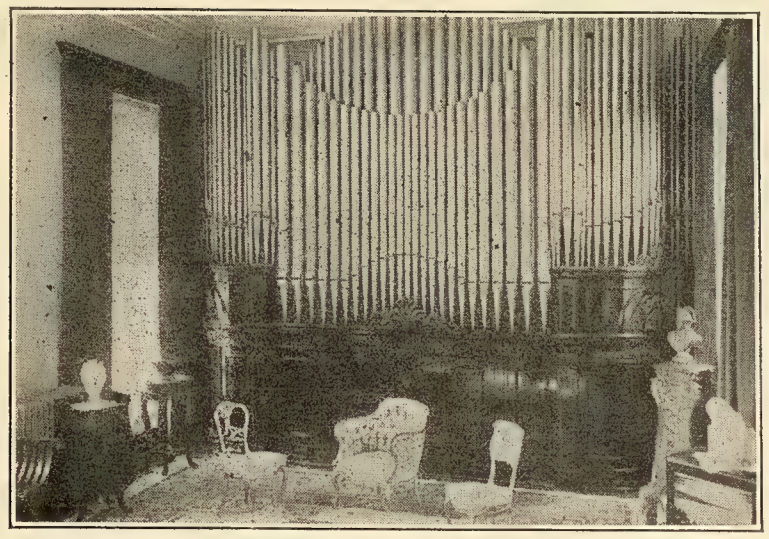
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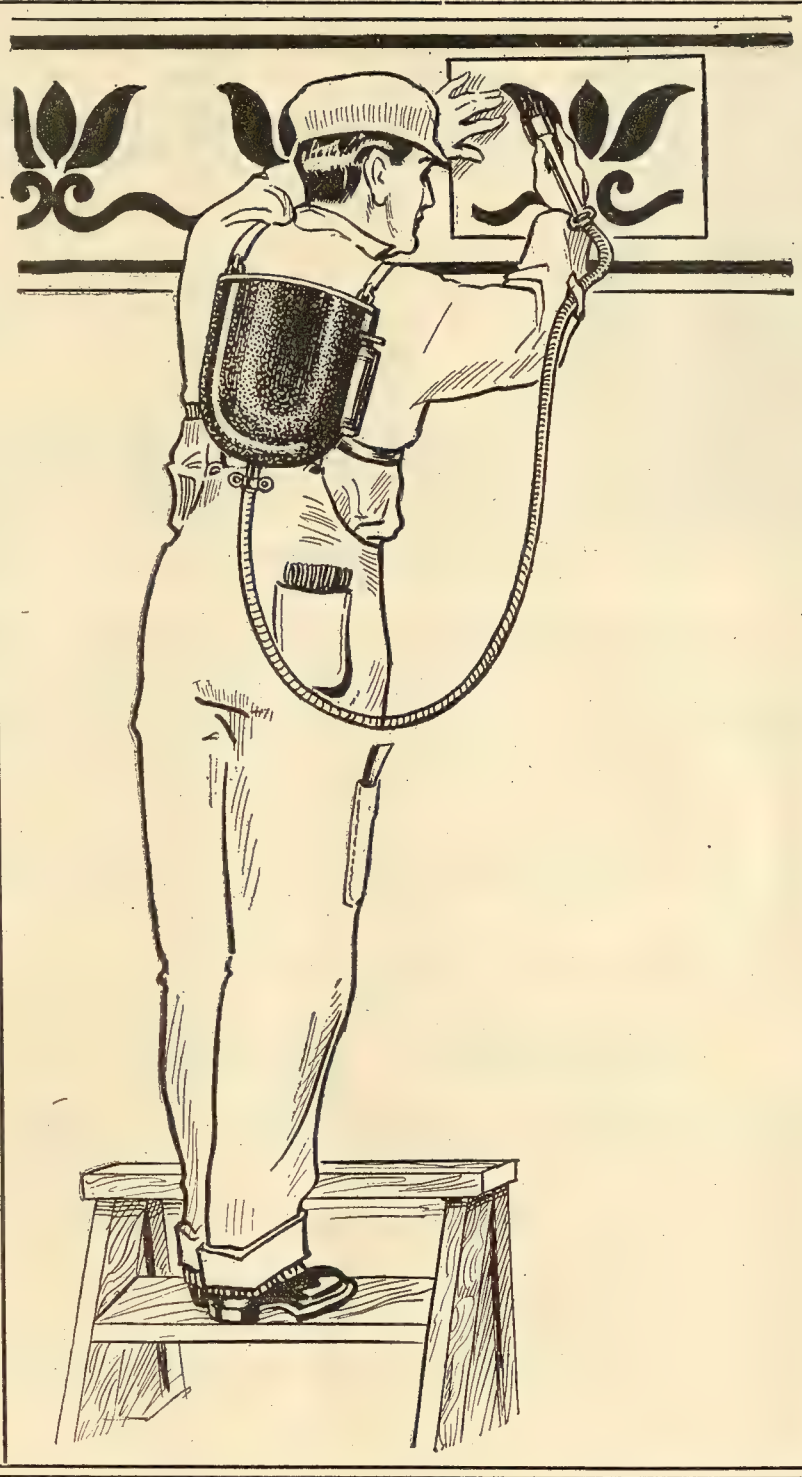
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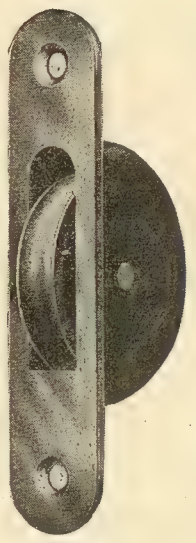
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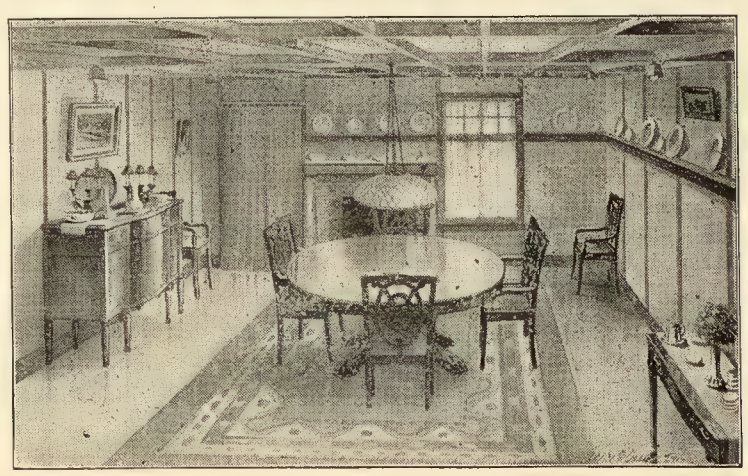
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Vol. XXVI. No. 28. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Hall (alt. and add.), 3162 Kensington avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Michael Rock, Jr., 3162 Kensington avenue. Concrete and steel, one story. Plans in progress.

Memorial Building, Richmond, Va., $150,000. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Granite and marble, one story, 60x160 feet. Plans can be obtained from architects on and after July 15th, upon deposit of certified check for $500. Bids to be in August 10th.

Warehouse (add.), 810-816 Swanson street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, James Gallagher, 810 Swanson street. Brick or concrete, four stories, 90x40 feet, and 40x66 feet. Architect is taking bids.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories. Architects taking bids, due July 15th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; Fred Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.

Factory (alt. and add.), Unity and Elizabeth streets. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, R. J. Ederer Thread Company, on premises. Brick, one story, 51x176 feet. Slag roof. Architects have received bids from the following: P. J. Gaffeny & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; George Gray, 4340 Factory street; George H. Thirsk, 4413 Frankford avenue.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Ranstead streets. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Davis W. Steel, on premises.2 Consists of new front and other alterations. Architect has received bids from the following: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; MacTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street.

Power House and Laundry, Elizabethtown, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Masonic Home, care of George W. Guthrie, Broad and Filbert streets. Stone, one story, 77x92 feet. Slag and tile roof. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 137 East Johnson street. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. M. O. Balis, on premises. Stone, three stories. Slate or tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1522 Pine street. Architects, Zantzinger & Borie, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Mrs. M. W. Campbell, on premises. Brick, one story. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids. Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Passenger Station (alt and add.), Marietta, Ohio. Architect, private plans. Owners, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories. Tile roof, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Restaurant and Commercial Building, Eleventh and Ludlow streets. Architects, private plans. Owner, Joseph M. Steele, 1600 Arch street. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 75x80 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking subbids, due July 12th.

Club House (alt. and add.), Bristol, Pa. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owners, Independent Order of Red Men, Bristol, Pa. Brick, two stories. Slag roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Owners taking bids. Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; John De Groot, Bristol, Pa., are figuring.

Residence, Fifth avenue and Eighty-seventh street, New York City. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, James Speyer, 24 Pine street, New York City. Limestone and brick, four stories, 75x110 feet. Architect taking bids, due July 15th. The following are figuring: C. T. Wills, 287 Fifth avenue; A. J. Robinson, 123 East Twenty-third street; J. T. Brady & Co., 103 Park avenue; I. A. Hopper, 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; M. Reid & Co., 114 West Thirty-ninth street, all of New York.

Residence, 1331-35 East Montgomery avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank Carr, 1108 East Montgomery avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories. Tile and slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects have received bids.

Stable and Garage, Pottstown, Pa. Architect, George B. Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Henry Potts, Pottstown, Pa. Brick, 1½ stories, 47x86 feet. Architect taking bids. L. H. Focht & Sons, Reading, Pa., are figuring (only bidders).

Synagogue (alt.), Broad and Mt. Vernon streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Rodelph Shalom Synagogue. Consists of interior alterations. Plans in progress.

Store Building, Twenty-first and South streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Dand Preis, 2139 South street. Brick, one story, 15x30 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Fifty-fifth and Thompson streets. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Grace Evangelical Church, on premises. Brick and plaster, one story. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Publishing Building, South Washington Square. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Wilmer Atkinson & Co., 1024 Race street. Brick and Concrete, five stories, 140x143 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 14th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; H. C. Rea Company, 711 North Fifteenth street; George L. Sipps, 908 Locust street; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Company, 1314 Arch street; George Watson & Sons, 907 North Marshall street, Philadelphia.

Residence (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Wendel & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone, two stories. Architect has received bids.

School and Convent, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owner, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, Rev. J. J. MacAran, on premises. Plans in progress.

Parochial School, Trenton, N. J. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 60x85 feet. Plans in progress.

Service Quarters (add), Bordentown, N. J. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1729 Chestnut street. Owner, Bordentown Military Academy. Consists of alterations and an additional story. Plans about completed. Bids will soon be taken.

Church, Haddonfield, N. J., $40,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, M. E. Church of Haddonfield, N. J. Stone, one story, 100x125 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due July 15th. The following are figuring: J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.; Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. N. Gill, Reed Building; W. A. Baldwin & Co., 2116 Estaugh street.

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Six Stores and Apartments, Camden, N. J. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owners, N. B. T. Roney & Co., 70 Arch street, Camden. Brick, two stories, 115x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Camden, N. J., $12,000. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden. Owners, N. B. T. Roney & Co., 70 Arch street, Camden. Brick, one story, 40x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Warehouse (add.) 810-16 Swanson street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, James Gallagher, 810 Swanson street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 90x40 feet and 40x66 feet. Architect taking bids, due July 15th. The following are figuring: E. F. Fonder & Co., Land Title Building; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Store (alts.), 215 South Eleventh street. Architects, Caldwell & Trout, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, William T. Kensil & Son, on premises. Tapestry brick and terra cotta, three stories. Tin roof, heating reserved. Owners taking bids, due July 15th. A. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, and John F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street, are figuring.

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Store and Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, G. Lee Knight, Ardmore, Pa. Plaster, 2½ stories, 40x45 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due July 15th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrove street; F. R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; J. M. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Garage (alt. and add.), 651 North Broad street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, H. T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick and stone, one story, 18x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner taking bids, due July 14th. J. B. Flounders, 1320 Arch street, and Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.', 2007 Locust street. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Lorraine C. Pierce, on premises. Brick, four stories, 18x75 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builder H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Rectory, Marion Heights, Pa., $7,000. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Perry Building. Owner, Rev. L. S. Paluta, Marion Heights, Pa. Stucco, 2½ stories, 30x50 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $7,500. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, L. W. Collins, care of architects. Hollow tile and plaster 2½ stories, 40x22 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence and Garage, Collingswood, N. J., $14,000. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden. Owner, Benjamin Lackey, care of architects. Stone and half timber, 2½ stories, 25x50 feet. Tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Farm House (alt. and add.', Glenside, Pa. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, William E. Caveny, Glenside, Pa. Frame, two stories, 23x22 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $9,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and half timger, 2½ stories. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Water Works, Manumikin Station, N. J. Architect and owner, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Consists of small water works, concrete dam, 80 feet long and 12 feet high, flume 30 feet long, etc. Architect desires bids on construction and equipment.

Store and Residence, 305 Broadway, Camden, N. J. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Masonic Temple, Camden. Owner, A. Kobus, on premises. Brick, three stories, 45x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 17th.

Flat House, Gorgas lane and Germantown avenue. Architect, J. Frank Smedley, Hale Building. Owners, Hudson & Rapp, 238 East Slocum street, Germantown. Brick, stone and terra cotta, four stories, 104x102 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, vacuum cleaning plant. Plans about completed. Owners will soon take sub-bids.

Club house (alt. and add.), Palmyra, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, P. O. S. of A., Palmyra, N. J. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Archie E. Waugh, Drexel Building. Stnoe, 2½ stories, 25x50 feet. Architects taking bids, due July 14th. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; John Owens, 7215 Germantown avenue; Kohl & Megarge, 6713 Musgrove avenue; Fred Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; A. P. Simpson, 431 Winona street; John E. Walt, 204 West Willow Grove avenue; E. L. Cuthbertson, 346 Roxborough avenue.

Mint (alts.), Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government Treasury Department. Consists of interior alterations. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Glenolden, Pa. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Building. Owner, John D. Avil, 4430 Market street. Hollow tile and placter, 2½ stories, 26x34 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due July 17th. The following are figuring: O. Lobb, Llanerch, Pa.; William Baird, Llanerch, Pa.; F. F. Faber, Moore, Pa.; J. W. Merckert & Co., Glenolden, Pa.; William Custer, Collingsdale, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

Library Building, Twentieth and Shunk streets, $40,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Free Library of Philadelphia, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Stone and brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residences (3), Riverton, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, F. M. Throm, care of Ridge Avenue National Bank, Twelfth and Ridge avenue. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x45 feet each. Plans in progress.

Factory, 239-41 North Third street. Engineer, F. W. Dean, 53 State street, Boston, Mass. Owners, H. O. Wilbur & Sons, 231 North Third street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 60x115 feet. Engineer has taken bids.

Tool House and Elevator Shaft, Emerald and Adams streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, M. S. Stewart, on premises. Brick, 35x8 feet. Tin roof. Owner taking bids, due July 12th. P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street.

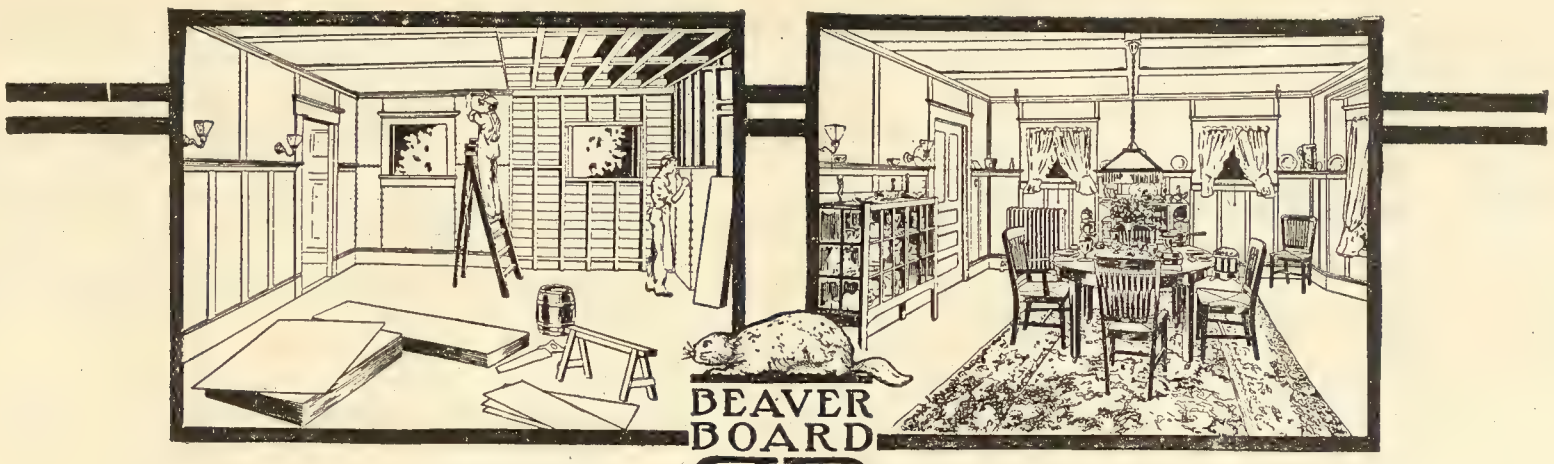
School (alt. and add.-, Passaic, N. J. Architect, Charles B. Waterhouse, Passaic, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Passaic, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 70x120 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 15th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Schools (2), remodeling, Salem N. J. Architects, Selmour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Salem. Brick, two stories. Slate roof, steam heating. Owners taking bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

School, Birdsboro, Pa. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Birdsboro. Brick and terra cotta,



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two stories. Contract awarded to L. H. Focht, Reading, Pa.

Church, Sixtieth and Walnut streets. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Richardson Memorial Presbyterian Church. Stone and brick, one aand two stories, 180x40 feet, slate and slag roof. Contract awarded to H. C. Rea Company, 711 North Fifteenth street.

Laboratory Building, Washington, D. C., $150,000. Architects, Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C. Owners, National Bureau of Standards. Stone, brick and concrete, four stories, 63x130 feet. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Warehouse and Pipe Shed, Front and Ellen streets, $15,000. Architect, Louis C. Hickman, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, H. B. Pancoast & Co., 243 South Third street. Brick, three stories, 48x110 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Merion, Pa., $10,000. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George R. Sullivan, Merion, Pa. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 27x57 feet. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Offices and Stable, Thompson and Darien streets. Architect, H. J. Blauvelt, Mariners and Merchants' Building. Owner, Walter T. Bradley & Co., Ninth and Girard avenue. Brick and concrete, two stories, 50x41 feet. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Hospital, Seventh and Lombard streets, $165,000. Architect, Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West Forty-third street, New York City. Owners, The Henry Phipps Institute. Brick, steel and concrete, four stories, 132x97 feet. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

High Schools (2), Forty-seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owner, Board of Education. Brick and concrete three stories, 180x194 feet each. Bids opened as follows; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $1,248,840; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, $1,208,643.

Residence, Moylan, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Philip R. Whitney, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 35x80 feet. Contract awarded to Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villanova, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stervardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, John K. Mitchell, Villanova, Pa. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Frankford, Philadelphia. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 27x30 feet. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Warehouse, Unity and Penn streets, Frankford. Architect, private plans. Owners, Frankford Grocery Company, 1666 Oxford street, Frankford. Brick and concrete, three stories, 90x175 feet. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Residence, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, F. Morse Archer, 104 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

High Schools (2), Forty-seventh and Walnut streets, $1,126,750. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, stone, concrete and steel. Fireproof, four stories. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Mahon & Oberland (O), Fifteenth and Courtland streets; Mahon & Oberland (C), Fifthteenth and Courtland streets. Cost, $67,600. Twenty-six dwellings, two stories, 15x33, Rockland & Warnock streets.

Mrs. Ellen White (O), 327 South Hicks street; James Flamer (C), 2038 Addison street. Cost, $1,600. Dwelling, two stories, 16x40, Batanice avenue and Seventy-eighth street.

W. P. Zeighler (O), 740 Lincoln drive, Germantown; W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, $15,000. Dwelling, three stories, 32x49, St. Martins, Pa.

J. M. McConaghy (O), 1720 Land Title Building. Cost, $4,000. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x56 feet, Fifty-sixth and Addison streets. Cost, $18,200. Seven dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x59 feet, Fifty-sixth and Larchwood avenue. Cost, $4,000. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x56 feet, Firty-sixth and Larchwood avenue.

Archbishop Prendergast (O), 225 North Eighteenth street; J. McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $8,910. One-story church, stone, 47x95 feet, 2031 West Toronto street.

Consolidated Construction Company (O), 2340 North Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x63 feet, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $27,000. Ten dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x37 feet, Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue.

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Erie Amusement Company (O), Marshall and Erie avenue; H. Brockelhurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $15,000. Moving picture house, one story, 61x132 feet, brick, northeast corner of Marshall and Erie avenue.

Alterations and Additions

Mrs. A. Walt (O), 408 North Twenty-fourth street; L. A. Bowe (C), 408 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, $500. Garage, 821 Ringgold street.

George Miller (O), 1308 Chestnut street; D. T. McCarthy (C), 1937 North Seventh street. Cost, $2,200. Restaurant, 1310 Chestnut street.

R. Verna (O), 1220 South Twelfth street; R. Verna (C), 1220 South Twelfth street. Cost, $300. tSore and dwelling.

Smith, Cline & French (O), Canal and Poplar streets; F. E. English (C), 1610 North Carlisle street. Cost, $1,350. Factory, Canal and Poplar streets.

S. S. Pennock (O), 1620 Ludlow street; Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $400. Store, 1608 Ranstead street.

A. H. Leiberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets; L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $1,550. Two-story store and dwelling, 2017-19 South Seventh street.

Taylor M. E. Church (O), Seventh and Hunting Park avenue; R. T. Tyson (C), 4164 North Seventh street. Cost, $350. Church, Seventh and Hunting Park avenue.

First Presbyterian Church (O), Washington Square; Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $3,600. Residence, 1014 Clinton street.

J. L. McGrath (O), 134 North Front street; J. J. McGrath (C), 134 North Front street. Cost, $1,000. Warehouse, Thompson and Hope streets.

A. Davidowitz (O), Fifth and Queen streets; Samuel Rosenberg (C), 529 Queen street. Cost, $1,175. Store and dwelling, Sixth and Moore streets.

C. W. Miller (O), 3740 Filbert street; E. Rieber (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling, 3648 Chestnut street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 3648 Chestnut street.

Manayunk Trust Company (O), 4340 Main street; Drehman Paving Company (C), 2625 Roovish street. Cost, $2,000. Bank offices.

H. C. Lam Estate (O), 122 South Seventh street; Henry M. Kister (C), 621 Sansom street. Cost, $3,600. Store, Seventh and Sansom streets.

Pennsburg Association (O), 5431 Greene street; W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 5431 Greene street.

B. Solomon (O), northeast corner Tioga and Mervine street; F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, $425. Store.

W. K. Jefferies (O), 1436 North Randolph street; A. D. Gerber (C), 25 S. Orianna street. Cost, 825. Factory, 1432 North Randolph street.

H. A. Holtzhauer (O), 131 South Twelfth street; Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $15,000. Store and apartments, 1120 Walnut street.

Mrs. L. K. Jones (O), Martin street and Ridge avenue; William H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane, Germantown. Cost, $800. Residence.

F. P. Campbell (O), 5555 Greene street; George C. Fossell (C), 128 East Chelten avennue. Cost, $1,000. Store, Armdt and Germantown avenue. Cost, $500. Store, Armdt and Germantown avenue. Cost, $3,000. Store, Armdt and Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,500. Store, Armdt and eGrmantown avenue.

Dalsimer & Sons (O), 1204 Market street; Irwin & Leighton (C), Franklin Building. Cost, $5,000. Store, 1204 Market street.

M. Sack (O), 408 Bulletin Building; Fishman & Balus (C), 423 North Eighth street. Cost, $750. Store and dwelling, 875 North Eighth street.

CHICAGO MUSICIANS PLAN SOUND PROOF BUILDING.

Architect Asserts Construction of Advanced Quarters for Singers is Practical.

Only a few brief months, perhaps, and the aesthetic sensibilities of Maestro Tutti will be no longer offended by the inharmonious sounds composed of his favorite pupils taking high C mingled with the full round tones of a bass B flat arising from a brother artist's studio below.

The musicians of Chicago plan the erection of a sound-proof studio building, a workhouse of their own under ideal conditions. As the result of a recent meeting attended by music teachers who have studios in the downtown district and representatives of the American Conservatory of Music, the Chicago Conservatory of Music and the Cosmopolitan School, a committee was appointed to devise means for carrying out the plan.

It is said that enough musicians are interested to take 200,000 ssuare feet of floor space.

Tentative plans provide for a twenty-story building, to be located just outside the loop, either on Wabash or Michigan avenue, and occupied exclusively by musicians and allied interests.—Material Record.

Cheerfulness as a Business Asset.

Cheerfulness will attract more customers, sell more goods, do more business with less wear and tear than almost any other quality. Optimism is the greatest business-getter, biggest trader, and greatest achiever in the world. Pessimism has never done anything but tear down and destroy what optimism has built up.

In the business office, as in society, everywhere, the favorite is always the cheerful person. Good-natured, cheerful people do not waste their vital energy as rapidly as the grumbler or the too sober, too sad people. They work with much less friction. Good cheer is a great lubricant; it oils all of life's machinery.

There is no other life habit which can give such a prolific return in happiness and satisfaction as that of being cheerful under all circumstances. If the resolution to cultivate cheerfulness is strongly made at the very outset, it will not be difficult to form the cheerful habit, and it will be the best protection against suffering and disappointment.

Cheerfulness is also a great producer. It adds wonderfully to one's active ability, and increases mental and physical power. It makes hosts of friends, and helps to be interesting and agreeable.—Success.

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SPRINKLER SYSTEMS FOR FIRE PROTECTION

Points of Interest to Practical Men Concerning the Control of Fires Through Scientific Methods—"Slow Burning" Construction—Automatic Sprinklers and How They Work

By Edward V. French
[*Vice-Pres. and Engr., Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*]

In recent years much has been said and written in this country regarding the conservation of resources, and there is general unanimity of opinion that conservation is vital to the future welfare of the nation. In the United States property to the value of $250,000,000 is, on the average, annually consumed by fires. If we cut our wood lands for lumber and paper we at least have comething as a product, but the heap of ruins left by a conflagration is waste of the most extravagant and useless sort.

Manufacturers Have Reduced Their Fire Losses.

For many years the scientific method has been applied in a selected class of manufacturing properties. The result has been a reduction in fire loss to but a few cents per year for each $100 of value in these properties. The work thus carried on has broadened with the growth of the country until it now includes a large percentage of the best manufacturing plants. It is one of the oldest and most successful examples of the conservation of resources.

About seventy-five years ago Zachariah Allen, a cotton manufacturer of Rhode Island, conceived the idea of studying causes of fires in cotton mills and devising means to prevent them. He interested a number of other manufacturers in this work and the basic principle upon which they co-operated was by intelligent study of conditions to prevent serious fires, and then to share such losses as occurred at actual cost. Self-interest encouraged the greatest care and secured the intelligent co-operation of all who joined in the plan. This was the starting point of what has now become the important specialty of fire protection engineering.

The early textile mills in this country generally had heavy brick or stone walls and substantial plan floors. They were frequently of five or six stories in height and had steep roofs, often covered with shingles. The usual power was from water wheels. They were heated by wood stoves and lighted by whole oil lamps. The cotton and greasy wool used created hazardous conditions. Fire protection was provided by rather crude plunger pumps, driven from the water wheels, a standpipe was carried up through the mill with hose connections at the different floors and casks and pails filled with water were placed at convenient points. The main dependence, however, was upon good care and the maintenance of such conditions that fires would not start.

Principles of "Slow Burning" Construction.

Of course fires did occur, and many bad losses were met by these pioneer fire protection engineers, but from each severe experience some valuable lesson was learned and the knowledge thus gained stored up for future application. It was early found that the old steep roofs with their inaccessibility and large amounts of fuel were especially hazardous features, and as they burned off, solid flat roofs of plank were provided, while many mills were induced to remove the bad roofs without waiting for a fire.

The advantage of good construction was apparent from the beginning and some mills in New England, though built over seventy-five years ago, still stand with floors of heavy plank and timber, and with stairways and elevators in brick towers. This type of construction early became known as slow burning, from the fact that the solid masses of wood in the timbers and plank resisted fire for a long time before sufficiently burned to be seriously weakened. Contrasted with this construction is the ordinary type using joists and thin floors, in which the surface exposed to fire is much greater than when plank and timber are used, and in which the wood is in such small pieces that a little fire quickly destroys all strength, thus resulting in a quick burning structure.

The need of having floors tight so that no vertical openings would exist through which fire could qickly pass from story to story was early recognized. It later became the practice to enclose the main driving belts in brick towers and in practically all of the older mills where the belts were originally carried from water wheels or engines through the floors, making considerable openings, incombustible partitions have been built around the belts so as to eliminate this danger. Special consideration was given to isolating hazardous processes.

First Attempts at Sprinkler Systems.

One of the first improvements upon the primitive protection afforded by standpipe and fire pail came about 1850 in the develpoment of perforated pipe sprinklers. These consisted of lines of pipe, one carried through each mill bay, drilled with small holes, designed to throw water against the ceiling. Branch pipes were connected to a feeder and all supplied by a riser coming up through the building, usually a separate one for each floor. Connection was made in the yard to a main supplied with water from the fire pumps or other sources, and valves in the yard controlled different sections. When fire occurred the valve controlling the water for perforated pipes in that section was opened and the whole room deluged.

The idea of such protection came from England and its possibilities were at once appreciated by James B. Francis, of Lowell. He developed the idea, applying scientific methods and making many experiments on test equipments, thus determining the proper size of pipes and the best size and arrangement of holes so that a fairly uniform and very hard rain would be delivered over the whole of any protected room. Without such careful tests these pipe systems would not have been properly proportioned, with the result that some parts would be without water, while others would get too much, supply pipes might have been too small and the equipments would have failed.

The Automatic Sprinkler.

As mills became larger and concentrated values greater better protection was needed. Ingenious minds had been working on the problem and in about 1875 the first automatic sprinkler was developed in shape suitable for general use. This device has revolutionized the whole science of fire protection and is the main instrument which has made it possible to control the fire hazard within the limits which are now possible.

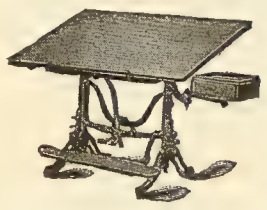
In the automatic sprinkler there is an orifice of about ½-inch diameter normally closed by a valve which is held to its seat by an arrangement of levers, links or struts which are held together by fusible solder, the ordinary type melting at a temperature of about 160 degrees F. These sprinklers are placed over the ceilings of rooms to be protected, with a head for about every 80 to 100 square feet of area, and water is supplied to them by pipes arranged much as in the old perforated pipe systems. On the occurrence of fire the temperature near the ceiling rises, one or more sprinklers open and deluge that particular section where the fire is.

The great points of advantage which the automatic sprinklers possess over all other means of fire fighting are: They are on duty every hour of every day and every day in the year; the heads which open are those located just where the fire is; the open heads can operate regardless of smoke or other conditions which would make it difficult for men to reach the seat of the fire. Such protection can cover every nook and corner of a plant and insure that fire starting at any point will be almost instantly met with such a downpour of water as to either extinguish it en-

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tirely or hold it in check within a small area until the last vestige is extinguished by the fire brigade.

Development of the System.

The problem of devising and constructing automatic sprinklers has required much careful scientific work. The conditions are difficult. The device must be simple and rugged, but such that it can remain in repose for years and then respond within 30 to 50 seconds to the rise in temperature which a fire causes, and yet withstand the ordinary tendencies to corrosion and the usual atmospheric changes. To accomplish this has proved no simple task and many hundreds of patterns have been offered, though there are today but six to ten heads which are commonly used. Much very careful laboratory work has ben necessary in testing sprinklers. It was of the first importance to be sure that a sprinkler head would be operative after years of standing; again it was essential that it should not weaken by age and open when there was no fire, causing water damage. Time tests were devised in which sprinklers are kept under excessive load in order to determine in a few months the probable effect of years of use. Heads were artificially corroded to obtain a measure of their probable susceptibility to impairment under everyday use.

The first idea was that but a few sprinklers would ever be called upon at a time and that if these did not control a fire other means must be used. Experience, however, soon showed that sprinklers could do a larger work and that if supplied with ample water they could protect very large areas. In cases where buildings equipped with sprinklers were attacked by severe fires on the outside, flames were driven back by the water from the sprinklers and the protected building was saved with practically no damage other than that from water. This at once showed the need of providing pipe sizes which would be ample to bring water to all the sprinklers which might open in any case. To determine this wisely very elaborate tests were made in which the friction loss in pipes of different sizes used in sprinkler work was determined, as well as the friction loss in various types of fittings.

From the data obtained schedules were made, pipe sizes determined and the whole arrangement of sprinkler systems put on a sound basis which has now become the universal standard.

Fire Losses Cut Down.

A diagram showing the fires which have occurred in the association of factories which have carried on this study of protection against fire, where the loss has been over $100,000, shows that such fires came along with considerable frequency in the early days, but that later when automatic sprinklers were largely in use and other means of prevention and protection developed to a high state of efficiency, there was a marked lessening in the number of severe fires. This plotting, together with figures showing the growth in value of the mills thus co-operating, makes a graphic object lesson of the results accomplished by the application of scientific methods.

In another way the cost of fires, including the cost of carrying on this system of studying them and maintaining methods of protection, is shown, covering a period of fifty years by ten-year averages. This, though not made up from the whole field, is typical and fairly represents the result from all the factories co-operating in this study. This shows the constant reduction in cost, with the improvement in methods of handling the fire hazard. It should be remembered that this has been accomplished despite the enormous increase in size of properties and the introduction of many new hazards, which would normally increase the fire losses.

From this field of special manufacturing plants the ideas and possibilities of the thorough study of fire protection have spread and are now being rapidly applied by national organizations in a general field comprising the whole country.

The terrible loss of life which recently occurred in New York City and the loss of life and irreplacable papers at Albany could have been prevented by methods long since adpoted in hundreds of manufacturing plants. But slowly does the scientific spirit penetrate the broader field where so many diverse interests are factors. With gain in the general breadth of view it is certain that these methods and this spirit will in the coming years be more fully recognized and will exert their most beneficial influence throughout the whole country.

Optimism.

"Twixt Optimist and Pessimist
The difference is droll;
The Optimist sees the doughnut,
The Pessimist the hole."

Optimism is the view that leads upward on the ladder of accomplishment. It is the road that arrives at achievement.

It inspires the hearts and minds of the greatest and best to higher and nobler attainment. It brings about the progress of the race.

Optimism recognizes opportunity, and makes opportunity; it supplies the energy and ability to turn opportunity into achievement.

Optimism looks up, not down; onward, not backward; constructs, not destroys; grows, not atrophies; promotes, not depresses; builds success, not failure.

Optimism conquers over land and sea, the air above and the earth below; discovers unknown continents at the extremities of the globe; constructs railroads and flying machines; builds ships and Panama canals; ties together the people of the nations and the nations of the world.* * *

Optimism has ever been the guiding spirit in the accomplishment of things worth while. From the time when Moses safely led the children of Israel to the promised land down to yesterday's success in aviation, optimism has been the guiding motive power in every great attainment.

And it must always be thus. History is bound to repeat itself here, for optimism is the natural stimulus that develops success, and the men of to-day and the men of the future who reach that goal, must, in the very nature of things, be men of the optimistic faith.—The Mahin Messenger.

Yesterday is dead—forget it. To-morrow does not exist—don't worry. To-day is here—use it!—Von Broecklin.

AN EXPRESSION ON THE DESIGN OF FACTORY BUILDINGS

According to President Pond, of the A. I. A., "architecture is the art of expressing, in terms of building, concrete use conceived in ideal beauty." To accept this definition without qualification would divide the work of most practicing architects into two distinct fields—the aim to create architecture and the content to do building.

With most of these men a factory or warehouse is simply a box of four walls with openings punched through for entrance and light, sufficiently strong to fulfill its function with safety. That is all—no thought of harmony and proportion, of color, of light and shade.

These same men will expend considerable time and thought in an endeavor to make their libraries, clubs, hotels, office buildings and houses attractive and pleasing to the eye.

Why this carelessness towards the workshop of the masses. The fact that the factory must be economically, even frugally, built, should be no deterrent to the architect to make his building interesting and expressive of its use. Usually he has expanse of wall and window opening to deal with. Cannot these be so disposed as to produce happy proportion, harmony and rhythm without resort to ornamentation? And is it not possible to use good hard burned brick and show honest bond, thereby obtaining diversity of color and texture without adding very materially to the cost?

All this the writer believes quite possible. The editor's request for these lines suggests a growing interest in this class of building that has lain dormant for too long a time.

Much is written about the planning of cities, location of parks, boulevards, civic centers, and one regrets that with but few exceptions these dreams of perfection or near perfection remain but fancies. Paris, Napoleon III and Haussman are regularly held before our eyes as models to go by in the building and rebuilding of our larger cities.

But do not our preceptors in city planning forget that Paris is and must be very different in character from all American cities? Besides being the capital of a nation whose world centers about this spot, Paris is the rendezvous for travelers of all nations.

Now, in planning the American city, we should not forget that even though the principal avenues be lined with monumental structures, as our "Beaux Arts" friends would have it, place must be found for the manufacturing and storage buildings; they cannot be relegated to the remote corners—they must and will be seen and deserve as much consideration as the great office building and fashionable retail mart.

It is in the factory that millions of men and women spend the better part of their working days. Morning and evening they come and go, gazing upon walls that, if not forbidding and offensive, are deadly monotonous.

Character, psychologists tell us, is affected by color. If that be so, is it not the architect's duty to give thought to all he builds, particularly for the masses? Should he not plot his ground and buildings so that courts may be made gardens? Is not architecture, more than any other, a democratic art?

It is the writer's experience that clients are not averse to making manufacturing buildings attractive, if the architect can obtain such results with slightly increased expenditure. And the architect can if he but try.

Besides, if we are ever to achieve results that are distinctive to American architecture other than colossal elevation, where is there a better place to feel our way than in this particular class of structures?—Arthur Woltersdorf in American Architect.

The Importance of Architectural Clubs and Societies.

The season's activities of the architectural clubs of the country are now closed, for the summer solstice has passed and the succeeding two months will be devoted to keeping cool. But these activities have been real in most clubs and the effect of the year's work is appreciated not only with the individual member, but the local community. For the architectural club, if anything, is ambitious. It represents the enthusiasm of the profession though it may not have its wisdom. It tackles problems while the older members are looking after jobs, and tacks the word "Architect" upon the lamp-posts and boardings so that the building public may read as they run for a plan book. The aspirations of the architectural clubs are unbounded, and it is worthy of note that some of their greatest enterprises succeed. One need not go back to the Cleveland club, which started the civic plan so well under way, or the Chicago club, which in a dozen ways, from park shelters to the most artistic light poles on any boulevard in America, to point a moral. From the traveling scholarship and Beaux Arts competitions to the reversion of local building ordinances, the leading in designing of street decorations for civic celebrations, and even establishment of an Institute chapter, are all among the activities of architectural clubs from Philadelphia to Portland, Oregon, during the past year. And here should come a word of preachment. Speaking as the organizer of the first architectural club in the country and intimately associated with club workings ever since, the writer does not believe that a club should be so ambitious as to go beyond its sphere as an architectural club, which means per se a club composed essentially of draftsmen. In some cases this has been done and always to the ultimate detriment of the membership. It is right to have in its membership practicing architects, and also as associates those connected with the manufacture and placing of building materials and appliances, but the vitality of a club remains with the draftsman members, and to a large extent the younger draftsman. It is for him that the real necessity of the club exists. The more advanced can enter the architectural associations and in many ways can reach out far for advancement and honor. But to the younger aspirant there is only the club to look to for association with his fellows, education and encouragement. A city that has a live association of the practicing architects and a club of the earnest, talented and enthusiastic draftsmen, has an asset that is invaluable in the direction of better architecture and better civilization. The architectural club can no more take the place of an association than the association can minister to the needs of the young draftsman. These conditions right themselves in time, but it is worth the space to call attention to the relative conditions governing both. An architectural club that supports its leaders in all their programs, and leaders that do not forget that there is a procession behind that still has to pass the grand stand of experience, will be a successful club, not only in its benefit to the individual member, no matter what his talent may be, but it will find that it has a standing commensurate with its dignity in the community.—Western Architect.

Architectural Copyright.

An unusual lawsuit is reported in France, where the heirs of the late Jean Lenoir, an architect, are suing certain alleged plagiarists for having copied the plans their father drew for a casino at a Brittany seaport. They base their suit on the French copyright act of 1902, which was aimed to protect painters, sculptors and engravers.

According to the recitation of facts, M. Lenoir in 1887 built the casino in question. He always liked the design, and upon returning to the district a year or two later was startled to find it exactly reproduced at an adjoining resort. Only here the building was used for a private sanitarium instead of a casino. Examination convinced him that the copy was perfect—almost "stone for stone." He therefore had large blueprints made setting forth the exactness of the plagiarism and his heirs are presenting them in court. They hope for heavy damages.

It is an interesting legal case, probably. But, ethically, if the facts are as alleged, the court's ruling must be as clear as it would be in the case of any other form of plagiarism.

We could wish that some such general law could be established in this country, especially with regard to copies of foreign masterpieces. If we could have fewer diluted imitations of French and English residences, or if we did not try to pattern our skyscrapers upon the temples of Rome—if we created instead of copied—we might be a good deal nearer than we are to-day to establishing a national architecture of our own.—American Carpenter and Builder.

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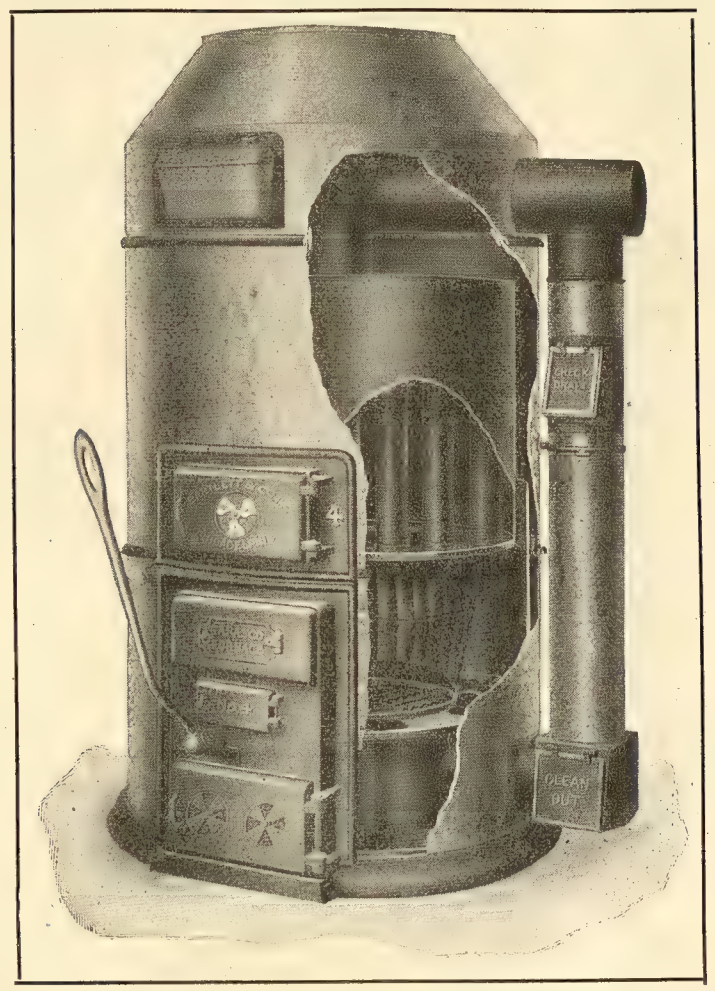
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Sand, pit, as filled into carts, 22 cubic feet.

Gravel, coarse, as filled into carts, 23 cubic feet.

Marl, as filled into carts, 28 cubic feet.

Clay, stiff, as filled into carts, 28 cubic feet.

Chalk, in lumps, as filled into carts, 28 cubic feet.

Earth, mound, as filled into carts, 23 cubic feet.

Earth and clay increase in bulk one-quarter when dug; but subside one-fifth in height, and decrease one-sixth in bulk when formed into embankments.

Recent Trade Literature

David Lupton's Sons Company, Philadelphia, have just issued "Lupton Specialties No. 6," which displaces all the special catalogues they have previously sent out. As to Lupton specialties the company say, in a general way:

"We furnish special designs for ventilating forge shops, textile mills, power houses, and commercial buildings of all kinds, with special reference to roof formation and location of light and ventilating areas. The Lupton organization has had over forty years' experience in light and ventilation, and the results thus obtained are always at your service without charge. Lupton specialties include a complete line of steel sash, skylights and operating device that entirely cover the field of natural lighting and ventilation; the use of each product is clearly defined.

"This catalogue illustrates only a few of our installations. Send for full details, stating us of building, length, width, height of ceilings, and we will submit drawings without charge, suggesting the best method of lighting and ventilating the building."

B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass., has issued a new Multivane Fan Catalog, No. 180, which describes in detail Multivane Volume Fans.

In this catalog the company has endeavored to include such information as would be of help to its clients in deciding which of the many types and sizes would be best suited to meet their requirements.

The brief description of the design and construction shows clearly the reasons for the high efficiency and great durability of this fan under most trying conditions, while the photographs of the fans direct connected to engines, motors and steam turbines suggest a few of the many combinations possible.

The tables given on pages 38 to 55 are the result of very careful tests and long experience in fan engineering. From these tables may be secured the pressures, volumes and horse powers of all sizes under a wide range of conditions as well as the proper size and type of engine, motor, or pulley for driving.

The dimension tables given on pages 60 to 92 include all sizes and types of Standard fans and will be of material help in the making of preliminary layouts, etc.

"The Roof Question and the Answer" is the title of an attractive and practical pamphlet published by F. C. Sheldon Slate Company, Granville, N. Y. While strongly setting forth the artistic, economical and other permanent advantages of Sheldon's Roofing Slate, it contains tables of calculation and other information of interest to the architect, roofer and householder. The high value of slate roofs and their lasting qualities is set forth in a convincing way, and sustained by statistics. Facts are presented to show the especial value of Sheldon's slate roofs. Those using slate for roofing purposes or contemplating doing so, will do well to write for a copy of this pamphlet.



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More or Less Personal

The firm of Squires and Wynkoop, Architects, dissolved on May 1st, by mutual consent. Mr. Frederick Squires continues his office at the old address, 27 West Twenty-second street, New York City. Mr. John Wynkoop has been taken into partnership by Mr. Percy Griffin, forming the firm of Griffin & Wynkoop, with offices at 30 Church street, New York City.

* * *

Mr. John F. Wallace has recently been elected President of Westinghouse Church Kerr & Co., New York City.

* * *

Mr. William Mayer, Jr., has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 677 Polk street, West New York, New Jersey, and would be glad to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

* * *

Gustav Lindenthal, of New York, has received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Royal Technical Institute of Dresden.

Henry B. Seaman, formerly chief engineer of the New York State Public Service Commission, First District, and lately engaged in consulting practice at 165 Broadway, New York, is now in Europe as a delegate of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, investigating city planning and docks.

* * *

Architect Bart Tourison, Philadelphia, opened an office at 1030 Land Title Building. Catalogues and samples requested.

* * *

The firm of Bradley & Jancke, architects, Hale Building, Philadelphia, has discontinued. The business of the firm will be taken over by Mr. J. Frank Bradley, with offices at same address.

* * *

After July 1st the firm of Moffett & Stewart, architects, will be located in Rooms 304-5-6 Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. The firm will be pleased to receive samples and catalogues.

* * *

Mr. Seymour Davis, of the local firm of Selmour & Paul Davis, is about to go abroad for a two months' stay.

* * *

Mr. Edward Shepard Hewitt announces that he has formed a partnership with Mr. William Lawrence Bottomley for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Hewitt & Bottomley, with offices at 527 Fifth avenue, New York.

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For more than a quarter of a century now it has been the custom of the "Guide" to issue semi-annually a special number presenting carefully compiled official statistics covering the constructive activity of the preceding half year. What these numbers have been in past years our readers do not need to be told. Never, however, within the "Guide's" history, has there been issued a number equal to that which greets our readers to-day. When the present management of the "Guide" took hold it pledged its best efforts to give to Pennsylvania and to Philadelphia an architectural and building paper worthy of support and encouragement.

During the weeks that have elapsed since that promise was made one year ago, every number of the "Guide" issued has marked some more or less important advance over every preceding number, until to-day the management, in thanking its many friends and well-wishers for immense gains in circulation and advertising patronage, feels warranted in recording the additional pledge that the coming half year will witness an improvement in the "Guide"—surpassing all previous records—such as will place it firmly in the vanguard of the foremost architectural magazines of the country.

Just keep one eye on the "Guide," Mr. Advertiser, and watch it grow. The purely local phase of the "Guide" is—even now—a thing of the past. Our field to-day is national—embracing an expanding clientele stretching from the Mississippi east and from New England to the Everglades.

The Passion for Epigram—An Era of Architectural Iconoclasm.

Breezy generalization is seldom accurate. It is nearly always unfair. A man starts out to say something clever and ends up by permitting the passion for epigram to run away with the underlying verities. The result is that clever things are often not true and true things but infrequently clever. Mr. Irving K. Pond told the Society of Arts at Washington recently that the new County Court House at Chicago, together with its companion architectural creation, the City Hall, "form together one of the grossest misconceptions of architectural art in the world." A month or so back Mr. Ernest Flagg, speaking before the convention of City Planners on "The Proper Distribution of Public Buildings," characterized our Philadelphia City Hall "a monument of bad taste and a most conspicuous advertisement of the lack of artistic instinct in the people who permitted it to be erected."

To what, pray, may we attribute this suddenly awakened flurry of architectural iconoclasm? Is it the heat wave, contemporary economic disturbances or inexplicable semi-socialistic reaction?

It seems but yesterday that the voice of no less travelled an observer than Mr. Joseph Pennell was heard telling us that architecturally we were a great people. What has happened in the interim to induce this wholesale smashing of idols?

More Facts in the Case of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, of the New York and Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, has accepted the place of consulting architect offered him by the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City. The facts in the now celebrated case, as made public, are these: The original contract with Heins & La Farge was entered into on September 25, 1891. Mr. Heins died on September 26, 1907. On October 9th, of that year, the trustees met and formally terminated the contract. A second contract made with Mr. La Farge on December 27, and more or less provisional in character, was then entered into specifying certain constructive work which it was deemed advisable to have Mr. La Farge continue. A clause in this second contract explicitly provided that no obligation should be construed on the part of the trustees to authorize any work other than that specified, and that the contract itself should terminate at the pleasure of the trustees.

In the meantime considerable sums of money had been donated by parishioners, and others, for certain specific purposes. One made provision for the building of the Potter Memorial Chapel, another for the Huntington Memorial Chapel, both with the understanding that the architect should be Henry Vaughan, of Boston. Money was provided for the choir school, with the request that the design be made by Babb, Cook & Welch, of New York. Funds were provided also for the remaining Chevet Chapel with the request that Carrere & Hastings be the architects.

Mr. Cram, as consulting architect, is expected to supervise all of this work and so far as practical keep the various designs in harmony with the general scheme.

To bring this about with as little friction as possible and to secure unity of purpose, Mr. Cram has proposed to the trustees an architectural commission to consist of Mr. La Farge, Mr. Vaughan and himself.

Meeting the criticism that he did not immediately consult with Mr. La Farge upon receiving the offer, Mr. Cram says:

"When I went over to New York it was with the intention of going from the meeting of the trustees to Mr. La Farge's office. As soon as I found out that the trustees would not consent to enter into any new agreement whereby Mr. La Farge could continue as architect of the cathedral, I made my counter proposition which specifically guaranteed that he be associated with the work. This I submitted to the full board of trustees. I felt sure they would accept this proposition, and I therefore decided not to discuss the matter with Mr. La Farge until the trustees had taken some definite action. The next day I received informal information from the dean of the cathedral that my counter proposition had been rejected and that

they had unanimously chosen me consulting architect. I then wrote to Mr. La Farge, placing the whole matter before him and asking for a personal conference with him in New York. In reply I received word from his partner that he had sailed for Europe three days before.''

Congressional ''Pull'' and the Supervising Architect.

Because, as a necessity imposed upon him by a volume of work too great for his official force, the Supervising Architect has called for a number of competitions some of the preternaturally wise and owlish persons who prepare editorial matter for the dailies have drawn upon their overworked imaginative faculties and are babbling noisily about the interference of congressional ''pull.'' To these owlish and over-sagacious persons the ''Guide'' begs leave to suggest a careful reading of the terms of a piece of legislation known as the Tarsney Act in operation now nearly ten years.

One of the beneficent results of the agitation leading up to the passage of this act was the taking of the supervising architect's office completely out of politics, the placing of government competitions beyond the pale of pull or subterranean influence, the appointment to the office of supervising architect of an official of the highest ability in his profession and the inauguration of a system of managing the affairs of that office along lines assuring to the country not only a greater variety and attractiveness of design, but the utmost probity of purpose, together with an indifference to outside influences well nigh absolute.

Mr. James Knox Taylor, present supervising architect, is a man of the finest professional attainments, an architect who enjoys the respect, the confidence and the esteem of his profession, and an official under whose non-partisan and capable administration the architectural standards of public building have been measurably and notably advanced.

We trust that after having had time to make a little closer examination of the facts —all of which happen to be widely at variance with the deductions of the owlish fraternity before mentioned—the Philadelphia ''Evening Bulletin,'' and certain other hasty editorial generalizers, will perceive the wisdom of amending their ill-considered references to congressional ''pull.'' If there is any one place in Washington where ''pull,'' congressional or otherwise, is fatuously futile and ineffective, it is in the office of Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

Other conditions being equal, the average Philadelphian feels that Philadelphia money should be expended with Philadelphians when Philadelphia improvements are in contemplation, but it cannot fail to be noticeable that the men who are most clamorous in advocating this policy are not advertisers in the home trade paper. Wouldn't it be well to be consistent?

A Seattle Experiment: Professional Adviser and Lay Commission.

By way of guarding against mediocrity of design and a possible repetition of the scandal and disgrace attendant upon the erection of a State Capitol here in Pennsylvania, the state of Washington has selected Mr. Charles H. Bebb, of Seattle, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, to act as professional adviser to a lay commission which will pass upon the competition called to provide a general group plan for the State Capitol and a design for a Temple of Justice in that state.

The designs submitted are to be passed upon by Mr. Bebb, in conjunction with two architects to be appointed by the commission and a report upon the ten most meritorious designs made to that body with recommendations. With this report before it the commission will then award place to the five designs that in its opinion are the best.

Awards of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty, six hundred and five hundred dollars are to be voted to the five competitors thus selected.

The wisdom of such a plan as is here outlined rests wholly upon how far it may be assumed that such a commission, composed of laymen and subject to influences which seem to be ineradicable from works of a public kind, will be guided by the recommendations of its professional advisors.

In Minnesota, thanks to the medium of a similar commission, one of the finest State Capitols in the United States stands as testimony to the wisdom of the plan under auspices assuring honesty of purpose.

Just here, however, is the crux of the argument. Is it reasonable in the light of past experience to expect this righteousness of purpose from men lacking the professional initiative and under obligations for their selection to influences sordidly political?

In the Seattle instance we are assured by persons who profess to know that the commission will be guided largely, if not wholly, by Mr. Bebb's recommendations.

Of course, in a general sense the contention of our contemporary, ''The Western Architect,'' that no public building can be a perfect example of abstract art is the correct one. The limitations imposed upon the architect by such conditions as ''concrete purpose, arbitrary location and designated cost'' are not among those that conduce to the highest flights of architectural inspiration. In any event, the Washington experiment should prove an interesting one. We shall follow it with a lively sense of the difficulties involved.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to you for the service. Address BUILDERS' GUIDE, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Bell 'phone, Spruce 6612; Keystone, Race 2799.

A Boston Instance of Making the Contractor ''the Goat.''

Mr. W. H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders' Exchange of Boston, directs attention to a case in which he feels that the architect has sought to make the contractor the ''goat'' for his (the architect's) own shortcomings. Here are the facts: In the specifications for a building to be erected in a certain city, explicit requirements were made for certain portions of the work, which requirements proved to be to a considerable degree short of the exactions of city ordinances.

When the inadequacy of these requirements became apparent the architect took the stand that regardless of what the specifications recited an obligation rested upon the contractor to meet every such deficiency under the clause that ''the contractor must take out such permits and conform to such rules and ordinances as are required or established by the municipal authorities.''

To this the contractor naturally demurs, claiming that while he is at all times willing to look after such details as permits, and such conduct of the work as will insure the safety of workmen and the public, he is not willing nor is he bound under the clause to hold himself liable for the careless and incompetent drawing of the architect's specifications and the indifference of that functionary to existing ordinances and their requirements.

Most fair-minded persons, including, we are sure, reputable architects in an overwhelming majority, will agree with the contractor and with Mr. Sayward in this statement of the case.

There is no disputing the obligation that devolves upon an architect to frame his specifications in accordance with the requirements of the building laws of that city in which it is proposed to carry on the work of erection. To attempt to hold the contractor liable in such a case is as unfair as it is untenable and arbitrary.

It implies an obligation on the part of the contractor to review and revise the specifications of the architect preliminary to undertaking the actual work of construction. Stated thus, the absurdity of the contention stands out in bold relief.

An exchange mentions a practitioner in a Western city who inserts in his specifications this clincher: ''Any other work or materials necessary to complete this structure to the satisfaction of the owner and architect shall be done and furnished by the contractor without additional charge.'' Comment would seem to be superfluous.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

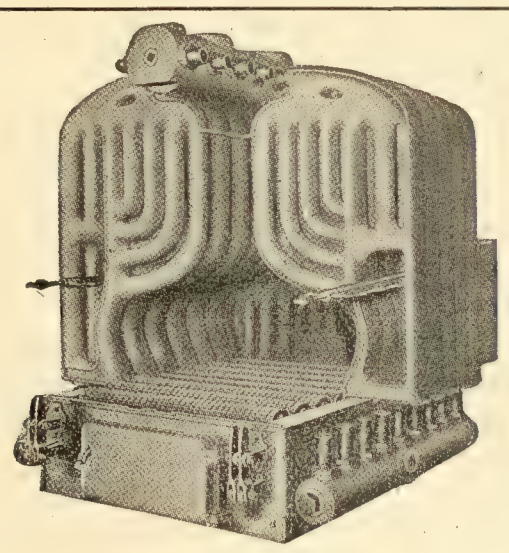
Seriously, now. Shouldn't you be a regular subscriber to a paper of this type?

Some builders realizing the demand for Electric Apparatus, have included Electric Irons in the sale of their new houses. If you want to make a ten-strike in this matter of special inducement, include an Electric Washing Machine.

We are in a position to make you an attractive proposition. Consult

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.



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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Federal Furnace League has secured new headquarters at 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia. The office of president has been filled by the election of William J. Myers, who had been elected chairman of the Executive Committee. Charles S. Prizer was thereupon made chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Myers has just closed a term as president of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

**Frederick C. Righter, president Righter Lumber Company, reports a step forward all along the line during the fortnight. Thomas A. Hildenberger, of this house, is visiting North and South Carolina, attending to some shipments and buying desirable stock wherever obtainable. Frederick C. Righter will move to his cottage at Cape May, N. J., this month for the summer.

**The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cement Products Exhibition Company was held at the offices of the company, 72 West Adams street, Chicago, on Tuesday, May 9.

The year's transactions showed a surplus of about three thousand dollars ($3,000), in the treasury after the settling of all accounts in connection with the New York and Chicago Cement Shows. It was the sentiment of the stockholders that no dividends be declared and that all surpluses existing after the annual shows should be left in the treasury to be spent in promoting future exhibitions.

Officers and directors were elected as follows: Edward M. Hagar, President; Norman D. Fraser, Vice-President; J. U. C. McDaniel, Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee were chosen as follows: B. F. Affleck, chairman; J. U. C. McDaniel, George S. Bartlett.

The directors for the coming year are: Edward M. Hagar, President Universal Portland Cement Co.; Norman D. Fraser, President Chicago Portland Cement Co.; A. St. John Newberry, President Sandusky Portland Cement Co.; D. McCool, President Newaygo Portland Cement Co.; W. E. Cobean, Sales Manager Wolverine Portland Cement Co.; J. W. Shove, Secretary Peninsular Portland Cement Co.; George S. Bartlett, Vice President Western Portland Cement Co.; B. F. Affleck, General Sales Agent Universal Portland Cement Co.; J. U. C. McDaniel, Sales Manager Chicago Portland Cement Co.

**The Gillette Safety Razor Company is about to erect a new six-story factory building for the manufacture of their safety razors at Montreal, Canada. Plans are now being prepared by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., who will be the engineers of the new building. The factory is to be of reinforced concrete construction throughout and to contain approximately 52,000 square feet of floor area. It will be 105 feet long by 76 feet 6 inches in width.

**The J-M Roofing Salesman, the bulletin issued by H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Cleveland, O., takes issue with Architect Charles E. White, Jr., on the subject of fireproof roofs. In a recent magazine article Mr. White made the somewhat surprising statement that "a house fireproof up to the attic is sufficiently good construction without a fireproof roof." The editor of the J-M Roofing Salesman dissents vigorously from the above opinion and makes out a very good case.

**Dexter Portland Cement.—Samuel H. French & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., sole agents for Dexter Portland cement, issue an attractive folder in colors showing the artistic exhibit made by the company at the New York cement show and containing a list of large buildings and other work in which Dexter Portland was used.

**The competitive design for a new City Hall for Hazleton, Pa., submitted by Henry E. De Hoff, of this city, has been accepted. The building will be three stories in height, of marble, 100 feet by 120 feet, with a tower 120 feet in height.

**The Sandusky Portland Cement Company, of Ohio, has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

**The New Jersey Unit Brick & Tile Co., Belleville, has been incorporated to manufacture bricks, tiles, etc.; capital, $45,000; incorporators, F. M. Dyer, Closter, N. J.; H. C. Low, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. A. Sweet, Newark, N. J.

**Among the cities of the United States, Chicago stands at the head in the number and cost of concrete buildings. Figures gathered by the U. S. Geological Survey show that in 1909 there were put up in Chicago 519 buildings at a cost of $9,849,800, or 32.31 per cent. of the cost of all concrete buildings erected in the country. Seattle, Wash., ranked second in expenditures for this type of construction.

In stone buildings, Chicago was also the leading city, reporting 83.69 per cent. of all erected and 57.08 of the cost of these buildings, with an average cost of $7,905. New York was second, with an average cost of $111,617.

More money, however, is still spent on wooden buildings in Chicago than in any city of the country, the cost of these in 1909 being $13,538,880. San Francisco stood next to Chicago, with a total cost for wooden buildings of $12,275,683.

Philadelphia — suburban Philadelphia—is the richest field in the world for the advertising decorator and furnisher.



RESIDENCE OF M. J. McMENAMIN, MERION, PA.
Frank Seeburger, Architect, Philadelphia

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

"Can't Break" Closet Seats:

The Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ohio, are the sole manufacturers of the "Hamilton Gem" closets and "Reliable" ball cocks that have found general favor and are employed in many of the finest public and quasi-public buildings in all sections of the country. The manufacturers thus describe these seats:

"With Hamilton Gem 'Can't Break Seats' there is no possibility of splitting, warping, or coming apart under any condition of heat or moisture. The Hamilton Gem 'Can't Break Seats' cannot come apart, but will hold through years of rough usage; because they are the only seats made with two long steel lock bolts through center borings, all the way across front and back, clamping the wood together as if held in a vise; making them everlasting, non-breakable, indestructible, and fool proof. The Hamilton Gem 'Can't Break Seats' have no composition or putty-filled mortise holes, where the filling would jar or loosen out to be a lurking place for germs, microbes and foul odors."

Opalite Structural Sanitary Glass:

The ancient Romans made the bath the most beautiful and luxuriant apartment of their home. You can now, at a nominal cost, rival those baths by using a white terrazzo floor and lining the walls with white opalite-sanitary glass set like marble, in large pieces; thus producing the effect of Carrara marble.

Opalite is a most beautiful lily white glass, absolutely non-absorbent, therefore cannot stain or discolor like marble. It always retains its original whiteness and will not even craze. It is the most complete success in modern construction, where light, cleanliness and an absolute sanitary condition is desired. It is not only much cheaper, but is more suitable than marble. Write the Opalite Tile Company, Monaca, Pa., for literature on this subject.

Auto Turntables, Joist Hangers, Eetc.:

The "Ernst" turntables, manufactured by C. F. Ernst's Sons Architectural Iron works, Buffalo, have found wide favor, which is increasing with the multiplying of automobiles and the growing disposition to have the latest and best devices for handling them. The "Ernst" turntable was made and patented in 1906 and has been improved in every succeeding year until it seems to have reached perfection.

The "Ernst" combined turntable and wash-rack is made in two models, No. 1 and No. 2, in all sizes from twelve feet to eighteen feet in diameter. All the bearings on the "Ernst" turntable are protected from water and sand, and the "Ernst" does not have an outer bearing or track, to produce friction, or to cause the table to turn hard.

The plan, construction and operation of the "Ernst" turntable is very clearly set forth in an illustrated booklet, copies of which will be sent upon application. The company also manufacture the "Ernst" patented Solid Back, Pressed Steel Joist Hanger and steel and cast iron post caps and bases, of decided and acknowledged value in construction work.

A New Revolving Door:

The Van Kannel Revolving Door Company, which has recently been taken over by the J. F. Blanchard Company, is preparing a new catalogue illustrating its automatic collapsible panic-proof revolving door. The catalogue will show the door in its normal revolving position, permitting instantaneous exit and entrance and absolutely preventing the passage of air. Another view will illustrate the same door in its collapsed position caused by a slight pressure against the lateral panels swinging the entire door into a space six inches wide. Even the curving sides of the enclosure collapses under this pressure so that automatically the entire space of exit is open to its fullest capacity.

You get The Guide every Wednesday for a whole year for a five-dollar bill. If you

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

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1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

In studying old houses in New England, the wonder is, not that so many have been destroyed—rather that so many have survived. Whether our journeying takes us Plymouth Rock way with Duxbury and Truro included in the ramble, toward Concord and Lexington with their many old landmarks, New Hampshireward or Connecticutward, up into Maine or down into Rhode Island, or, in the words of Nixon Waterman, "right round Boston," there are more old bricks and shingles, gambrel roofs and Greek columns than can be counted in a day.

How well they built in that early period of our home building and how much we have learned from all the old dwellings dotted over New England and the South!—The House Beautiful.

* * *

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, of London, Eng., widely known as a landscape architect, and who has planned much important work familiar to architects in this country, recently visited America.

In the course of an interview, which was published in a daily paper, Mr. Mawson is quoted as saying:

"I am not exactly familiar with the question in the United States, but we have found all the time in England a disposition to get away from the towns. Directly a man acquires wealth he thinks of the open country. By nature, we are lovers of the wild, and like the lonely life.

"This has been responsible for our private homes and gardens being the most beautiful in the world. But, on the other side, this same characteristic has led to an utter neglect of aesthetic considerations in the growth of our cities.

"In the development of city plans in a grand manner we in England have nothing to learn from the Americans, where beaux arts influences, strong and salutary, have done great things. But in the matter of housing the working classes, and the development of suburban areas in relation to contours, and more particularly in the development of public parks and gardens, there is still much to be learned from this side by the old country, and it is on these latter phases of civic development that I have lectured at Harvard, Cornell, in Philadelphia and before some Senators and important residents of Washington."

* * *

It would really seem as if some historic old localities maliciously ignored the charming precedents left them by the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and purposely put up modern houses as unlike them as possible. Such is the woful state of affairs at Flatbush and Gravesend in Brooklyn, where the beautiful and distinguished looking homes of the old Dutch settlers are being elbowed out of existence by the tawdriest kind of contractor-built modern houses. This does not mean that every new house should be a copy of an old one. Mere copying is soulless. But the traditions of good old architecture and good old furniture are as invaluable to us as the traditions of the English language, which we are content to keep generation after generation without change of form. That the new work in Flatbush and Gravesend bears the same relation to the old that last year's slang bears to a play by Shakespeare, is apparent to any passer-by. The contrast between the few old houses still standing "like strongholds of ancient hopes," and the unsubstantial, ugly buildings around, is appalling. There is a strange perversity in such a state of affairs; yet it is true that districts offering the finest Colonial prototypes are prolific in modern frights, often built by the very descendents of the old stock, while it is left for strangers to start on some new tract of land devoid of any architectural precedent a really good type of dwelling.—House Beautiful.

* * *

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Nolan, assistant professor of architecture, was appointed professor of architectural construction. This is a new chair, just created, and is another illustration of the fact that the great importance of the structural or material side of architecture is receiving increasingly prominent recognition.

Professor Nolan's practical and technical training in architecture particularly qualify him for the development of that branch of architecture which this new chair has been created to cover. Previous to his academic work, he spent several years in the practice of his profession and erected a number of important buildings. He also traveled and did research work in Europe for several years, and studied for a time under Daumet in his atelier connected with the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He was first called to the University of Pennsylvania as an instructor of architecture in 1898, but during the year of 1899 he occupied the chair of architecture in the University of Missouri. The following year he returned to the University of Pennsylvania and in 1904 was advanced to the position of assistant professor of architecture. In the same year, Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

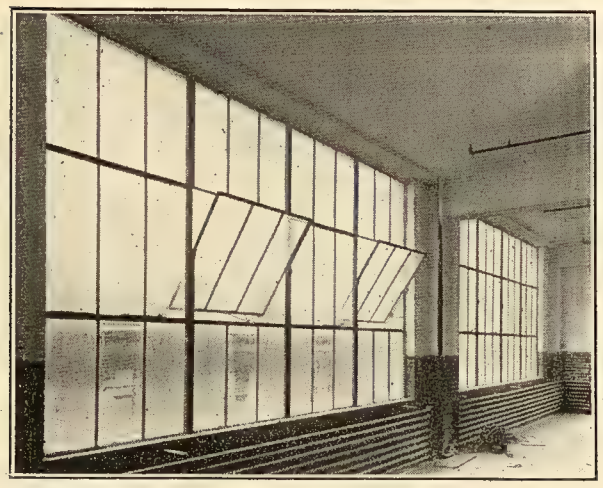
Professor Nolan has been a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects since 1889, and is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of that society, as well as of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects, the T-Square Club, and several other organizations. At a recent meeting of the Society of the Sigma XI., he was elected to its presidency. On June 21st last, the University of Rochester, N. Y., conferred upon Professor Nolan the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Although already holding this degree from Columbia University, the trustees of the former university, his Alma Mater, decided to express to him in this public way their "recognition of his contribution to the progress of the fine art of architecture in this country."—Architecture and Building.

The New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has indicated its interest in the city planning movement by the appointment of a committee to represent the chapter in working for a commission to undertake the work in Newark. The committee includes Charles P. Baldwin, Herman Kreitler, Henry Baechlin, Gilbert C. Higbie and John F. Capen. It is the intention of this committee to confer with the city officials on the subject, and when the commission is appointed will do what it can to make the work as effective as possible.

UTILITY OF LUPTON STEEL SASH

The Installation in the Packard Building—a Striking Illustration of Efficiency and Attractiveness.

The Lupton Steel Sash in the Packard Building is a striking illustration of steel sash manufactured not only from the standpoint of greatest efficiency in day lighting and ventilation, but also to give a certain definite architectural effect. There is a very pleasing harmony between the light straight lines of the sash members and those of the facade in which the sash are set. A difficult piece of steel sash manufacture was involved in order to maintain at every point the continuity of the lines. Each opening or bay is filled with several sash units. The upper and lower parts of the sash are stationary, while in the middle extending the full width of the unit is placed a ventilator. The ventilator is hung on side pivots which are attached to the jamb members of the sash. In order not to break the lines formed by the outside vertical members of the ventilator, additional vertical members were placed above and below in the stationary parts of the sash to align with those in the vent.



The joint at the intersection of the members is a feature exclusive to the Lupton Steel Sash. It is formed in such a way that the parts are locked tightly together, making the sash particularly strong, rigid and effectively preventing the entrance of water into the joint and consequent corrosion. Other features of the joint are that it preserves the straight line effect of the muntins and insure accuracy of spacing so that no trimming from standard glass sizes is necessary.

On all sides of the ventilator there is a two-point contact of the weather strips. This double weathering makes the ventilator not only rain and snow proof, but draft proof as well. The ventilator is hung on heavy pivots with bronze pins, and is operated by a peg and stay which hold it open in various positions and locks it when closed.

The David Lupton Son Co. carry a large stock of Lupton Steel Sash standard construction for industrial buildings. They also make a specialty of special sash designed in every detail of construction and equipment to meet various architectural effects for hotels, public buildings and monumental buildings of all kinds.

As specialists in matters pertaining to daylight natural ventilation the Lupton Company have had an experience extending over forty years. The Lupton organization offers the results of its experience freely to those interested and invites consultation before definite plans have been made.

Persons interested are invited to write for Specialties Catalogue, No. 6, describing the Lupton products.



Nowhere in the world will you find more genuine inspiration for house design and building than in New England. Present day New England house owners have constantly before them examples of the best old houses, buildings which have stood for many years, pointing out to later generations the good sense and true artistic feeling of former builders. Each old New England house is a priceless legacy to be enjoyed not only by New Englanders, but by every other house owner who chooses to build his own house in like manner.—The House Beautiful.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Indiana Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held at South Bend on June 10. This occasion was maked by a large attendance of architects from all parts of the state. At the banquet, held at the close of the meeting, addresses were made by Mr. Irving K. Pond, President of the Institute; Mr. Ennis R. Austin, President of the Chapter, and others.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

Trade News and Gossip Continued

..**At the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held this spring, it was shown by a report presented that the per capita fire loss for the year 1910 showed an increase over 1909. The advance being from -2.14 to -2.33. We reprint herewith a comparative table of the per capita fire losses in the United States and in other countries:

	Number of cities reporting.	Population.	Per capita loss.
United States..	297	29,996,723	2.19
England	19	2,335,847	.44
France	18	4,392,529	.92
Germany	13	5,616,822	.19
Ireland	2	57,680	.45
Norway	1	244,000	.25

The underwriting profit for the year 1910 was 4.89 per cent. on $284,520,645, of premiums. From the figures given, the natural conclusions that may be drawn indicate that the efforts towards fire prevention in the United States are exceedingly necessary.

**No feature of the export trade of the United States sows a more remarkable growth than that of manufactures of iron and steel. Prior to 1890 the total value of iron and steel exports had never reached as much as twenty-five million dollars in a single year. In 1890 the total was $25,542,308; in 1895, $32,000, 989; in 1900, $121,913,548; in 1905, $134,728,363; in 1908, $183,982,182, and in 1911, it promises to be fully $235,000,000, and if the record established in April is maintained until the end of June, the total for the year will even exceed that sum.

**The Porsth Electric Company, electrical contractors, with offices at 10 East Twenty-third street, New York, have just incorporated. The officers for the following year are: Mr. Frederick Porsth, President; Arthur L. Semel, Vice-President; Robert E. Denike, Secretary and Treasurer.

**H. H. Saylor, editor of "House and Garden," bought from Milton L'Ecluse the George Gould property of three and a half acres on Park avenue, Huntington, L. I. It was for many years the residence of Conklin Gould, the Long Island cattle king, who a hundred years ago largely supplied the New York market with cattle raised and fattened on the big farms of the north side. The house is supposed to have been built not long after the Revolutionary War.

**The annual outing of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association will be held at Edgemere, on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., on July 14.

**The Wells Architectural Iron Company, manufacturers of ornamental iron work for building, are now located in their new plant, River avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first street, Bronx. The company's present contracts include the iron work on the following buildings: Taft Hotel, at New Haven, F. M. Andrews & Co., architects, V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., general contractors; Phipp's Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, G. Atterbury, architect; Sherman Hotel, Jamestown, N. Y., Esenwein & Johnston, of Buffalo, architects, William Hanley, of Bradford, Pa., general contractor; and the Provident Loan Society Building, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, architects, C. T. Wills (Inc.), general contractors.

**On June 18th Governor Tener signed the bill creating a commission to revise the building laws of Pennsylvania. The particulars of this bill were given for the first time in any publication in our issue of May 18th.

THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine
Insurance Company
N. E. Corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA

Assets - $2,544,397.45
Surplus to Policy Holders, 910,939.21

Proposals

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SEALED PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Confederate Memorial Institute, Richmond, Virginia.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, President of the Confederate Memorial Association, at his office, 924 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va., until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, August 7, 1911, and then opened, for the construction complete (except heating and ventilating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, gas piping and lighting fixtures) for a building to be known as the "Confederate Memorial Institute," in accordance with drawings and specifications of Bissell & Sinkler, architects, 805 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Copies of the drawings and specifications and forms of proposals may be obtained from the above architects on or after Saturday, July 15, 1911. Each application must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00, payable to the order of the Confederate Memorial Association. The copies of the drawings and specifications must be returned to the architects in good condition with the proposals; whereupon the above check will be returned; but upon failure of any bidder to return in good condition the drawings and specifications the sum of $25.00 will be forfeited and deducted from the amount of the above check. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish a bond of a Surety Company in the sum of 50 per cent. of the amount of the contract, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the contract.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be seen also at the office of the Confederate Memorial Association, 924 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending July 8th, 1911:

Number of transfers.....	290
Amount of transfers.....	$1,351,120.00
Cash consideration	367,970.00
Mortgage consideration	983,150.00
Ground rent consideration.....	2,885.00
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	48,083.34

PHILADELPHIA AS A BUILDING CENTER

Official Figures Showing in Detail the Constructive Activity of the First Six Months of 1911.

The following table shows the number of new buildings erected from January 1st to July 1st, 1911.

1911.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	No. of Operations.	Estimated Cost.
Two-story Dwellings	254	376	1,532	851	1,072	920	5,005	$10,021,375
Three-story Dwellings	84	85	131	127	157	109	693	3,181,755
Four-story Dwellings			1			1	2	49,500
Office Buildings	3	2	6	3	7	4	25	67,050
Office Buildings over two stories		1	2	1	1	2	7	625,500
Warehouses	2	1	3	4		3	13	638,600
Dye and Dry Houses								
Factories	3	3	4	5	17	8	40	1,711,100
Engine and Boiler Houses	2	1	1	2	1	3	10	82,225
Breweries and Bottling Houses								
Foundries and Shops	4	2	2	8	3	3	22	36,435
Stores	2	1	6	7	1	2	19	108,550
School Houses		1		1	1		3	193,000
Stables	9	7	14	12	10	13	65	167,045
Churches			3	2	1	1	7	195,445
Miscellaneous Buildings	16	19	62	56	31	43	227	1,963,760
Total New Buildings	379	499	1,767	1,079	1,302	1,112	6,138	$19,041,340
Alterations and Additions	269	288	536	523	506	417	2,539	3,653,435
Grand Total							8,677	$22,694,775
Heaters							106	54,190
Roof Signs							62	8,245
Fire-escapes							118	26,320
Fireproofing							4	23,670
Miscellaneous Unclassified Work							795	184,560
Total work of all kinds							9,762	$22,991,760

Note: Miscellaneous Buildings includes the following:

3 One-story Dwellings	$1,400	1 Hospital	175,000	3 Parish Buildings	156,315
11 Frame Dwellings	15,260	1 Dormitory	60,000	119 Garages	610,795
2 Halls	26,500	2 Banks	78,000	57 Unclassified	85,490
1 Municipal Building	40,000	8 Theatres	152,000		
17 Tenement Houses	505,000	2 Power Houses	58,000	227	$1,963,760

The following tables by months show the number of two and three-story dwellings, including two and three-story stores and dwellings, erected from January 1st to July 1st, inclusive in each of the forty-seven Wards.

TWO-STORY DWELLINGS—Including two-story stores and dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	38	2	2	29	0	50	0	54	1	0	0	0	4	46	0	254
Feb.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	75	0	61	54	14	3	27	5	3	2	48	0	376
Mar.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	11	57	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	237	10	250	0	31	103	131	13	90	86	0	58	412	0	1532
April	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	31	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	23	1	13	68	0	233	54	65	27	51	22	0	33	210	0	851
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	6	30	11	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	100	8	117	0	176	0	188	14	31	9	0	29	248	0	1072
June	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	14	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	150	13	147	0	144	7	83	12	129	12	0	31	95	0	920
Totals	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	36	1	0	27	80	133	3	102	1	0	0	22	0	1	0	170	492	57	686	0	695	218	525	70	328	134	3	157	1059	0	5005

THREE-STORY DWELLINGS—Including three-story stores and dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total
Jan.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	57	0	17	1	0	0	1	0	84
Feb.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	15	0	85
Mar.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	3	0	23	6	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	131
April	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	21	1	26	0	14	0	0	1	27	0	127
May	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	6	0	61	0	157
June	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	17	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	8	52	0	109
Totals	10	5	4	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	13	118	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	37	58	18	3	1	47	11	98	5	56	4	6	9	156	0	693

**The regular monthly meeting of the American Society of Engineering Contractors was held in New York City on June 20, 1911. The evening was devoted to a discussion of the "Report on Uniform Specifications for Buildings" by Mr. William B. Bamford, of Belmar, N. J., which reports was presented at the annual meeting of the society held in January, 1911, and reproduced in the March issue of the journal of the society. The discussion was thorough and general, and among other things brought out the importance of standardizing specifications and of adopting a single form of standard contract. The current of the discussion favored the unit price contract as opposed to lump sum or cost-plus-percentage or plus-fixed-sum contract. This discussion will be reproduced in full in the June proceedings of the society. This was the last regular meeting of the society to be held until September.

**Governor Dix, of New York, has signed the bill providing for the payment of taxes semi-annually. Taxes for 1911 will be due on October 1. One-half of the taxes for 1912 will be due on May 1, and the second half on November 1. If the entire tax is paid in May the taxpayer will get a rebate of 4 per cent. on one-half of it. The tax rolls must hereafter be ready for public inspection on October 1 instead of on the second Monday in January.

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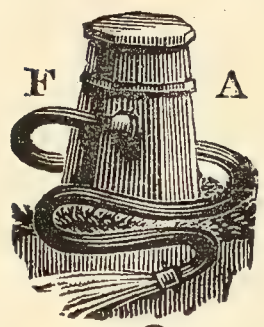
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Vol. XXVI. No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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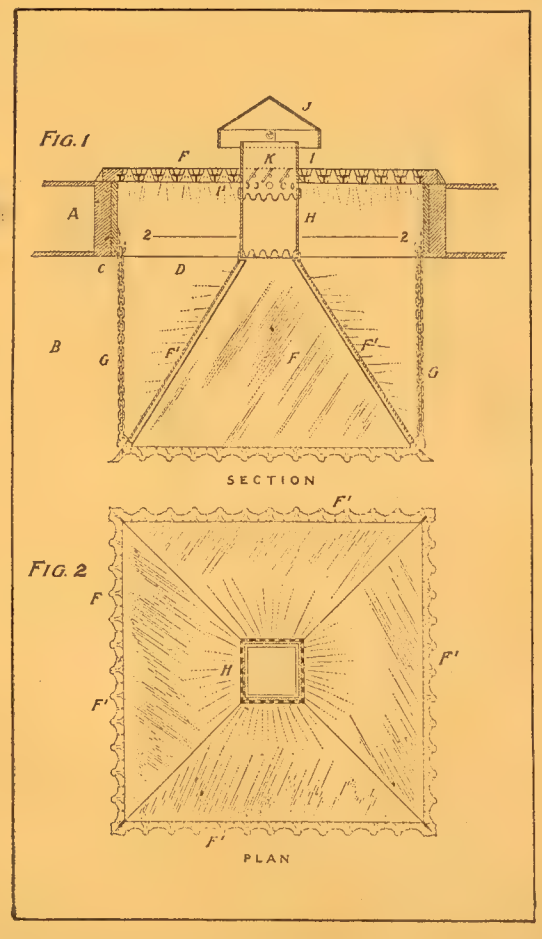
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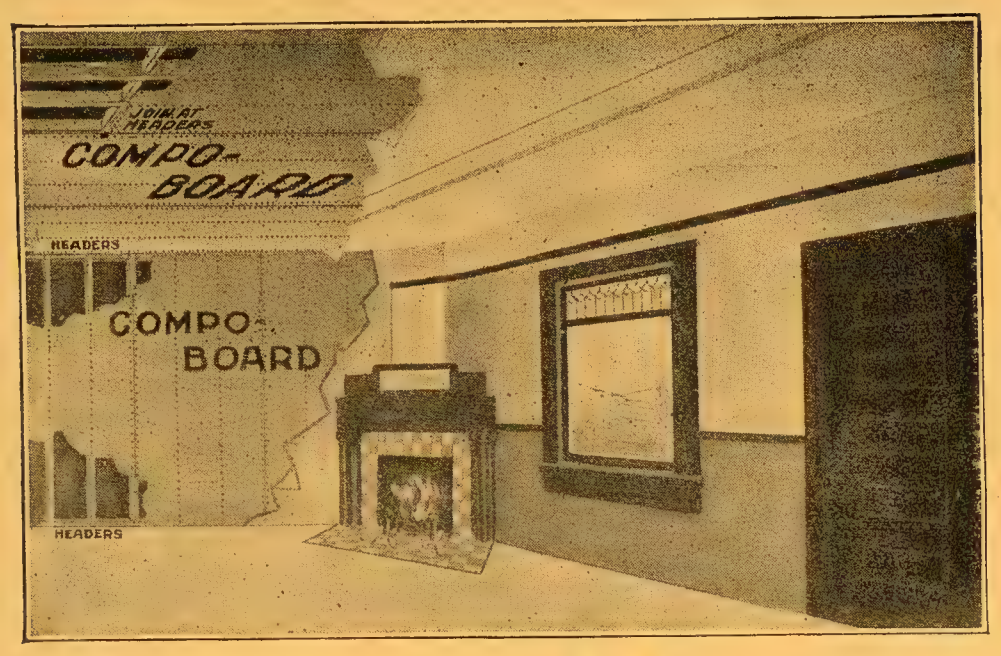
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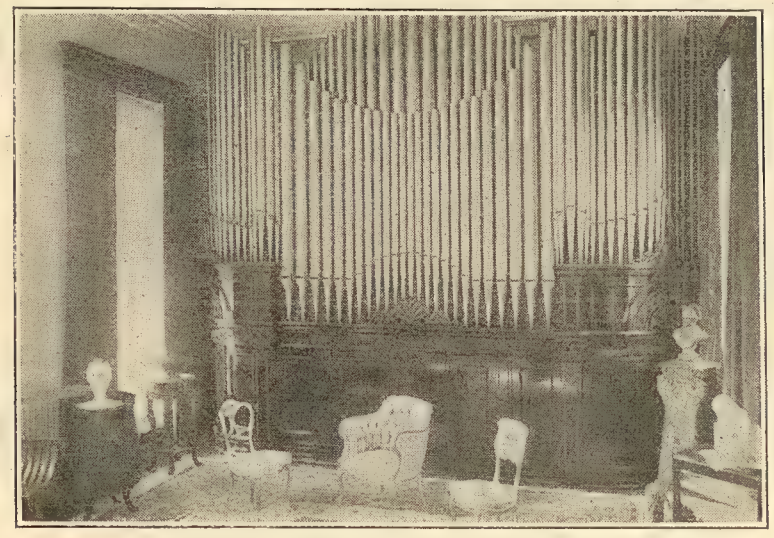
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence (alt. and add.), 2132 North Huber street, $5,000. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Consists of remodeling house for apartments. Architect taking bids, due July 22nd. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1341 Arch street; William T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street.

Laundry Building (alt. and add.), Fifty-eighth and Greenway avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, rPesbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women. Architect taking bids, due July 22nd. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; W. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Frederick Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue; B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Moving Picture Theatre, 2716-18 Girard avenue, $25,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Morris Spiess, care of Maurice Rose, Lafayette Building. Plans in progress.

High School, Oakmont, Delaware County, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Haverford Township School Board. Stone and brick, two stories, 88x79 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due July 22nd. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; W. H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okio & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, I. Moore Simonin, Delmar and Morris streets. Stone, 2½ stories, 25x45 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

High School, Liberty, N. Y. Architect, S. O. Lacey, 414 Phelps Building, New York. Owner, Board of Education of Liberty, N. Y., care of D. W. Brisco, Secretary, Binghamton, N. Y. Brick, three stories and basement, 117x78 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due July 26th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

College Buildings, Princeton, N. J. Architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, 15 Deacon street, Boston, Mass. Owners, University of Princeton. Granite and limestone, four stories, 220x200 feet and 150x200 feet. Slate, copper and slag roofs, electric lighting, steam heating. Consists of graduate school, memorial tower, hall, kitchen, dining room, etc. Architects taking bids, due July 24th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, and William R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J., are figuring.

Flat House, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, C. W. Rogers, Heed Building. Brick, three stories, 90x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner has taken sub-bids.

Offices (alts.), 226 Walnut street. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Charles E. Mather & Co., on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Architect taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Bank and Office Building, Birmingham, Ala. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owners, American Trust and Savings Bank, Birmingham. Marble, terra cotta and steel, twenty stories, 50x125 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Laverrock, Pa., $30,000. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Frederick Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, 2½ stories, 30x80 feet. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Germantown avenue and Sharpnack street. Architect, Bart Touricon, 6656 Germantown avenue. Owner, E. A. Tourison. Brick, one story. Plans in progress.

Factory, 834 Latona street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Marie Garden Cigar Company, 846 Wharton street. Brick, four stories, 16x81 feet. Steam heat, electric lighting, slag roof. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about three days.

Factory and Warehouse, 107-109 De Lancey street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Stohrers Keystone Pickle Works, 120 Spruce street. Brick, terra cotta and granite, six stories, 50x160 feet. Architects have taken bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Medico-Chirurgical College, on premises. Brick, five stories. Architect has taken bids.

Warehouse, southeast corner of Second and Brown streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Philadelphia Importing Company, 819 North Second street. Brick, stone and terra cotta, four stories, 20x90 feet. Owners taking bids, due July 15th.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $20,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Horace Forman, 1314 Arch street. Stone, three stories, 40x80 feet. Architects about ready for bids.

Store (alt. and add.), Second and Market streets. Architec, E. F. Bertolette, West End Trust Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and steel, two stories. Plans in progress.

Store and Loft Building, 37-39 North Seventh street. Architect, E. F. Bertolette, West End Trust Building. Owner, Frank H. Stewart, 35 North Seventh street. Brick and terra cotta, six stories, 37x116 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has taken bids.

Parish House and alts. to Church, Norristown, Pa., $35,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, First Presbyterian Church, Roy Hoffield, Chairman Building Committee, Norristown, Pa. Stone and brick. New plans in progress for larger building.

Residence, Darby, Pa. Architects, Medoff &Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, Philip Gopplieb, care of architects. Brick, three stories, 20x80 feet. Slag roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 1st. The following are figuring: Louis Cohen, 417 Christian street; Joseph Fardstein, 908 Walnut street; Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; Samuel Shultz, 926 Moyamensing avenue.

Residence, Clifton Heights, Pa. Architects, Medoff & Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, H. Snyder, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 19x80 feet. Slag roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 1st. The following are figuring: Louis Cohen, 417 Christian street; Joseph Fardstein, 908 Walnut street; Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; Samuel Shultz, 926 Moyamensing avenue.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Egbert Moxham, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 50x30 feet. Slate roof. Architects taking revised bids, due July 22nd. The following are figuring: W. H. May, 1000 Kirks avenue; S. J. Newman, 1603 Rodney street; J. M. Smyth, 2606 West Sixteenth street; A. Downward, 809 Tatnall street; W. B. Austin, Clayton and Pennsylvania avenues, Wilmington, Del.

Factory (add.), 126 South Thirtieth street. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Wetherill & Bro., on premises. Corrugated iron, one story, 19x35 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due July 19th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring (only bidder).

Residence, 1918 Pine street, $7,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William McAdoo, care of architect. Brick, three stories, 22x60 feet. Architect

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taking revised bids. A. W. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, is figuring (only bidder).

Fire House, Honey Brook, Pa. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, borough of Honey Brook. Brick, two stories, 44x80 feet. Slate roof. Architects have received bids.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Eighth and Ranstead streets, $10,000. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Mahlon W. Newton, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick, four stories, 15x20 feet. Architect has recived bids.

Stores and Residence (alt. and add.), 3615 to 3619 Market street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, A. M. Greenfield, 1510 Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, three stories, 32x66 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owner taking bids.

Residence and Stable (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. E. G. England, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone and brick, two stories, 23x28 feet and 15x30 feet. Architects have received bids.

Restaurant Building, Forty-sixth and Broadway, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Terra cotta and steel and fireproof, three stories, 71x83 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Slag roof. Plans in progress.

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Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry Reisser, care of architects. Plaster, 2½ stories, 20x40 feet. Steam heating, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 20th. The following are figuring: Oak Lane Park Building Company, Land Title Building; John Maginnis, 514 Walnut street; William G. Krewson, Forrest avenue and East Johnson street, Germantown; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George E. Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta (concrete floors), three stories, 70x40 feet. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Stable, Allentown, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 320 Chestnut street. Owners, Lewis Neuweiler & Son, Allentown, Pa. Brick and concrete, fireproof, two stories, 80x130 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Rough cast, 2½ stories, 25x75 feet. Architects taking bids, due July 20th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Club House (alt. and add.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, The Acorn Club, on premises. Brick, five stories, 12x35 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Bath House, Tacony road and Levic street. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terro cotta, one story, 91x140 feet. Tin roof. Owners taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Bath House, Fifty-seventh and Summer streets. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 52x100 feet. Owners taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Police Station, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and limestone, two stories, 38x150 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Pavilion, Franklin Square. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and limestone, one story, 25x31 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 19th. The following are figuring: John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Auditorium Building, Swarthmore, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Swarthmore College. Stone, two stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about three weeks.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania State Hospital for Insane, H. F. Walton, Chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Consists of power house, ice house, kitchen, dining room, bakery, laundry, etc. Owners taking bids, due August 8th. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Memorial Building, Richmond Va., $150,000. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble, two stories, 92x138 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 7th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street; C. W. Hancock & Sons, Lynchburg, Va.; King Lumber Company, Charlotte, Va.

Synagogue, 1336 to 1338 Paul street, Frankford. Architect, Louis V. Scherr, care of D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Hebrew congregation, Fankford, Philadelphia. Brick, 2½ stories, 35x65 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 27th. The following are figuring: J. M. Daniels, 252 South Juniper street; George & Borst, 273 South Eleventh street; J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Manse, Malvern, Pa. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Malvern Presbyterian Church, Malvern, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners are ready for bids.

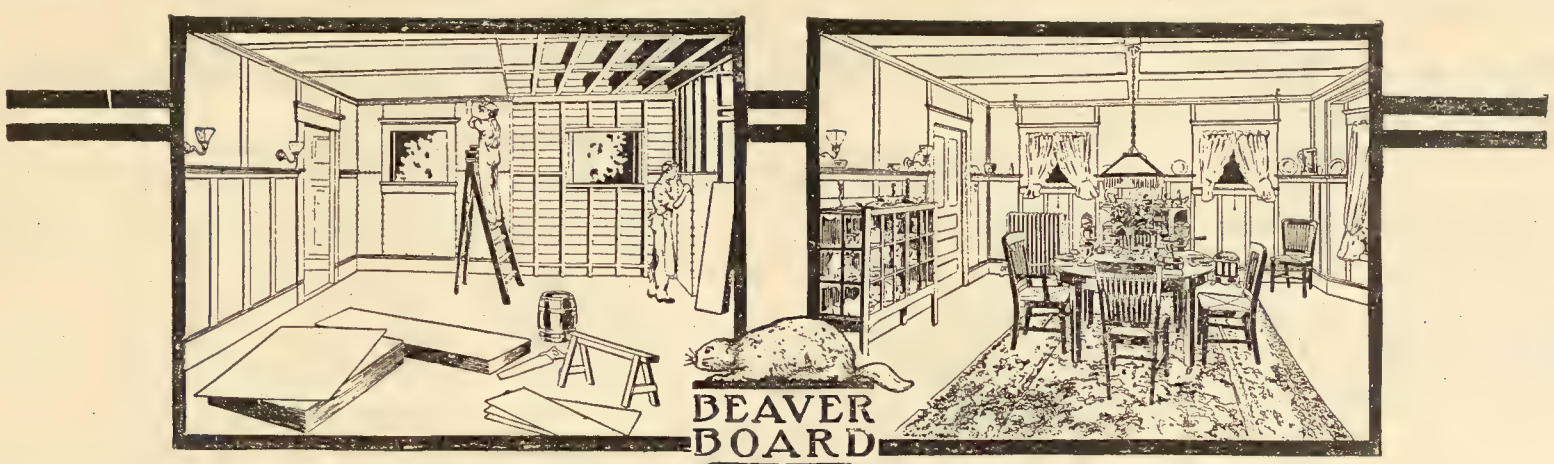
Residence, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners, Union Real Estate Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 32x60 feet. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, (alt. and add.), 1718 Walnut street. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Sidney E. Hutchinson, on premises. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Ninth and Columbia avenue, $6,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. W. Bommerscheim, 823 Columbia ave-



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nue. Brick, four stories, 20x80 feet. Contract awarded to John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Brewery, Ninety-second and Third avenue, $500,000. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, on premises. Stone, brick and steel, five stories, 125x200 feet. Contract awarded to Murphy Brothers, 200 Fifth avenue, New York.

Residence (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Hospital (add.), Franklin and Thompson streets, $7,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Children's Homoeopathic Hospital, on premises. Brick, one story, 20x40 feet. Contract awarded to John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, C. Bradford Fraley, Land Title Building. Frame, 2½ stories, 20x22 feet and 34x22 feet. Contract awarded to William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Club House (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Hayes & Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Frame, two stories, 38x110 feet. Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, L. H. Shrigley, care of Franklin National Bank, Broad and Chestnut streets. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 42x26 feet. Contract awarded to E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Dothard & Dothard, 243 South Fourth street. Owner, A. C. Shand, Broad Street Station. Stone, 2½ stories, 23x30 feet. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Parish House, Fifteenth and Porter streets, $40,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, St. Paul's P. E. Church. Brick, terra cotta, two stories, 48x34 feet. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Charles W. Kolb, 3620 North Broad street. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Residence and Stable (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Owner, Mrs. E. G. England, on premises. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Stone and brick, two stories, 23x28 feet and 15x30 feet. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Store Building (remodeling), Harrisburg, Pa., $25,000. Architect, M. I. Kast, Harrisburg, Pa. Owners, Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and steel, five stories, 28x105 feet. Contract awarded to Augustus Wildman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), West Chestnut avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Disston, on premises. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown.

Freight Station, Perkiomen Junction, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, 1½ stories, 20x65 feet. Slate roof. Contract awarded to Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.

Gate Lodge, Walls, etc., Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Brick and iron, tile roofs, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. Lathrop, Arcade Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Elvidge R. Johnson, Merion, Pa. Stone, three stories. Tile and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Factory (add.), Bodine and Wildey streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Burk Bros., 409 Arch street. Brick and concrete, seven stories, 36x145 feet. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Parish House (alt. and add.), Gray's Ferry road and Fitzwater street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Anthony of Padua R. C. Church, Rev. W.

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P. Masterson, on premises. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to William J. McShane, 427 South Thirteenth street.

Parochial School, Broad and Butler streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Rev. John F. McQuade, 3805 North Broad street. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to McLaughlin & McNamara, 4305 Germantown avenue.

Residence, 2110 Locust street, $12,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, P. F. Kernan, Commonwealth Building. Brick, three stories, 18x78 feet. Contract awarded to M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street.

Club (alt and add.), 1424 Walnut street. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, The Markham Club, on premises. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Residence, Swarthmore, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, H. Edgar Barnes, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street.

Factory (add.), Bodine and Wildey streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Burk Bros., 409 Arch street. Brick and concrete, seven stories, 36x145 feet. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Parish House (alt. and add.), Gray's Ferry road and Fitzwater streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Anthony of Padua R. C. Church, Rev. W. P. Masterson, on premises. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to William J. McShane, 427 South Thirteenth street.

Parochial School, Broad and Butler streets. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Rev. John F. McQuade, 3805 North Broad street. Brick, three stories. Contract awardedto McLaughlin & McNamara, 4305 Germantown avenue.

Residence, 2110 Locust street, $12,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, P. F. Kernan, Commonwealth Building. Brick, three stories, 18x78 feet. Contract awarded to M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street.

Club (alt. and add.), 1424 Walnut street, $7,700. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, The Markham Club, on premises. Brick, four stories. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Residence, Swarthmore, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, H. Edgar Barnes, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street.

Factory (fire repairs), Somerset and Tulip streets, $8,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, John D. Grover & Son, on premises. Brick, one story, 80x150 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

P. F. Kernan (O), 1707 Spruce street. M. L. Conneen (C), 315 South Twentieth street. Cost, $12,250. Brick dwelling, three stories, 18x50 feet, 2110 Locust street.

Helen Phelps (O), care of Horace Trumbauer, architect. Samuel Hasting (C), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, $12,700. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 25x53 feet. Mermaid lane and Markoe street.

Leitter & Duff (O), Nicetown lane and G street. Thomas Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2,500. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 1801 Schiller street. Cost, $7,500. Three dwellings, two stories, 20x36 feet, 1803-5-7 Schiller street. Cost, $12,500. Five, two stories, brick dwellings, 15x36 feet, 1809-1817 Schiller street.

Mary J. Crawford (O), 3525 Sunnyside avenue. Robert Crawford (C), 4413 Ridge avenue. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories. Manayunk avenue and Harvey street.

Summerfield M. E. Church (O), Tulip and Dauphin streets. William J. Baldwin & Co. (C), 2116 East Estaugh street. Cost, $19,000. Stone church, two stories, 72x80 feet. Dauphin and Tulip streets.

Greiseppe De Gregorn (O), Thirteenth and Ellsworth streets. Tony Roman (C), Thirteenth and Ellsworth streets. Cost, $4,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x38 feet.

Neville B. Craig (O), 6324 McCallum street. W. H. Schultz (C), 3340 North Carlisle street. Cost, $10,000. Five stories, one story, 21x55 feet, brick. Broad and Butler streets.

L. C. Pierce (O), 2037 Locust street. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, $10,000. Brick dwelling, three stories, 17x48 feet.

Howard Snowden (O), 113 West Wyoming avenue and Germantown. Cost, $63,000. Eighteen two-story brick dwellings, Snowden and Green streets.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), 845 Land Title Building. Cost, $18,000. Six dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x53 feet. Greene and Seymour streets.

Nicholas Colombo (O), Eighty-second and Botanic avenue. Cost, $2,250. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet.

Adams & Westlake Co. (O), Tenth and Diamond streets. W. Ward Easby (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $55,000. Three-story factory, brick, 105x149 feet. Twenty-second and Ontario streets.

The Moore & White Co. (O), Fifteenth and Lehigh avenue. S. B. MacDowell (C), 1927 Montgomery avenue. Cost, $10,000. Factory building, two stories, brick, 44x141 feet. Fifteenth and Lehigh avenue.

O. R. McHenry & Wayne McHenry (O), 4936 Cedar avenue. Wayne McHenry (C), 4936 Cedar avenue. Cost, $6,000. Brick garage, two stories, 50x90 feet, Forty-fifth and Chestnut streets.

Odd Fellows' Orphanage (O), Ogontz and Chelten avenues. James G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, $10,000. Stone, one story, 42x80 feet. Cost, $70,000. Stone, three stories, 41x72 feet.

William E. Radcliff (O), Lackawanna and Oxford streets. J. E. Mattes (C), 4412 Wingohocking street. Cost, $2,900. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 14x27 feet. Cost, $900. Stable, brick. Lackawanna and Oxford streets.

William Conrad (O), 3452 North Eighth street. Zeigenfus Bros. (C), 4052 North

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Seventh street. Cost, $3,000. Three brick stores and dwelling, 14x29 feet, 808-12 Schiller street.

J. Schramm (O), 4326 North Fourth street. William Banger (C), 4703 North Second street. Cost, $2,000. Storage house, one story, brick, 27x78 feet. Lawrence and Cayuga streets.

E. L. Cuthbertson (O), 334 Roxborough avenue. H. C. Missimer (C), 5223 Ridge avenue. Cost, $8,800. Four three-story brick dwellings, 16x45 feet. Walnut lane and Boone street.

H. Potamkin (O), 304 Mifflin street. M. Weinstein & D. Krowl (C), 2021 South Mildred street. Cost, $9,000. Store and dwelling, three stories, brick, 18x54 feet. Seventh and McKean streets. Cost, $10,000. Three-story store and dwelling, 16x44 feet. 2002-4-6 South Seventh street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $8,300. Crematorium, one story, brick and terra cotta, 25x32 feet. Second and Luzerne streets.

R. Buchanan (O), 2025 North Twenty-second street. Cost, $3,800. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 13x33 feet, Twenty-fourth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $8,400. Four brick dwellings, two stories, 13x26 feet. Twenty-fourth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $6,300. Three brick dwellings, two stories, 13x26 feet. Sixteenth and Atlantic streets. Cost, $2,300. One brick dwelling, two stories, 16x50 feet. Twenty-fourth and Atlantic streets. Cost, $5,400. Three brick dwellings, two stories, 16x29 feet. Twenty-fourth and Atlantic streets. Cost, $2,800. One brick dwelling, wto stories, 16x29 feet, Twenty-fourth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $2,800. One brick dwelling, two stories, 40x32 feet. Twenty-fourth and Hunting Park avenue.

Wister Estate (O), 703 Bailey Building. Cost, $13,000. Two brick dwellings, three stories, 16x34 feet. Saul and Wakeling streets, Frankford.

Mrs. A. Peterson (O), 5924 Woodbine avenue. Cost, $2,200. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Garage, stone, two stories, 21x25 feet, 5869 Overbrook avenue.

H. Stutzenburg (O), 1512 South Capital street. George F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Bartran avenue. Cost, $1,200. Brick dwelling, two stories, 16x36 feet, Seventy-fifth and Buist avenue.

J. A. White (O), Melrose Park. F. F. Miller, (C), Twelfth and Oak lane. Cost, $5,150. Dwelling, stone and frame, three stories, 28x35 feet. Oak Lane, Pa.

Wissinoming M. E. Church (O), Wissonoming, Pa. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $14,500. Church, stone, one story, 47x65 feet.

Carl L. Helmetag (O), 1011 Chestnut street. Carl Helmetag (C), 1011 Chestnut street. Cost, $13,750. Eleven two-story brick dwellings, 14x33. Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.

Alterations and Additions

Mority J. Gerschal (O), 206 East Mt. Airy avenue. G. A. Sorber Sons (C), 18 Harvey street. Cost, $675. Store and dwelling, 5910 Germantown avenue.

J. Stolker (O), Sixth and Erie avenue. Tomilson & Sterner (C), 3800 North Marshall street. Cost, $10,000. Saloon and dwelling, Sixth and Erie avenue.

Disston Estate (O), Front and Laurel streets. Cost, $400. Machine shop, 71 Laurel street.

V. Caravetto (O), 917 Pierce street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 917 Pierce street.

N. Snellenberg & Co. (O), Fifth and South srteets. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $10,000. Store.

Mrs. Rovono (O), 620 North Sixth street. Samuel Kafin (C), 1642 North Seventh street. Store and dwelling, 620 North Sixth street.

George Petrey (O), 1131 West Girard avenue, J. Gartner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling.

Helen Lambeck (O), 1300 West Cumberland street. William Lambeck (C), 1300 West Cumberland street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling.

J. W. Steele (O), 1600 Arch street. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $1,100. Store, 112-114 South Fifty-second street.

R. E. Shuennman (O), 2817 Jefferson street. Frank I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $720. Store, Newkirk and Jefferson streets.

Daniel McNichol (O), Sixty-second and Grays avenue. R. Donaldson, Jr. (C), 2237 Oakford street. Cost, $1,400. Store and dwelling, 5741-43 Woodland avenue.

C. Delzer (O), Twentieth and Moore streets. H. B. Shetzline (C), 2227 South Broad street. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwell-

F. Pusio (O), Eighty-fourth and Albertson streets. Cost, $1,200. Eighty-fourth and Albertson streets.

J. G. Doak & Co. (O), Crozer Building. Cost, $700. Shop, Kenilworth and Wetts streets.

I. Schaif (O), 240 South Eighth street. A. Frank (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 240 South Eighth street.

D. B. Martin (O), Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road. Ed. Atkins (C), 1221 Arch street. Cost, $500. Abbatoir, Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road.

B. J. Hanington (O), Frankford avenue and Monument street. M. Morrison (C), 2322 Howard street. Cost, $1,000. Store, Allegheny avenue and Frankford avenue.

D. Wolf (O), Sixteenth and Diamond streets. M. Morgan (C), 2654 Tulip street. Cost, $500. Apartment house, 2634 Janey street.

Bell Telephone Company (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. Ed. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Ranstead streets. Cost, $10,000. Telephone exchange, Church street and Frankford avenue.

George B. Newton & Co. (O), North American Building. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $3,500. Office, Thirtieth and Chestnut streets.

Dr. Eugene Pettit (O), 1010 Chestnut street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, $600. Residence, 1010 Clinton street.

S. Goodman (O), 1018 Poplar street. Morris Bakst (C), 968 North Seventh street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling, 1002 Poplar street.

C. J. Mathews (O), 417 Arch street. William R. Brown (C), 2145 East Firth street. Cost, $640. Warehouse.

S. Beckman (O), 213 North Second street. P. Glasshoffer (C), 417 North Second street. Cost, $1,500. Store and dwelling, 1124 North Second street. Cost, $1,500. Store and dwelling, 1128 North Second street; and cost, $2,000. Store and dwelling, 1126 North Second street.

J. Elkish (O), 1315 Cherry street. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $700. Stable, 1123 Ranstead street.

J. MacNeill (O). W. Freiling (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 3105 North Eleventh street.

L. Ott (O), 831 North Broad street. J. Borden & Bro. (C), 639 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

A. Vare Memorial Church (O), Morris and Moyamensing avenue. J. Borden Bro. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $1,000. Church.

F. Cornwell (O), 408 Chestnut street. J. D. Thompson (C), 1841 Sennett street. Cost, $300. Dwelling, 1723 Cambridge street.

Board of Public Education (O), City Hall. M. McManus Construction Co. (C), Ninth and Jackson streets. Cost, $1,400. School, Longshore and Dittman streets.

E. J. Cummings (O), 4113 North Thirteenth street. William J. Robinson (C), 1520 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $950. Twenty-fifth and Manton streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. William J. Smith & Sons (C), 709 Fidelity Building. Cost, $25,720. School house, Third and Catherine streets.

Sarah Brooks (O), 1410 Spruce street. Thomas Kellough (C), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, -6,500. Dwelling.

McCambridge Cooper (O), 315 North Twentieth street. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $1,500. Factory.

Woman's Hospital (O), 22 North College avenue. A Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, $700. Roof garden, 22 North College avenue.

Mrs. Mary Burns (O), 3513 Kensington avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2835 Hedley street.

Albert Chance (O), 906 South Forty-eighth street. Smith & Smith (C), 4902 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $4,000. Dwelling, 906 South Forty-eighth street.

William Scott (O), Wayne and School lane. William Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, Wayne and School lane.

B. Alexander (O), Hale Building. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $4,000. Store, 1306 Arch street.

A. H. Luberman (O), Fifth and Wolf streets. T. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling, 522 South Ninth street.

Lewis Firiberg (O), 1601 South Fifty-third street. M. W. Reilly (C), 5008 Pentridge street. Cost, $1,000. Store, 1601 South Fifty-third street.

E. J. Cummings (O), 413 North Thirteenth street. William Robinson (C), 1520 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $500. Office, Twenty-fifth and Federal streets.

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A HIGHER QUALITY IN FUNERARY MONUMENTS

Public sculpture in combination with architecture, being recognized as one of the most efficient aids in the elevation of the artistic standards of the community—an elevation which will not take care of itself, but requires constant encouragement—it follows that the more freely good examples of these combined arts are introduced into the daily walks of the people, the better. A definite movement, not organized, but nevertheless definite, in our midst at the present day is extending this educational influence to the design and execution of the recording slabs, tombs and sculptured monuments over the graves—with the hope of giving, perhaps, more adequate expression to some of those thronging images, hopes and fears, with which man has in all ages pieced out the scantiness of his knowledge of the unknown. As we are all aware, that eternal vigilance which is the price of art is required to prevent the attempt to express the most sacred human emotions by the crudest form of plastic construction, and the very depth and pathos of the consideration for the departed seems but to furnish occupation for the design and construction of monuments large and small, to be placed over their resting places, which are the most unworthy from any aesthetic point of view. The field of the monument dealers' activities is so wide that the opportunities for error are abundant, and the frankness with which what should be art is replaced by commerce is frequently surprising. "I have furnished over sixty mausoleums for the most exacting dealers in New York," advertises one manufacturer; another, dealer in "wholesale granite and statuary," assures his patrons that they "can place absolute dependence that they will get every job they order made up to their specifications in every detail;" a third calls attention to the fact that this is the time "to place your orders for spring stock of statuary." Still another, more ingenious, illustrates his advertisement by a photograph of some of the designs which are the prevailing style inthe northern part of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, executed in marble and granite from the models whittled out by the Indians in soft pine and brought down by them to Victoria to be reproduced in the more enduring material. Very vague forms of men, birds, beasts, and other things—in one example, e. g., the human stands stiffly upside down, on his head, thus forming a pedestal for a smaller, indeterminate animal sitting erect like a dog begging. "You may never have these designs to execute," the merchant explains, but these, or any other, can be turned out to order by his polishing machines.

Sometimes these enterprises take a more serious turn in the ignorant, or unauthorized, copying of work of high merit. The flagrant case of the appearance of a stolen copy of Saint-Gaudens' seated figure in Rock Hill Cemetery in the burial plot of a citizen of Baltimore will be remembered; in a very recent instance Mr. French's youthful sculptor in his Milmore Memorial reappears in the illustration of an advertisement of a granite company, chiselling the name of the company on a rock. The very unskilful adaptations of some of the monuments of classical antiquity, as the Athenian Tower of the Winds, are also calculated to make the judicious grieve. Altogether, there seems to be a call for remedial measures, and, to further them, as some of our illustrations show, it has not been thought beneath artistic professional dignity to design simple head stones, generally with a suggestion of the Greek strelai in proportion and ornament. Unfortunately, in this as inmany other respects, the architects and sculptors work under limitations which the Greek artist knew not.

That particular movement, or development, in several branches of modern art, notably in painting and sculpture, which refuses to believe that some cardinal principles were discovered, or evolved, and finally determined a varying number of centuries ago, has had nothing in common with the general acceptance of the entire unsuitableness for our purposes of a vast number of ancient themes and modes of expression. Heir of all the ages though they be, the sculptors of funerary monuments find a very large part of their heritage unavailable. For the architects, the Greek canons of style and proportion still hold good, the variety of surface given by slight reliefs on flat planes, the beauty of the ornamental patterns, the anthemions, the egg-and-dart mouldings, wreaths, torches, tablets, etc., etc., but of the great wealth of funerary themes which furnished the ancient tombs and sarcophagi, those of the early Christians, the mediaeval and the Renaissance, but little can be used nowadays. A dozen modern prejudices arise to forbid any adaptation of the charming, domestic portrait figures and groups of the Greek strelai; or even of the portrait statues of the deceased citizen or of him and his wife, as in life, on the tomb; of the young athlete in his nudity, attended by his slave; of Hermes who comes as the messenger to lead away the lost one; still less of the so-called "Harpies," or the Mercedes on another Lycian tomb, apparently representations of the Spirit of Death, who



RESIDENCE, QUEEN LANE, PHILADELPHIA

Lawrence Visscher Boyd, Architect, Phila.

carry tenderly away the little naked souls. Mr. French's great winged figure on the Milmore Memorial is one of the very few modern representations of that brother of Sleep, whose name, as Night tells the little boy in "The Blue Bird," "we do not mention." The ingenuity of the archaeologists has been taxed to find explanations for the innumerable funerary sculptures of the Greeks and Romans—Bacchanalian scenes, possibly typifying the power of the earth God who gave life to the wine and who might thus restore those who sought Him in the underworld; Adonis, a form of the great solar myth; the Rape of Persephone, the descent to Hades and the return to life and light; Prometheus, with many others—Hercules, Alcestis, Laodamia, Medea, Odysseus, Tantalus, Orestes, Achilles—promising hope; Diana and Endymion; the war of Theseus and his Athenians with the Amazons; the chase of the Calydonian Boar. Chariot and horse races appear very frequently on the ancient sarcophagi, the drivers and riders often little love gods.

Variations of many of these subjects were freely adopted by the early Christians in sculpture and especially in painting in the catacombs—vintage scenes, Orpheus as the Good Shepherd; love-feasts, the Agapae; even the numerous Biblical incidents, from both the Old and New Testaments ,show traces of Pagan sources. These incidents include even Susannah and the Elders; one that appears the most frequently, the story of Jonah, would be considered in our irreverent days as grotesque. There are many representations of the Lamb; of the Saviour seated in the Earthly Paradise; and others of Adam and Eve receiving from His hands the sheaf and the lamb; of the Trinity—occasionally shown as creating woman; the Last Supper; the Vision of Ezekiel; Bel and the Dragon, etc., etc. Equally distant from our manners and customs is the species of horrific familiarity of the mediaeva alrtists with Death, and his Dance, with the Skeleton, La Camarde, the flat-nosed. Our cemeteries are no longer the favorite localities for popular revels; that not unfamiliar tombal figure of the deceased shrunken and unclothed is to-day wildly impossible. Occasionally, as in the beautiful recumbent figure of his wife in the English cemetery in Florence by the painter Duveneck—turned sculptor for this one occasion—the portrait figure is very acceptable. A replica of this figure is in the Boston Art Museum.

The modern sculptor, strictly confined to what we consider decorous, is perhaps called upon only for higher conceptions, for a certain elevation, of style, of subtlety and delicacy of interpreting or presenting Faith and Hope. A finer emotion than many of those evoked by the older themes is stirred within u sby Mr. French's beautiful mourning Victory over the tomb of three Melvin soldier brothers in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.; or his thoughtful angel with the simple gesture of her hands in the Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston; or Mr. Bitter's expressive figure on the Henry Villard monument in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., symbolizing the end of the day's labor, the close of an active life; or Mr. Weinman's kneeling mourners on the panel above the entrance to the Leeds Mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery—Silence, with a stringless harp, and Memory, with urn and veil. Our illustrations show but a few of the many monuments which have been erected in late years—in a service than which none is more worthy of good art.

In the architecture of the tombs and mausoleums some very practical considerations appear to support those which seem to dictate a due regard for simplicity and severity in the construction, a restriction of ornament and detail and of the adoption of too small a scale. That picturesqueness and lightness, variety of ornament and of material, which characterizes so many of the important tombs in foreign cemeteries, is not only somewhat alien to our tastes but is illy adapted to the severity of our climate. While it is contended that the use of smaller stones, the multiplicity of joints, gives a scale to the structure, necessarily limited in size, it is probably truer that the greater extent of unbroken surface presented by large blocks of marbl or granite gives a finer and larger sense of monumental and memorial grandeur, and at the same time greatly diminishes the risk of disintegration by the action of water and frost. It is thought that the best results, for both these reasons, may be obtained by making the slabs or blocks of the roof and walls large instead of small, by cutting one unbroken stone for the ridge of the roof, and by constructing the entire entablature or the pediment if practicable of one stone. By a system or overlapping joints the structure is made practically impervious to the weather.—William Walton in The American Architect.

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A COMFORTABLE HOME

"The Builder," of Londan, under the heading, "A Comfortable Home?" says:

"Several articles have appeared lately in magazines and the deaily press on the discomforts of the English home. Many women and some men, after a visit to the U. S. A., return gravely impressed with our shortcomings in devices for economizing attendance and facilitating service, and very naturally ask why our architects—usually, of course, meaning our builders—lag so far behind in the numerous little contrivances that make domestic service run smoothly and easily. First, we have to repel an attack on the five-storied London house, a type that is only built nowadays in cases where the number and cost of the domestic staff are quite a secondary consideration. If we offer this type to the wolves we are promptly tackled on the question of our smaller houses and flats. Why is not a better and cleaner method of heating devised? Why are not more bathrooms and fitted lavatories provided? Why is not the mistress of the establishment given facilities for undertaking such domestic duties as she desires to deal with personally in a convenient and cleanly fashion? Other questions will come thick and fast from those who see, with H. G. Wells, the enormous waste of labor involved in the arrangement of the ordinary middle-class residence. What can we reply? Crushed by the weight of accusations, we yet feel that there must be some reasons for our apparent failure other than the purely economic one that all these improvements cost money. Of course they do, but this does not appear as an obstacle in hotels of even the second grade having a most moderate scale of charges and frequented by the very same people whose homes are so sadly deficient. Again they cost just as much or more in the United States, but this does not preclude their being demanded by the average American, who, if he pays more for his housing at the same time minimizes the cost of service. Roughly speaking, the same class of family there will employ just about half the labor of attendance. Even after admitting that this has been forced on the American household by the difficulty in obtaining competent service, we may still be unsatisfied as to why it is not an equally desirable ideal at home; as a matter of hard economics it would be so as, putting the cost of a domestic servant at 50l. per annum, we should have, say, a capital expenditure of some 700l., which would amply provide for all the 'fakements' necessary to reduce the staff by one. In fact, we know, very much less than this additional sum would enable us to build houses vastly more convenient than those in general use at present.

"How can it be, then, that a demand for such 'improved' houses has not arisen with such force as to compel a supply? We think we see the explanation; the average Englishwoman, mere man not counting in these things, regards household service in terms of number, not in those of quantity; her demands for personal service, as a pleasant means of smoothing the asperities of life, fix her ideals as regards the number of household attendants. There must be one, two, three, or more according to a certain rigid system to which she has been accustomed by tradition; the house may vary, but as a rule the staff is a predetermined quantity, a quantity usually in excess of the actual requirements of an ordinary well-arranged house, let alone those of an 'improved' one; therefore anything extra in rent is sheer extravagance and not tobe thought of. In this country, where the shortage of domestic servants has not yet reached an acute stage, we do not find a family accustomed to two servants prepared to reduce its staff to one, even if it could be conclusively proved that the ideal home offered could be more comfortable and more satisfactory with one servant than any any ordinary house with two.

"Certainly, whatever accusations may fairly be levelled at the smaller fry among speculative builders, there are a number of enterprising men among them capable of meeting any demand from the public for whom they cater; and our architects are willing enough to bring the works entrusted to them to any pitch of perfection within their capacity and the pocket of their client. We cannot help feeling that it must be laid at the door of the said client, or his wife, that we have not reached a higher standard in our ideal of the comfortable home."

Commenting upon this touching plaint, the "American Architect" observes:

"While we know by experience the many vexations that beset the architect in his relations with the client and his wife when the house is the problem involved, we cannot fully agree with our contemporary in attributing all the blame to the client. Architecture is a profession where the role of adviser is equally as important as that of the designer and executive. One of the main factors of the success of domestic architecture in America is, we believe, due to the fact that architects by reason of their deeper and broader knowledge of the subject have been able to lead clients away from ideas that are wrong and taken them quietly but insistently along the paths that led to better things.

"The architect should be as insistent in overcoming the whims and vagaries of his clients as is the physician.

"Let our British brethren take heart and lead the client along the road to better things. Quetly and gently if he can, but anyway, just as the American architect does. The road may be rough at first, but the farther it is traveled the smoother will it become."

To American Manufacturers and Producers.

You are invited to file with each American Consulate a statement respecting the lines of goods you have to ocer to foreign buyers.

Heretofore American manufacturers have had the privilege of filing catalogues in the Consulates, but the diversity of size and form of catalogues and other printed matter thus far filed, and the filing of this printed matter in English in Consulate requiring other languages, has entailed unnecessary time and expense in clerical force, correspondence and translation work in the Consulates. It is now proposed to obviate these disadvantages by asking each manufacturer to prepare a brief of his catalogue or printed matter according to card index specifications, these cards to be classified in card index files under proper headings, and to print same in the various commercial languages.

The importance to American commerce of this co-operative plan arranged between the Department of State and the Commercial Bureau Company for placing with each American Consulate an Encyclopedia of the Industries of the United States, can scarcely be over-estimated. It is the perfection of system whereby the manufacturer, through the American Consular Service, may reach all the more important consumers of his products throughout the world.

The system permits of additions and corrections being sent at regular intervals to the Consulates' Files, so that they are at all times a living, growing and up-to-date directory of American industries such as is impossible under any other plan or method. To make the work comprehensive and valuable to each, it is essential that the co-operation of all manufacturers and producers interested be secured.

The classification, compilation and distribution of the cards in cabinets is the work of the Commercial Bureau Company, which, in accordance with arrangements with the Department of State, Washington, D. C., is done without charge to the manufacturer. Full particulars will be given by the Commercial Bureau Company, 50 Church street, New York City.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES V. GRAW, HADDONFIELD, N. J.

Henry B. Ward, Architect, Philadelphia — Courtesy of Resorts and Realty

The Origin of Wall Paper.

It is said that the European notion of wall paper was obtained from China. There its ornamental use for screens, partitions and the like was known as early as the fourth century. Authorities on this subject assert that it was Holland, during her naval supremacy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that first began to adopt this method of wall decoration. The early Chinese wall papers were printed from blocks, hand painted or stamped with infinite labor and exquisite art. They were made to order—produced in sheets of varying dimensions, according to the uses to which they were put. The modern rolls of wall paper with a continuous duplicate design were unknown, as it was not until the invention of modern printing and stamping machines with cylindrical rollers that a continuous conventional pattern could be produced.

As neither China nor Japan was a communicative country during the beginning of the commercial history of Europe, these wall paper importations were few and far between and considerably at a premium. Yet they soon hit the European fancy as a good substitute for the arras and tapestries of the time. Up to the end of the seventeenth century the imported product was prohibitive in price, however, and it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that they were really a familiar thing on the market. When the methods for printing and stamping wall paper from blocks was introduced from China, each nation was jealous of its neighbor in the wall paper trade and tried to keep its own process a secret.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the English were the largest impotrers of the hand decorated Chinese wall papers, but only for a short time. As the demand increased they began to perfect a process of paper standardizing and paper decoration to imitate tapestries, and with improved machinery soon cheapened their products and popularized it all over Europe. By the time of the Stuarts the arras of Shakespeare's era were beginning to disappear.—The Decorative Furnisher.

Commenting on the "Fly Campaign."

Take the screen door. It is a great boon, not to say a palladium and bulwark. But it is also a great nuisance. During the day, in our neighborhood, the crashing of screen doors sounds like the rattle of musketry, and the wild wind bangs them all night long. There are inexpensive attachments for preventing this, but sales must be slow.

The slamming screen door is one of the many needless noises that make this world a vale of tears and "a tragedy to those who feel." As we write these few lines, hoping you are the same, screen doors are exploding around us singly and in bunches and it sounds like the Fourth of July.

So many people are blessed with nerves like spaghetti, and it does not occur to them that there are less fortunate people whose nerves are more like strings. But spaghetti has its drawbacks. If it is immune against noise, it is also immune against the finest harmonies.

And the moral of this is, equip your screen doors with shock-absorbers. It may cost ten or fifteen cents, but what, after all, is money for if not to spend?—Bert Leston Taylor in Chicago Tribune.



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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 19, 1911

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(Organized 1857)

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GERMAN OPPOSITION TO THE "CLOUD-SCRAPER"—FIRE LAWS IN BERLIN.

The newspapers of Berlin, using the Triangle factory fire in New York for text, have started a regular crusade in that city against the "tall," or to use the German term, "cloud-scraping" type of building. These newspapers unite in calling upon the Berlin authorities to resist any attempt to introduce this style of building into Germany. Of course, incidentally, American municipal management comes in for merciless criticism. Herr Reichel, Chief of the Berlin Fire Department, discussing the New York disaster, remarks upon the utter impossibility of such a happening under the rigid building and inspection laws in vogue in German cities. There is no doubt that Germany is far ahead of the United States in the thoroughness of its laws governing cases of the Washington Place kind—a thoroughness that extends to the enforcement of these laws as well as to their enactment.. It is our besetting sin, as a nation, that while we have no dearth of good laws, framed in the public interest and founded upon a right conception of the duty of the municipality to the individual, we permit these laws to fall into disuse for lack of effective enforcement.

HOW A BUILDING CODE SHOULD BE WRITTEN.

The views of a man like Mr. Lawrence Veiller on such a subject as how a building code should be written are entitled to that weight which attaches to the utterances of one equipped to deal authoritatively with this topic. Mr. Veiller's long and intimate connection with housing problems, his careful study of every phase of building, his knowledge of the conditions presented in large and populous municipal centers and his understanding of the obstacles to be encountered in the work of bringing about an improvement in these conditions enable him to discuss the question of how a building code should be written with most unusual intelligence, force and insight.

"The first requisite," in Mr. Veiller's judgment, "is clearness. What the law intends must be quickly and readity understood. A code should also, as far as practicable, be concise in form. Its provisions should be expressed in short, separate sentences, not in long involved paragraphs. Precision is of vital importance. All terms should be carefully defined. On the other hand, such laws must be so drawn as to stand the test in the courts. In a word, they should be as if written by laymen for laymen, and yet at the same time so carefully drawn that every word has its exact legal value and says neither more nor less than is intended.

"The great and vital thing overshadowing all others in importance is that there shall be uniformity of treatment for all persons affected by a building code. There must be no discrimination between individuals, nor any opportunity for such discrimination. Affecting, as it does, vast property interests, it must be based upon foundations of justice and fairness.

"And yet, it is at this point that most building laws fail—viz., in their treatment of the granting of discretionary power to the enforcing officials. Every architect and every builder will tell you that he is in favor of discretionary power, that it is essential, as the building industry is a constantly changing one and because building laws cannot be rigid.

"There must be flexibility to them or the building industry will suffer; the architect must have free play for the exercise of his originality. If you question him, however, he will admit that it is in the exercise of this discretionary power that municipal corruption lies.

"In this subject is wrapped up nearly everything of importance in a building code. There is little use in providing with minute care for the thickness of walls of certain heights, the methods of building firestops, the way in which plumbing shall be vented, if at the same time you give to your enforcing official the power to change all these requirements in his discretion

"Even with honest public officials, large grants of discretionary power are unsafe. They inevitably lead to favoritism, discrimination, arbitrary use of authority and nullification of the legislative intent."

Mr. Veiller said there was much misunderstanding about this question of discretionary power, not only in regard to what it is but also as to the necessity of it. In his opinion, the position of architects, builders and others in favor of large grants of power of this kind could not be successfully maintained. Their contention, however, that building codes should be elastic enough to provide for changes and improvements in methods of construction was sound. But then Mr. Veiller said:

"One, however, does not involve the other. It is entirely feasible to provide sufficient elasticity to permit the use of new material and new processes as these develop, without at the same time vesting in the enforcing officer the power to modify and set aside every provision of your building law. The granting of such power breaks down every principle of sound government. From time immemorial it has been recognized that enforcing officers should not also be legislative ones.

"The New York City Code is a local ordinance, adopted by the Aldermen, who meet once a week, and it is very easy—if some provision of a building law is wrong—to secure the necessary amendments to it through the regular legislative channels. No hardship is thus involved.

"This is the only way in which building codes should be amended—namely, by the legislative bodies which enact them, not by administrative officers. Most important of all, however, is the fact that when a code is amended in this manner, the code is amended generally and affects all citizens equally. The public also is aware of what is going on and knows what it has to expect. It is also in a position to make known to the local legislative officials the reasons for or against any proposed change, and bring to bear upon them the full force of public sentiment."

PARK SPACE AS BUILDING SITES—THE STILWELL BILL.

Supplementing the opinions expressed from time to time by the ''Guide'' concerning the inadvisability of permitting city park space to be utilized for any purpose other than that for which in the first place such space was set apart—namely, the providing of green breathing spots to relieve the natural congestion inseparable from the growth of a great city, we are pleased to quote certain recent utterances of the ''American Architect'' covering this topic.

The interest of the ''American Architect'' proceeds from an attempt under way to grant legislative permission for the erection of a new county court house in New York City in City Hall Park. The bill which seeks to grant this permission, known as the Stilwell Bill, is sharply opposed by our distinguished contemporary:

''It is somewhat difficult,'' comments the ''American Architect,'' ''to discern the justice (upon which we are told all laws are founded) underlying the statute permitting the interference and direction of up state legislators in the local matter of selecting a site for the new County Court Building to be erected in New York. Also it is not easy to understand the presumption and self-complacency of the rural respresentative in Albany that will prompt him,even though possessing the power in law to do so, to override the opinions and vigorously expressed wishes of those thoroughly informed and directly affected by the location of the proposed structure, while he himself may never have occasion to even inspect the site, and probably could not accomplish a journey on such a mission without the services of a guide, regardless of the location selected.

''The new Stilwell bill, which if not killed will indubitably result in the erection of the new Court House in City Hall Park, violates the principle of home rule, plans to destroy all prospect or possibility of restoring this beautiful park to its original size and uses and is in direct opposition to the modern movement in city development. Millions are being spent by the progressive cities of the world in correcting early mistakes in plans which were the result of ignorance or lack of study, and now the greatest of American cities is threatened with this affliction, not through ignorance or lack of interest on the part of her citizens (for they are practically unanimous in their opposition to the measure), but through the ignorance, recklessness and impudence of men, the great majority of whom are not even residents of the county. It is most regretable that such conditions can arise under the laws of the state, and the need for revision and correction is glaring, but in the meantime the greatest energy and vigilance are needed to bring about the defeat of this pernicious attempt to gain by stealth and subterfuge what it was found impossible to obtain by the first bill of the same name, which was drawn with greater directness.''

The ''Guide'' is pleased to find its contention that public parks should be held free of buildings, whether classed as recreation centres, infant hospitals or what not, has endorsements other than our own. The time is ripe for public opinion to assert itself vigorously against any further invasion of the oases set aside in crowded cities to afford breathing space for the submerged tenth.

EUROPEAN FIRE LOSS DUE TO RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Some of the arguments put forward by the overenthusiastic advocates of reinforced concrete are, in a way, mildly amusing. For example, a writer in one of our exchanges, after contrasting the tremendous difference between the figures showing fire losses in Germany and the United States somewhat naively observes that when concrete comes into general use these figures will be more nearly equal. With the deepest and most abiding faith in the many excellent qualities of concrete as a building material, the ''Guide'' cannot help pointing out for the benefit of this writer and other too partisan concrete boomers, that Germany's apparent immunity to disastrous fires is as much the result of her very strict laws—fully and effectively enforced—as it is of the adoption there of any special or particular fire-resisting material.

When inspection here shall be as rigid and thorough, laws here as drastic and comprehensive and the penalties for evading these laws as severe and as equitably enforced here as in Germany, our fire losses will show a marked and astonishing decrease, whether we build wholly of concrete, brick, tile, stucco or combinations of these. Germany has probably as many ''burnable'' structures as we have here. Only in the German instance laws requiring care in the prevention of fire are enforced to the letter, whereas here they are observed largely in the breach.

THE BUILDING MANAGER—WHO HE IS AND WHY AND WHEREFORE.

With the growth into an accepted institution of the ''skyscraper'' office building and the apartment house de luxe has come into recognition a new and highly specialized order of business ability required in what is known as ''building management.'' In the era antedating the great modern office building and the million dollar apartment house the purely clerical duties associated with letting office space, paying off hired help, etc., were left to the care of a minor employe and regarded as of relatively small importance. To-day, thanks to the almost uncanny skill of some of the really brilliant executive minds employed in this field, building management has become a fixed and highly regarded branch of business science calling for special training and an order of ability far beyond clerical mediocrity. A building manager, who knows his business, may to-day command a salary averaging anywhere from $3,000 to $10,000 a year, and prove a good investment at an even higher figure. Men of this calibre are not only in demand as managers, but are commonly called into consultation in the planning of great modern edifices intended for business purposes. Upon such questions as the laying out of office suites, the natural lighting of rooms, the size and location of corridors and a whole mass of lesser and greater details vital to the financial success of buildings, the building manager is a valuable ally to the busy architect often to be concerned rather with the artistic than the purely utilitarian side of his problem. It is the building manager who points out, at the planning stage, just how certain interior details must be arranged if the office space which the building will provide is to be kept rented. It is the building manager who, after the building is ready for occupancy, devises ways and means of luring desirable tenants to the new centre. It is the building manager who takes over all the petty burdens or complaint, annoyance, mishap and oversight that make up the daily round of the duties of the man whose business it is to cater to a large, varied and more or less fastidious clintage that pays for what it wants and wants what it pays for.

To meet these demands upon his time, his talent, his patience and his judgment the successful building manager must be such a combination of qualities as is rarely found interblended in one individual. He must be a good executive, a good administrator, a competent foreman and overseer, a keen advertiser, a hustling agent, a good business man, a displomatist, a disciplinarian and a strategist.

The man with an elephant on his hands seeks out the building manager and proceeds to tie the aforesaid elephant, figuratively speaking, in the building manager's back yard. If the elephant doesn't, within a reasonable time thereafter, become a thoroughly docile, fat and amiable performer, able to do tricks with the grace and aplomb of a French poodle, the building manager is rated a misfit and his contract fed to the office goat.

Bethink thee, thou wouldst like to become a building manager, my son?

Good Taste in Furniture.

House furnishers agree that within the past two years there has been a marvelous and well-sustained increase in the demand for plain and durable articles of home utility and decoration. The man of small means who now seeks to furnish his house seems to be aware that there is no vulgarity so pitifully discreditable as that of tawdry and shoddy luxuries. The relation between beauty and simplicity, between strength and dignity, had come suddenly upon all classes of Americans, and this realization of the harmony between utility and grace should be encouraged.—"The House Beautiful."

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

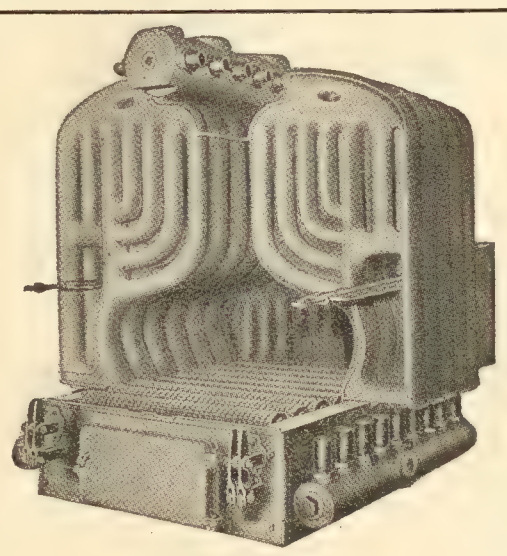
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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**William R. Hearst has bought from the Trenor L. Park estate, the entire block bounded by Broadway, Central Park West and Sixty-first street, at a price said to be about $2,000,000. The property has frontages of 37.11 feet on Columbus Circle, 316.4 feet on Broadway, 261.6 feet on Central Park West, and 165 feet on Sixty-first street. The site was formerly occupied by Durand's Riding Academy, but has been vacant since the academy burned down about ten years ago. The buyer will build a tall building on the site to be occupied by the "American and the Evening Journal.

**McCambridge-Cooper Co., Philadelphia dealers in plumbers' supplies, has purchased from J. Eavenson & Son the four-story factory on the east side of Twentieth street, extending from Wood to Cartlton streets, numbered 313-15 North Twentieth street, for 48 feet by 180 feet. The property is assessed at $45,000. It is occupied by the McCambridge-Cooper Co.,, which is reported to have paid about $50,000 for it. The building was formerly used by J. Eavenson & Son as a soap factory.

**The Royal Sanitary Institute proposes to hold an exhibition of sanitary apparatus and appliances in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, Ireland, July 24 to August 2 next. For particulars application should be made to the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W., England.

Architect William E. Groben, of the Department of Public Works, has a paper in the "American Architect" of July 12 on "The Replanning of Philadelphia." The illustrations are from photographs of the model of the new parkway made by Mr. Groben which was a feature of the recent Plans Exhibition at the Philadelphia City Hall.

**The Monument Plaster Company, Harrison, N. J., manufacturer of "Oriental" prepared stucco and slow and quick setting plasters, announces that it will in the future be represented in the Philadelphia district by McKay & Worrell, Forest Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

**A paper bearing the title "Fire Prevention and Fire Protection," delivered by Mr. F. M. Griswold, of the Home Insurance Company, at Columbia University, has been printed for distribution. The paper in a short review gives the statistics on the yearly losses by fire, and follows by giving under the title of "Good Housekeeping," a list of prime essentials in fire prevention. These are precautionary measures to be used in manufacturing plants. Following that, structural recommendations are given. Mr. Griswold lays great stress on the value of the automatic sprinkler and gives a short history of the origin and development of this device. The paper is a valuable one and full of suggestions that could be easily adopted and carried out by factory and mill superintendents.

**In deciding that a large glass show case and trade signs erected by Thesher Brothers on the five-foot projected portion of the west wall of 1320 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, must beremoved, Judge Audenried has filed an important opinion, ruling that space in the public highways cannot, without special authority of law, be utilized for such purposes. Thesher Brothers leased the adjoining property, 1322 Chestnut street. The first and second floor and a part of the basement of 1322 were sublet by the firm to the Green & Green Company, Thesher Brothers occupying the third and fourth floors. The Green firm urged that the space covered by the Thesher show case and signs was included in their lease. The Court, however, held that the lease could not legally cover this space.

**Although this is the slack season, the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Company, established a new high record in shipments last month. The mills of the company are operating at 75 to 80 per cent. of maximum capacity.

**What might be considered a warning to amateur architects, who have ambiions to erect "palaces" in their own suburbs, is shown in a castle-like structure in a California town, which contains "57 varieties" of architecture. The home builder apparently had a leaning toward the medieval, and machicolated towers in every conceivable point of vantage give it a warlike, not to say theatrical effect.

**Hardwood floors are putting the carpet out of business. The rug is becoming supreme. If one doubts this, Uncle Sam's census bureau submits these statistics:

From 1899 to 1909 the number of square yards of rugs manufactured increased from 12,172,000 to 35,596,000. The number of square yards of carpet manufactured decreased from 64,238,000 to 56,233,000.

The increase in certain varieties of rugs, like axminster and moquette, has been enormous, being from a third of a million to 8,500,000 square yuards; in wilton, from a third of a million to nearly 2,500,000; in tapestry brussels, from a merely nominal amount to nearly 6,000,000, and in ingrain rugs and art squares, from less than 3,000,000 to more than 6,000,000 square yards.

Joseph J. Eberle and C. M. Demmer have formed a copartnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Eberle & Demmer, at 1269 Broadway, New York City. Manufacturers' samples and catalogues are requested.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Various means are employed by architects to impart decorative effects to concrete houses. Among these the chief ones are the employment of trellis and flower boxes. During the summer season the latter are decidedly effective and may ever be made to render good service in the winter by filling them with evergreens. The trellis is, however, more effective and is coming to be quite generally employed by architects. Tnis device is not new, having been used on stone houses before concrete was introduced. Flowering vines, artfully arranged on trellis work, banish monotony, and are particularly effective on country houses which are occupied as residences only during the summer season. Such decoration is not only proper but attractive when applied to a country house, no matter of what material constructed.

While the trellis is becoming popular in this country it is to be hoped that it will not be carried to the extent here that it is in Germany, where devotion to the new art has led architects to employ it extensively and upon seemingly slight provocation. To such an extent are trellises used in Germany that they often arouse a feeling of monotony. The color of a trellis is a matter of serious consideration. The Germans largely employ white and this color is used in the United States, particularly where there is a background of gray concrete. Here a green trellis almost suggests an amateur fire escape. In some notable concrete country houses in the East much attention has been given to this matter and most pleasing results have been secured. These examples of successful decoration of concrete houses are all simple in design, suggesting utility in supporting vines rather than premeditated decoration.—American Contractor.

* * *

The first class of architects ever graduated from the state of Georgia have taken their honors this year at the annual commencement of the Georgia Institute of Technology. The Tech. instituted a full course in architecture in 1908, and the present graduates, seven in number, have now completed the course.

* * *

The half-timbered house must be regarded not merely as affording a variety of applied wall surface treatment, but as forming a definite system of construction with fixed characteristics peculiar to itself. In the framework, which really constitutes "the carcass of the house," the "resistance of the timber, serving in-turn as brace, or support, or belting course, is greatly increased by the multiple combinations of the joinery." Plaster or bricks are used to "pug" or stop up the spaces left between the timbers, so as to present a solid surface. It is unfortunately true that modern half-timbered work has sometimes degenerated into a mere applied surface treatment, and in such cases it is, to put it plainly, nothing but a detestable sham. The way in which brumagem walls of masonry or framework are occasionally slicked over with stucco divided into panels by half-inch pine strips, tacked to the flimsy background and stained to look like weathered hardwood timbers, suggests an incident mentioned by an English writer. Passing down a back street in London, he noticed a card in a grocer's window bearing the legend, "Fine Jam, good strawberry flavor, 4d. a lb." He goes on to remark that it is not the "flavor of architecture" we want, but the real thing. Houses with a "half-timber flavor" are just as bad as glucose jam with fruit extract "added to taste," as the cook-books say.—House and Garden.

* * *

The $1,000 John Stewardson Memorial Traveling Scholarship in Architecture was awarded to Mr. William J. H. Hough, of Ambler, Pa., a senior in the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. Out of eight men to receive honorable mention, six were either students or graduates of the University.

First mention and second place was won by William R. M. Keast, who after nearly completing the four-year course in architecture at the University, left to enter business.

Second mention and third place went to John F. Harbeson, a graduate student in the architectural school.

Equal honorable mention was awarded to F. A. Abrahamson, O. V. Reeser, George Robeson, H. L. Shay, all students in the University architectural school, and to W. H. King, a post-graduate in the Carnegie Technical School at Pittsburg, and A. H. Megrail, a Philadelphia draftsman and a member of the T-Square atelier.

Insurance and Workmen's Dwellings.

The investment of the funds of insurance companies, the security of which was under some doubt a few years ago, has reached a new and interesting phase in the authorization by the directors of the Metropolitan Life of a mortgage loan of about $650,000 for the erection of small dwellings in Brooklyn. While insurance money in Europe has long and successfully been employed in such manner, this is, according to the "Chicago Tribune," the first time an American company has made an investmetn of the kind.

It is proposed that a building corporation erect two-story brick dwellings, each with seven rooms and a bath, to cost $5,000. The dwellings are to be semi-detached and the lots are 24 by 100 feet. The company will place on the house a first mortgage of $3,250 at 6 per cent., running twenty years, and payable in semi-annual installments. At the end of that time the property will be free and unmortgaged.

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Vast sums of money in Germany and Belgium are invested by insurance companies in simiplar ventures. Their charters permit it and the government encourages the establishment of workingmen in better housing conditions. Some of the handsomest buildings in German cities are the tenements built in this way. It may be that this experiment of the American company will be the beginning of better town planning and town building which many wish for so sincerely.

At any rate the policy holders of American insurance companies would as lief see their money invested in workingmen's dwellings as in the stocks and bonds of some industrial corporations.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY

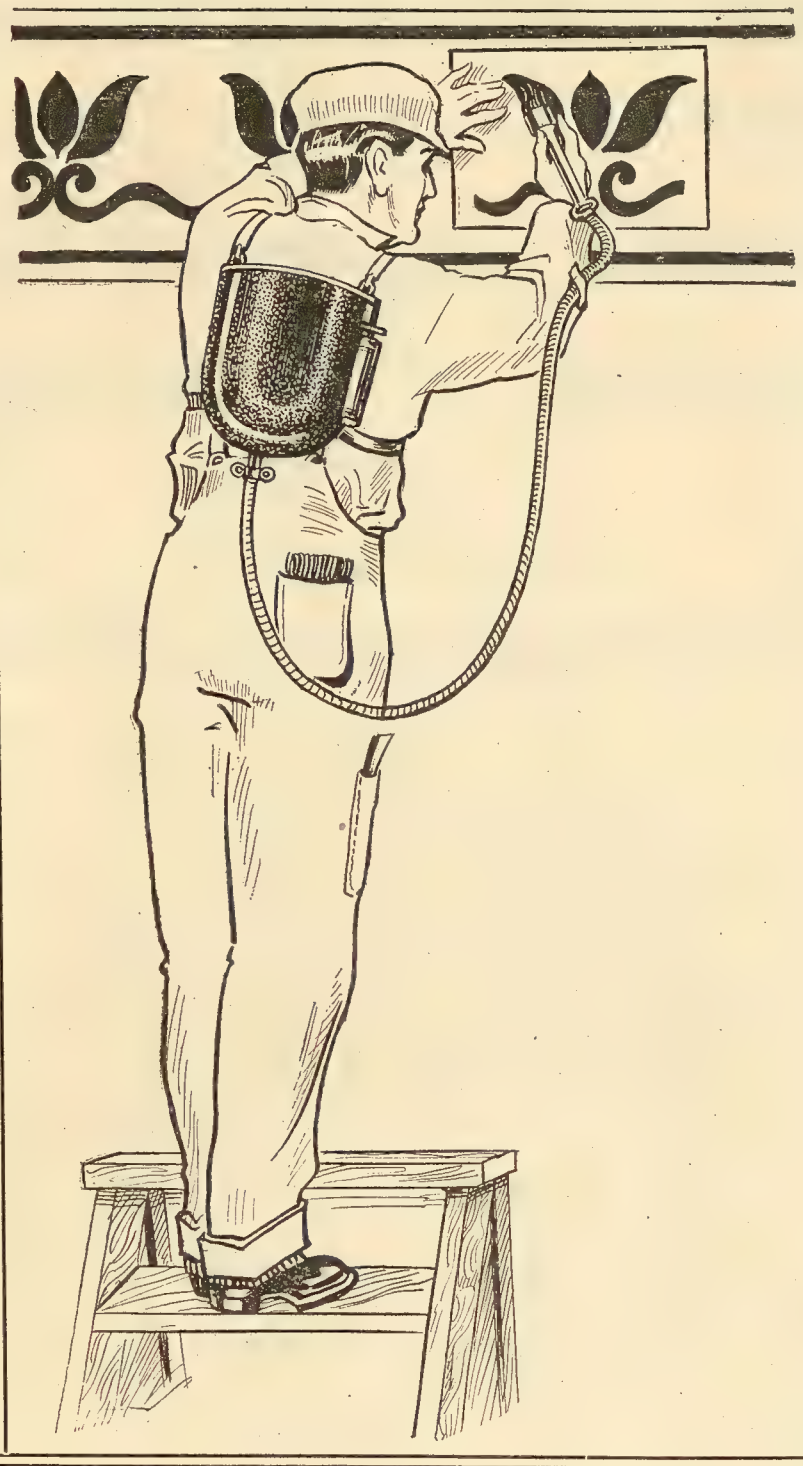
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"The June Cement Dealer" is the first issue of the new house organ being sent out to dealers in Portland cement, from the Chicago Portland Cement office. The book gives valuable information to dealers, and to the consumer which will assist him in making sales and in advertising his business in communities now regarded as backward in the consumption of Portland cement. Persons desiring to receive this interesting little paper may be put on the mailing list by addressing the Chicago Portland Cement Company, 30 North La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

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Copies of the drawings and specifications and forms of proposals may be obtained from the above architects on or after Saturday, July 15, 1911. Each application must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00, payable to the order of the Confederate Memorial Association. The copies of the drawings and specifications must be returned to the architects in good condition with the proposals; whereupon the above check will be returned; but upon failure of any bidder to return in good condition the drawings and specifications the sum of $25.00 will be forfeited and deducted from the amount of the above check. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

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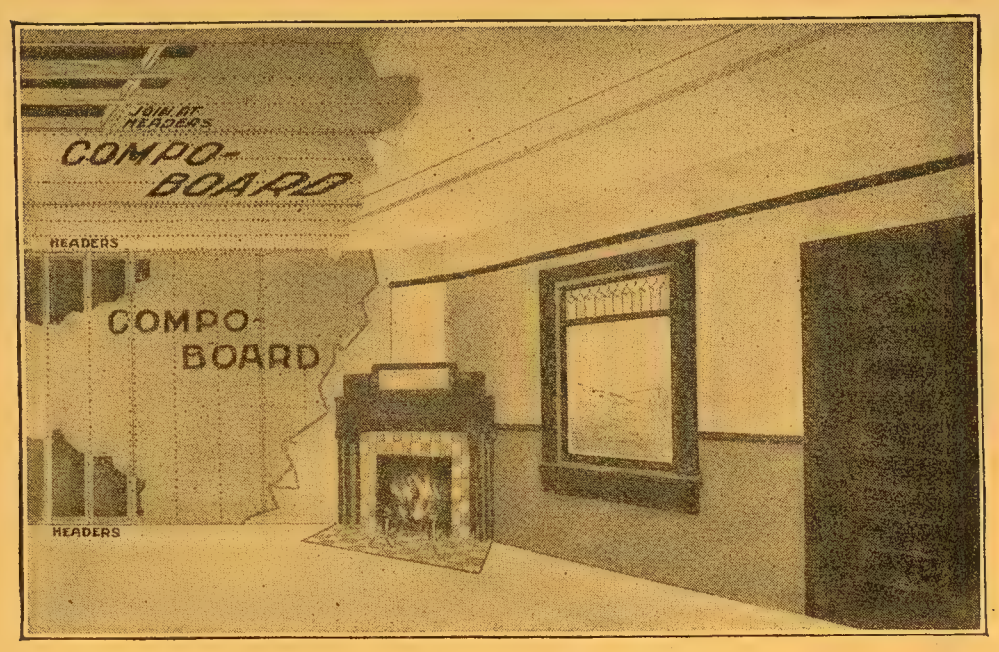
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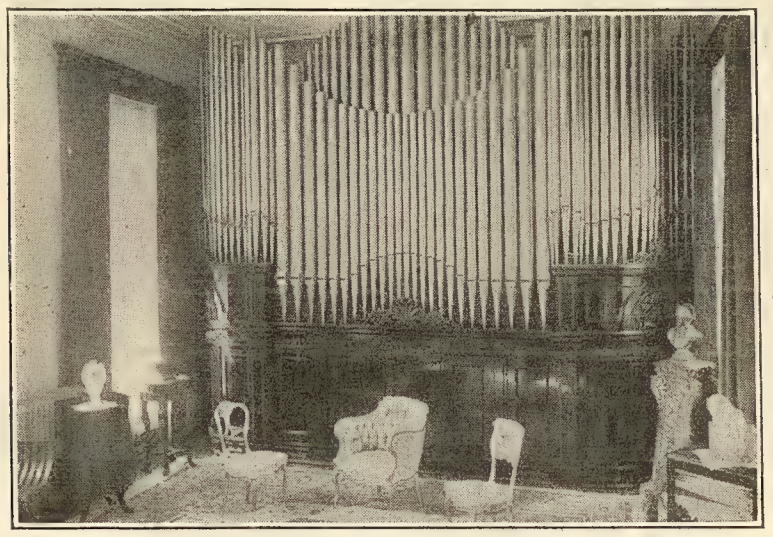
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Church (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, W. E. Groben, Witherspoon Build- Camden, N. J. Concrete blocks, one story, 30x55 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Architects, Zantzinger & Borie, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George W. Davis, 133 Walnut lane, Manayunk. Stone, three stories, 36x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; E. L. Cuthbertson, 334 Roxborough avenue; William H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane; Wildman & Rudkin, 354 Delmar street, Roxborough.

Residence, 1331-35 East Montgomery avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank Carr, 1108 East Montgomery avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories, tile and slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects will sub-let contracts.

Library Building, Elizabeth, N. J. Architect, E. L. Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York City. Owners, City of Elizabeth. Stone, 2½ stories, 72x107 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 7th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 35 North Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, H. Fliegelman, 36 North Second street. Brick, four stories, 20x 237 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence and Store, 4983 Thompson street, $2,500. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 16x50 feet. Slag roof, hot air heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, E. H. Porter, 128 North Second street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Office Building, Nanticoke, Pa. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owner, Susquehanna Brewing Company, Nanticoke, Pa. Brick, one story. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Packing Plant (add.), 3945 Germantown avenue. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, G. F. Pfund & Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories. Plans about to be started.

Brewery, Tenth and Montgomery avenue. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Class & Nachod Brewing Company, 1729 North Marvine street. Brick and steel (concrete slab floors), five stories, 174x50 feet. Consists of brew house and stock house. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Garage, Shenandoah, Pa., $10,000. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1729 Filbert street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 60x40 feet. Plans in progress.

School and Convent, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, Rev. J. J. MacAran, on premises. Granite, three stories, 120x90 feet. Architects taking bids, due July 31st. John McShane, 637 North Nineteenth street is figuring (only bidder).

Factory (alt and add.), Bodine and Wildey streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Burk Brothers, 409 Arch street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 60x154 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builders William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due July 28th.

Residence, Kimball street, Philadelphia, $3,000. Architect, J. Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Frank Carmela. Brick, three stories, 16x40 feet. Slag roof, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Flat House, Forty-fifth and Larchwood avenue, $50,000. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel S. Bricker, 117 South Forty-sixth street. Brick and plaster, three stories, 110x33 feet. Slag and tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner is ready for sub-bids.

Stores and Apartments (6), Narberth, Pa. Architect, Stanford B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owner, Chester Cook, Narberth, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 25x100 feet. Plans in progress.

Library Building (add), Easton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 30x54 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 31st. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Apartment House, Norwood Pa. Architect, Standford B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owner, Mrs. H. L. Gregg, Norwood, Pa. Brick, hollow tile, three stories, 40x30 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due July 28th. The following are figuring: H. L. Walton, Moylan, Pa.; J. W. Meckert, Glenolden, Pa.; W. C. Shuster, Jr., Lansdowne, Pa.; C. Harrison, 5520 Pearl street, West Philadelphia.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 333 South Fifth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, L. J. Weintraub, 317 South Fifth street. Brick, three stories, 20x80 feet. Owners taking bids.

Store Building (alt. and add.), southwest corner of Franklin and Master streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, H. E. Oxenfeld, 1518 North Franklin street. Brick, one story, 16x30 feet. Owners taking bids.

Residence, (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, E. H. Porter, 128 North Second street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Office Building, Nanticoke, Pa. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owner, Susquehanna Brewing Company, Nanticoke, Pa. Brick, one story. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Packing Plant (add.), 3945 Germantown avenue. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, G. F. Pfund & Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories. Plans about to be started.

Brewery, Tenth and Montgomery avenue. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Class & Nachod Brewing Company, 1729 North Marvine street. Brick and steel (concret slab floors), five stories, 174x50 feet. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Garage, Shenandoah, Pa., $10,000. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1729 Filbert street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 60x40 feet. Plans in progress.

School and Convent, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, Rev. J. J. MacAran, on premises. Granite, three stories, 120x90 feet. Architects taking bids, due July 31st. John McShane, 637 North Nineteenth street, is figuring (only bidder).

Factory (alt. and add.), Bodine and Wildey streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, Burk Brothers, 409 Arch street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 60x154 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builders William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due July 28th.

Residence, Kimball street, Philadelphia, $3,000. Architect, J. Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Frank Carmela. Brick, three stories, 16x40 feet. Slag roof, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Immigrant Quarters, Vine Street Pier. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care of Director J. F. Hasskarl, Department of Wharves and Docks, Bourse Building. Plaster and metal, 155x240 feet. Slag roof, hat air heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Company, Pennsylvania Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Linker-Loose Company, 348 South Fourth

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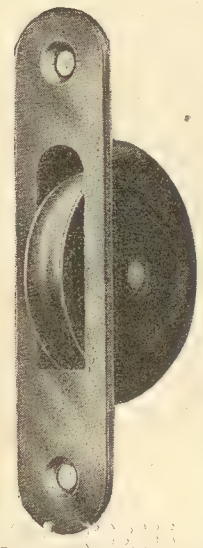
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street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Superintendent's Office, Race Street Pier. Architect, private plans. Owners, Department of Wharves and Docks, Joseph H. Hassakarl Director, Bourse Building. Steel and corrugated iron, two stories, 21x26 feet. Hot air heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring: Filbert Paving and Construction Company, Pennsylvania Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Linker-Loose Company, 348 South Fourth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom streets.

Rectory, Malvern, Pa. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Malvern Presbyterian Church. Stone, 2½ stories, 28x36 feet. Steam heat, electric lighting, slate roof. Architects taking bids, due July 28th. The following are figuring: Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; W. H. Diem, Malvern, Pa., W. J. Burkey, Duffryn Maur, Pa.; Plummer-Jefferis, 116 South High street.

Hall Building, Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, William Exley, Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue. Brick, three stories, 40x60 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Hot air heating. Owner taking bids, due July 27th. Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Sunday School (add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Chestnut Hill. Stone and brick 1½ stories, 50x75 feet. Steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 1. Slate roof. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrove avenue; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; F. N. Wallace, 1210 Chancellor street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Alex. Simpson, 435 Winona street.

Coal Trestle, Forty-fourth and Thompson streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Chalfant Brothers, 1314 Belmont avenue. Wood and concrete. Architects have received bids.

Alts. for Printing Plant, Seventeenth and Vine streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Edward Stern, Sixth and Cherry streets. Brick, three stories, 20x70 feet. Architects have received bids.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 1231 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 176x268 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due July 26th.

Library Building (add.), Easton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 30x54 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 31st. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; F. J. Learch & Co., Easton, Pa.; A. A. Bechtel, Easton, Pa.; A. P. Smith & Son, Easton, Pa.; A. Steinmetz, Easton, Pa.; E. W. Pittenger, Easton, Pa.; George Seiple, Easton, Pa.; W. A. Lanterman, Easton, Pa.

Store and Residence, 777 South Front street, $3,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Harry Taylor, care of architects. Brick, two stories. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Farm House (alt. and add.), Glenside, Pa. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, William E. Caveny, Glenside, Pa. Frame, two stories, 23x22 feet. Architect taking bids, due July 27th. H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; M. S. Oberholtzer, Germantown, Philadelphia; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, are figuring.

Flat House, Germantown avenue and Gorgas lane. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Building. Owners, Hudson & Rapp, 2v8 East Slocum street, Germantown. Owners taking bids, due August 1st. The following are figuring: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. R. Raff, 16'5 Thompson street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Nursery and Settlement Building, Newark, N. J. Architect, Nathan Myers, Court Theatre Building, Newark, N. J. Owner, Mrs. Louis M. Frank, Newark, N. J. Brick, three stories, 34x59 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 31st. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

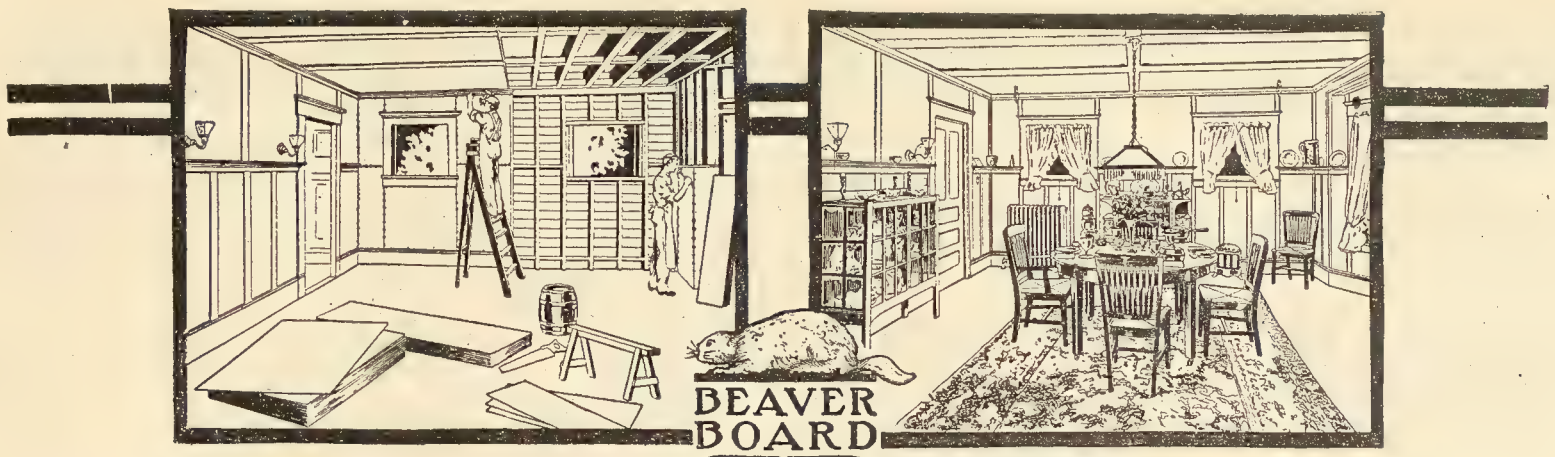
Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. George Clarkson Ross, care of architects. Stone and frame, three stories, 45x48 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids. F. B. Davis, 31 South Seventeenth street, is figuring (only bidders).

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 70x40 feet. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.

Factory, 239-241 North Third street. Engineer, F. W. Dean, 53 State street, Boston, Mass. Owners, H. O. Wilbur & Sons, 231 North Third street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 60x115 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Engineer taking bids from Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, in addition to those previously reported.

Car Repair Shops, Hardman & Rowlesburg, W. Va. Engineer, M. A. Long, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Consists of the following buildings: Engine house, one story, 60x112 feet; sand house and tower, one story, 15x45 feet; ash and inspector's pits, 10x250 feet; rest house, one story, 20x154 feet; platform, 15x30 feet, etc. Composition roofs, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 5th. Royshouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, and Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuirng.

Parish House (alt. and add.), Manheim and Pulaski avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Calvary P. E. Church, Rev. J. C. Mitchell, 318 Manheim street, Germantown. Stone, three stories, 40x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed ready for bids.



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Bungalow, Brandywine Summit, Del., $4,500. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. A. Harvey, Wilmington, Del. Holow tile and plaster, two stories, 25x50 feet. Plans in progress.

Home for Indigents, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, $695,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Plans completed. Owners will advertise for bids as soon as plans have been approved by the Mayor.

Store and Flats (add. and alt.), Chelten avenue and Green street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Louis H. Cahan, 5202 Market street. Brick, three stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Twin Residence, Chester, Pa. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and frame, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Library Building (alt.), School lane and Greene street, Germantown. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, Friends' Library, on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Architects taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Store (alt.), 1712 Walnut street. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Miss Marie C. Seibel, 254 South Sixteenth street. Brick, one story, 35x50 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 27th. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Rectory and Parish House, Forty-ninth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Church of the Holy Comforter, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x38 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 7th. H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street, is figuring.

Superintendent's Office, Race Street Pier. Architect, private plans. Owners, Department of Wharves and docks, Joseph H. Hassakarl, Director, Bourse Building. Steel and corrugated Iron, two stories, 21x26 feet. Hot air heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 1231 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 176x268 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Engineers taking bids, due July 26th. The following are figuring: George A. Fuller & Co., Morris Building; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Frank B. Gilbreth, 60 Broadway, New York City; Industrial Engineering Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

College Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Architects, Allen & Collens, 6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Owners, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, four stories, 232x111 feet and 35x84 feet. Slag roof, slate and cooper roofs, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due July 29th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. L. Lippincott, Riverton, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 70x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, H. F. Walton, Chairman Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, three stories, stone. Consists of power house, ice house, kitchen, dining room, bakery, laundry, etc. Owners taking bids, due August 8th. Henry Shenk Company, Erie, Pa.; Morrow Brothers, 212 Clay street, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Flanigan, Thirtieth and Columbia avenue; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Church (alts.), Germantown avenue and High stret, $2,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, First M. E. Church of Germantown, Rev. C. W. Burns, 257 High street. Stone, one story. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Warehouse, 107-109 De Lancey street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Stohrers Keystone Pickle Works, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, six stories, 50x160 feet. Contract awarded to Philip Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence, Westview, east of Wayne avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zieghler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. E. B. Carter, care of architects. Stone, 2½ stories, 29x64 feet. Hot water heating, electric lighting, shingle roof. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 316 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. E. G. Hood, the Gladstone Apartments, Twelfth and Wlanut streets. Brick, three stories, 70x35 feet. Tin, shingle and canvass roof. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Church (alt. and add.), West Chester, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Chester, Pa. Stone, one story. Contract awarded to Plummer E. Jefferis, West Chester, Pa.

Storage Building, Twentieth and Indiana avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Lubin Manufacturing Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 30x130 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. B. Leeds, Moorestown, N. J. Stone and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 40x32 feet. Contract awarded to Richman & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 8525 Seminole avenue, $3,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Austin Purves, 115 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, 25x40 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. Gerhart, Hill, Philadelphia.

Factory (alt. and add.), Unity and Elizabeth streets, Frankford. Architects, Lackman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, R. J. Ederer Thread Company, on premises. Brick, one story, 51x176 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to George Gray, 4340 Factory street.

Pavilion, Franklin Square. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Brick and limestone, one story, 25x31 feet. Tile roof. Bids opened as follows: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $5,047; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, $5,924.

Bath House, Fifty-seventh and Summer streets. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 52x100 feet. Bids opened as follows: Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $28,378; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $29,705; Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $31,964; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, $33,248.

Bath House, Tacony road and Levic street. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Onwers, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 91x140 feet. Tin roof. Bids opened as follows: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $48,932; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $50,500; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $50,600; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, $55,118.

Police Station, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and limestone, 2 stories, 38x150 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as follows: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $66,514; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $66,703; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $71,817; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh, avenue, $80,104.

Factory, 2936-30 Dauphin street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, International Tooth Company, 1302 North Seventh street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 44x99 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Samuel Cohn, 3404 Market street.

Publishing Building, South Washington Square. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Wilmer Atkinson & Co., 1024 Race street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 140x143 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Watson & Son, 905 North Marshall street.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schmerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Gustave C. Kuemmerle, Fort Washington, Pa. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 60x63 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Cottage, Radnor, Pa. Architect, Walter F. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner, Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., Eighth and Market streets. Plaster, two stories, 34x22 feet. Contract awarded to M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry Reisser, care of architects. Plaster, 2½ stories, 20x40 feet. Steam heating, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $9,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Stafford, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 55x45 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Residence, Washington, D. C. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Frank P. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. Limestone and brick, four stories, 34x100 feet. Slate and slag roofs, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, $100,000. Architect, O. Frotscher, 110 North Sixtieth street. Owners, A. H. & F. H. Lippincott, 925 Filbert street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 110x93 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract

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awarded to H. C. Rea, 711 North Fifteenth street.

Laboratory (add), 1809 Wallace street. Architect, Edward Paxson, 719 Walnut street. Owners, American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, on premises. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Egbert Moxham, Wilmington, Del. Holow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 50x30 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. H. May, 1000 Kirks avenue, Wilmington, Del.

Store (alt.), 1116 Walnut street, $4,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, William S. Jones, on premises. Consists of new front, fire escapes, etc. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Store and Loft Building, 37-39 North Seventh street. Architect, E. F. Bertolette, West End Trust Building. Owner, Frank H. Stewart, 35 North Seventh street. Brick, terra cotta, six stories, 37x116 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street.

Store (alts.), 215 South Eleventh street. Architects, Caldwell & Trout, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, William T. Kensil & Son, on premises. Tapestry, brick and terra cotta, three stories, tin roof. Contract awarded to Otto Malz, 503 West Norris street.

Club House (alt. and add.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, The Acorn Club, on premises. Brick, five stories, 12x35 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Synagogue (alts.), Broad and Mt. Vernon streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Rodelph Shalom Synagogue. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott, Hale Building.

Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets, $600,000. Architects, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, and Warren & Westmore, 3 West Thirty-third street, New York City. Owners, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Building. Brick, steel and terra cotta, Twelve stories. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Barn (alt. and add.), Oreland, Pa., $10,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, A. C. Harrison, 400 Chestnut street. Brick, concrete and steel, two stories, 87x81 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Davidson & Silberman (O), Oxford pike and Frankford avenue. Cost, $3,600. One brick dwelling, three stories, 16x56 feet, 2933 North Twenty-second street.

Girard College (O), Philadelphia, Pa. B. Ketcham Sons (C), 1029 Brown street. Cost, $87,000. Marble, three stories, 95x63 feet. Cost, $15,000. Stone, one story, 95x151 feet.

G. R. Nichols (O), 130 West Johnson street. M. S. Oberholtzer (C), 5524 Pulaski avenue. Cost, $9,600. Dwelling, three stories, 25x54 feet, Wissahickon avenue.

J. G. Sperr (O), northeast corner of Sixtieth and Girard avenue. Cost, $3,600. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet. Fifty-ninth and Catherine streets. Cost, $5,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet. Fifty-ninth and Norfolk streets. Cost, $10,800. Four dwellings, two stories, 15x43 feet. Fifty-ninth and Webster streets. Cost, $23,400. Four dwellings, two stories, 15x43 feet, Fifty-ninth and Catherine streets.

Thomas J. & Joseph R. Whelen (O), Tenth and Pike streets. Cost, $31,200. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet. 3802-3824 North Tenth street. Cost, $4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet. Tenth and Butler streets. Cost, $3,400. Seventeen, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Tenth and Butler streets.

Ed. Trainer (O), Second and Queen streets. D. F. Wholly (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $5,300. Storage building, three stories, brick, 18x82 feet, 818 South Second street.

J. M. Branagan (O), 537 Erie avenue. Cost, $55,200. Twenty-three brick two-story dwellings, 15x45 feet, Eighth and Luzerne streets.

P. J. Lamb (O), 3013 Frankford avenue. E. J. Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kingston avenue. Cost, $800. Stable, two stories, brick, 15x26 feet, 3026 Collins street.

Mrs. E. B. Carter (O), 109 West Johnson street. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $10,000. Residence, two stories, stone, 28x45 feet, Germantown, Pa.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Cost, $40,000. Fifteen three-story dwellings, 55x115 feet, Wayne and Wyoming avenues.

A. C. Shand, Esq. (O), Broad Street Station. Irwin & Leighton (C), Franklin Building. Cost, $7,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 23x40 feet, Twelfth and Sixty-fifth avenue, Philadelphia.

Baptist Institute for Christian Workers (O), Broad and Snyder avenue. Harrison C. Rea Company (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $95,400. Institution, three stories, 40x100 feet, brick, Broad and Snyder avenue.

B. M. Bodwick (O), 218 South Fourth street. Penn Building Company (C), 5202 Market street. Cost, $30,000. Five dwellings, three stories, brick, 16x45 feet, Chelten avenue and Greene street.

Lewis H. Cohen (O), 5202 Market street. Penn Building Company (C), 5202 Market street. Cost, $100,000. Theatre, three stories, brick, 68x100 feet, Germantown, Pa.

John Carroll (O), 7236 Grays avenue. Harry Carroll (C), 7819 Lyons avenue. Cost, $3,300. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Sventy-third and Grays avenue.

C. A. McPherson (O), 2632 West Masher street. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $900. Two-story brick stable, 17x40 feet, Nutter and Lehigh avenue.

Seiller & Duff (O), Nicetown, Pa. Thomas Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $13,-000. Ten two-story dwellings, brick, 14x36 feet, Jaspar and Clarence streets. Cost, $11,-700. Nine two-story dwellings, brick, 14x36 feet, Jaspar and Clarence streets. Cost, $9,100. Seven two-story dwellings, brick, 14x36 feet, Jaspar and Clarence streets.

Archbishop of Philadelphia (O), Logan Square. M. Laughlin & McNamara (C), 5972 Elser street. Cost, $29,000. School, three stories, brick, 40x40 feet, Broad and Butler streets.

Benham & Perchkinpine (O), 5146 Market streets. Cost, $3,500. One brick dwelling, 16x50 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $14,500. Five brick dwellings, 15x50 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $5,600. Two brick dwellings, 15x50 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $3,000. One brick dwelling, 22x35 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $5,00. Two brick dwellings, 25x35 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $4,800. One brick dwelling, 20x65 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, 061,600. Twelve brick dwellings, 17x43 feet, two stories, Fifty-fifth and Christian streets. Cost, $20,000. One brick apartment house, 48x77 feet, three stories, Fifty-sixth and Baltimore avenue. Cost, $23,000. One brick apartment house, 40x78 feet, three stories, Fifty-sixth and Baltimore avenue.

Henry Miller (O), 719 Lucoming street. Cost, $2,200. One brick dwelling, 15x42 feet, two stories, Seventh and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, $58,000. Twenty-nine brick dwellings, Seventh and Hunting Park avenue.

J. McConaghy (O), 1720 Land Title Building. Cost, $43,200. Twenty-four two-story brick dwellings, 15x40 feet. Fifty-sixth and Addison avenue.

J. Y. Hall (O), Eighty-eighth and Laycock street. G. F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Batran avenue. Cost, $2,000. Two-story brick dwelling, 16x36 feet, Eighty-eighth and Laycock streets.

Alterations and Additions

C. Beck (O), Elder and Oxford streets. O. Malz & Son (C), 503 West Norris street.

J. McGrur (O), 2109 North Thirty-third street. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,800. Garage, 2109 North Thirty-third street.

H. W. Fletched (O), 5600 Germantown avenue. F. Elvidge (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, $5,000. Store, 5604 Germantown avenue.

Dr. Wilson (C), 1709 Spruce street. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $7,700. Dwelling, 212 South Fifteenth street.

B. Roberts (O), Twelfth and Fairmount avenue. J. Newborn (C), 844 North Tenth street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 914 Ridge avenue.

J. Filomeno (O), 1708 South Tenth street. R. Pisanto (C), 1158 South Ninth street. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling.

William Toney (O), 210 South Fifty-second street. Bassil Company (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $400. Store, 206 South Fifty-second street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. E. H. Sturt (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $2,300. School, Fifteenth and Ontario streets.

R. E. Hare (O), 400 South Twenty-second street. William Kerr (C), 2004 Naudain street. Cost, $2,000. Dwelling, 400 South Twenty-second street.

W. Roth (O), 1241 North Third street. J. T. McCorhell (C), 1935 North Fifth street. Cost, $450. Dwelling.

B. Messinger (O), 1924 North Stanley street. C. Brooks (C), 2922 French street. Cost, $1,200, 476 North American street.

M. R. Craven (O), 1211 Filbert street. Shoemaker & Bro. (C), 918 Buttonwood street. Cost, $350. Stable, 910 Buttonwood street.

E. King (O), 2205 Mt. Vernon street. T.

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Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

Bishop (C), 2410 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $2,500. Dwelling, 726 North Twentieth street.

F. H. Baxter (O), 3941 Ridge avenue. G. Steinhle (C), 3445 Sunnyside avenue. Cost, $400. Saloon and dwelling.

Robert Foland (O), Van Pelt and Locust streets. J. McFadden (C), 2039 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $335. Garage, 254 South Van Pelt street.

A. Carson (O), 1315 Point Breeze avenue. F. P. Dillon (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, $2,400. Store and dwelling, 1311-13-15 Point Breeze avenue.

E. W. Clark (O), Thirty-fifth and Moreland streets. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrove street, Mt. Airy. Cost, $600. Dwelling, Thirty-fifth and Moreland avenue, Chestnut Hill.

F. S. Patten (O), 867 North Forty-fourth street. W. E. Biscoe (C), 3950 Ludlow street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 867 North Forty-fourth street.

Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Company (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. S. H. Thirsk (C), 4413 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2,300. Factory, Thirty-seventh and Moore streets.

I. M. Lauer (O), 5238 Market street. William J. McAdams (C), 1815 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $4,000. Warehouse, 5248-50 Market street.

C. Kull (O), Richmond and Ann street. E. F. Judge (C), 2972 Richmond street. Cost, $300. Richmond and Ann streets.

Gimbel Bros. (O), Ninth and Market streets. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, $1,200. Department store, Ninth and Market streets.

W. H. Deisroth (O), 4903 Knox street. M. F. Beck (C), 4742 Market street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

G. M. Haegle (O), Twenty-fifth and Somerset street. E. Rieben (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, $550. Dwelling.

Estate of Stephen Girard (O), Philadelphia, Pa. J. Myers & Sons (C), Philadelphia, Pa. Cost, $7,700. College.

J. Kerski (O), 2857 Venango street. F. Birkelback (C), 4608 Richmond street. Cost, $525. Dwelling, 3634 Aleen street.

S. M. Malyoubian (O), 151 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 149-151 South Sixtieth street.

J. Krem (O), 244 South Fortieth street. W. N. Baldwin (C), 4111 Chestnut street. Cost, $325. Garage, 244 South Fortieth street.

W. D. Wilson (O), Fifty-first and Sansom streets. J. Collins (C), 18 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $850. Apartment, 135 South Fifteenth street.

Mrs. E. C. England (O), Drexel Building. R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 213 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

M. Lupschultz (O), 2416 North Front street. E. E. Wates (C), Haines street and Ogontz avenue. Cost, $900. Store, 2416 North Front street.

Peter Fagan (O), 2035 Rittenhouse street. D. F. Carlin (C), 1721 Bainbridge street. Cost, $345. Dwelling, 2035 Rittenhouse street.

Mrs. E. C. England (O), 5814 Drexel road. R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 218 ..orth Thirteenth street. Cost, $10,000, dwelling.

M. J. Lefshetz (O), 3223 Norris street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 356 North Second street.

Atmore & Co. (O), 114 Tasker street. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, $3,940. Office, 120 Tasker street; and $4,700. Factory, 114 Tasker street.

A. C. Harrison (O), 1616 Lacust street. J. S. Cornell & Son (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, 1715 Rittenhouse street.

G. C. Boldt (O), Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. G. F. Shertenfieb (C), Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Cost, $8,000. Hotel, Bellevue-Stratford.

C. H. Peacock (O), 133 Dock street. William Steel & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $6,200. Store, 137 Dock street.

C. M. Clark (O), Philadelphia. A. L. Fretz & Son (C), 1222 Chancellor street. Cost, $4,500. Dwelling, Queen street, Germantown.

Philadelphia Screen Company (O), Fifty-sixth and Paschall avenue. H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $1,600. Factory, Fifty-sixth and Paschall avenue. Cost, $1,900. Factory.

Charles Whitecomb (O). Charles S. Kates (C), Seventy-ninth and Brewster avenue. Cost, $4,000. Dwelling, Tinicum avenue and Island road.

North American (O), Philadelphia, Pa. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $1,800. Building, Broad and Sansom streets.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Philadelphia, Pa. Link Belt Company (C), Nicetown, Pa. Cost, $7,300. Coal storage, Point Breeze, Philadelphia.

H. W. Renmert (O), 1305 North Eleventh street. W. B. Parschall (C), 1510 Cuthbert street. Cost, $700. Saloon, 108 North Sixth street.

Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind (O), Overbrook, Philadelphia. J. P. Lanthrop (C), 218 Arcade Building. Cost, $6,800.

St. Paul's Church (O), Fifteenth and Porter streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $35,000.

Lewis Jones (O), Sixty-third and Lebanon avenue. Cost, $600. Boiler room, Sixty-fourth and Lebanon avenue.

W. S. Korninthe (O), 4805 Woodland avenue. Smith & Smith Co. (C), 4902 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $6,000. Store and dwelling, 4815 Woodland avenue.

American Base Ball Club of Philadelphia (O), Twenty-first and Lehigh avenue. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $2,500. Passageway.

First M. E. Church (O), Germantown, Philadelphia. Samuel Harting (C), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, $1,400. Church, Germantown avenue and High street.

J. Mitchell (O), Fifteenth and Bristol streets. John George & Son (C), 4329 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $700. Stable, Rowan street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

**The MacArthur Concrete Pile and Foundation Company, 11 Pine street, New York City, announces that J. A. Moore has been appointed district representative for the territory in and around Detroit, Mich. Mr. Moore's address is 1728 Ford Building, Detroit.

**Three cement shows will be held by the Cement Products Exhibition Company, 72 West Adams street, Chicago, during the first three months of 1912. The places and dates are as follows: New York, Madiison Square Garden, January 29 to February 3; Chicago, Coliseum, February 21 to February 28; Kansas City, Convention Hall, March 14 to March 21. The addition of Kansas City show was decided upon after a letter ballot taken among the exhibitors at the previous shows. The letters received from the exhmibitors indicated a strong demand for an exhibition in Kansas City in addition to those at New York and Chicago, and the Cement Products Exhibition Company determined to hold a show west of the Mississippi River in March, 1912. Preliminary plans for the shows are now under way. A number of changes in the rules and regulations are under contemplation and some changes have already been made.

** The Provident Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of Yellow Pine long and short leaf, box, etc., this city, have just added a hardwood department to their other lines of business, effective July 1st. Mr. R. Farmer Williams, who has long been associated with the hardwood manufacturing and wholesale trade, will be the manager of the new department.

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THE EVOLUTION OF ART IN AMERICA

By Claude Bragdon, F. A. I. A.

[*An Address delivered at the Annual Dinner of the Architectural League of America, June 22, 1911*]

I have accepted your invitation to meet with you to-night, first, for the pleasure it gives me to be with you all; and second, that I may bear witness to the same order of truths which I have endeavored to bring to your attention at the Philadelphia Convention of 1901. I am considerably older than I was then, and more experienced. In the intervening time I have reversed my views on some subjects, revised them on not a few; but about one thing I have the cocksureness, the keen enthusiasm,of youth; I believe in the imminence of an art evolution in America which shall not be restricted to statues and pictures and insincere essays in dry-as-dust architectural styles, but which will permeate the whole social and economic fabric and make it palpitate with the rhythm of a larger, a more beautiful life, which will seek and find a new language of symbols to voice the joy of the soul, freed from the thrall of an iron age of materialism and fronting the unimaginable splendors of the spiritual life.

Of the imminence of such an awakening I am surer than I was before. Indeed, I believe it to have already occurred: the eyes, at least, are opened, though the body—the hand, even—may not have stirred. Before, I made a prophecy: to-night I but testify to a condition already existent. The world—the world of thought and emotion from whence flow all acts and events—is no longer decrepit and decaying, but like the angels, it is advancing towards the springtime of its youth. Down the ringing grooves of change "we sweep into the younger day."

I have sometimes been reproached by my friends for my absorption in mysticism, Oriental religious philosophy, and the fourth dimension of space,—by my friends, but by my conscience never, because I believe these occupations and interests of my leisure to be vitally related to the art I practise. It is largely because I am so enthusiastic an architect that I am so ardent a theosophist. The explanation of this is simple: Architecture is the concrete spatial presentment or expression of the soul of a people. If that soul be petty and sordid--"stirred like a child, by little things"—no great architecture is possible because great architecture can image only greatness. Before any great architecture can be born into the modern world, the soul must be aroused. Then Beauty and Mystery will again make their dwelling among men; the Voiceless will speak in music, and the Formless will spin rhythmic patterns on the loom of space.

For every æsthetic awakening there must be a religious awakening. This is not mere empty phrase-making: it is the very truth of things, as I call history to witness. Every great religious movement found an art expression eloquent of it. When religion languished, such things as Versailles and the Paris Opera House were possible, but not such things as the Parthenon, or Notre Dame. The time-defying temples of Egypt were built for the celebration of the rites of the religion of Egypt; so also, in the case of Greece. Roman architecture was more widely secular,but Rome's noblest structure, the Pantheon, was a religious edifice.

The Moors, inflamed by religious ardor, swept across Europe, blazing their trail with mosques and palaces conceived, seemingly, in some ecstatic state of dream. The Renaissance, tainted though it was by worldliness, found still its art inspiration in sacred themes, and recorded its beginning and its end in two mighty religious monuments: Brunelleschi's and Michael Angelo's domes, "wrought in a sad sincerity" by deeply religious men. The same truth—that art and

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religion go ever hand in hand—receives even greater confirmation in the Orient, where art is scarcely secular at all, but a symbolical language framed and employed for the expression of religious truths.

This law: that the rod of spirituality and not the rose of materialism distils the precious attar of great art, is permanently true and perennially applicable; for laws of this order do not change from age to age, however various their manifestation. The inference is plain—and this is the pith and point of my remarks—until we become a religious people great architecture is far from us. Our power will refuse to translate itself to beauty, our ingenuity will waste itself on trifles, our cleverness will come to naught. But I believe that we are becoming a religious people: not religious in the narrow sense, but in the broad sense, in which churches and creeds, forms and ceremonies, play little part. The religion I refer to is the search of the human heart for something greater than itself which is still itself; it is the religion of Brotherhood, its creed is love, its ritual, kindness.

This transformed and transforming religion of the West, the tardy fruit of the teachings of the Christ, now actively germinating in the secret hearts of men, will reap from the meagre centuries all that is fruitful, and throw away the chaff. Science will reveal the manner in which spirit weaves its seven-fold veil of illusion, and art will become for the soul a looking-glass.

One precious tincture of this World-Religion our civilization and our past cannot supply; the secret of it is the particular heritage of Asia, cherished in her brooding bosom for uncounted centuries until, by the operation of the law of cycles, the time should come for the giving of it to the West. That secret is Quietism, the method of self-development whereby one is enabled to perceive the shining of the Inward Light. This is achieved by daily discipline in stilling the mind and directing the consciousness inward instead of outward—a thing comparatively easy for the Asiatic, but difficult for us, whose minds are restless and centrifugal.

This Quietism, which brings inward vision, the contribution of the East to the spiritual life of the West, finds its perrect parallel in Oriental art, for the same differences inhere between the art of the West and the art of the East that exist in consciousness. The consciousness of the West concerns itself with the visible world almost exclusively, and western art is naturally characterized by an almost slavish fidelity to ephe meral appearances of things—the records of particular moods and moments. The consciousness of the East on the other hand, being subjective, introspective, its art concerns itself with permanent rather than passing aspects; we are led into a world in which there are no accidents, no shadows, a world in which things exist, not for their own sake, but as symbols or apparitions of a more real world of essential life. The Oriental artist avoids, as far as possible, trivial and individual rhythms, seeking always the fundamental rhythm of nature and of the larger, deeper life.

Now this quality of rhythmic vitality, which is so earnestly sought and so highly prized in Oriental art, is the very quality which our art and our architecture most conspicuously lack. To the eye sensitive to rhythm, our art appears to be at the awkward age. The six canons of Chinese æsthetics, which I shall give you in closing, formulated centuries ago on the other side of the world, are as useful and true here and now as they ever have been. Believe me, they have their lessons for us. The first (and most important) is: "Rhythmic Vitality, or the life movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things." The second is, "Organic Structure." The third, "The Law of Conformity with Nature." The fourth, "Appropriate Coloring." The fifth, "Arrangement," and the sixth, "Finish."

Ponder these laws: try particularly to realize in yourselves "Rhythmic Vitality, or the life movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things," and you will find yourselves more and more becoming a vehicle whereby that spirit manifests itself in the world.

"Blast Furnace Wastes" is a little booklet prepared by Edward M. Hagar, President of the Universal Cement Company, of Chicago, and of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturing Company, and was read by him at the Congress of Technology. To those interested in the Portland cement industry it has especial interest in that it deals with the conversion of steel slag into Portland cement. It is one of the most condensed and at the same time comprehensive articles of its kind that so far has been published. Copies may be obtained at the above address.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Announcement has been made of the formation of the Federal Heater Company, with a capital of $8,020,000. The company is a merger of seven different concerns engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of heating apparatus. The headquarters will be in Chicago.

The constituent companies of the new merger are the International Heater Company, Utica, N. Y.; the Peck-Williamson Company, Cincinnati, O.; the L. J. Mueller Furnace Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; the Twentieth Century Heating and Ventilating Company, Akron, O.; the Henry & Scheible Company, Cleveland, O.; the Quaker Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and the Ideal Furnace Company, Detroit, Mich.

The combined companies produce steam and hot water boilers for heating purposes, designed for both coal and gas, warm air furnaces and tank heaters. As a result of the consolidation the Federal Heater Company will have an annual output of 40,000 heaters.

A. W. Williamson, president of the Peck-Williamson Company, will be president of the new corporation; L. J. Mueller, Jr., and John Kerch will be vice-presidents. The secretary will be D. M. Compton and the treasurer, F. H. Moore, of the International Heater Company.

** The Kerchen Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $200,000. The Kerchen Company manufactures the Kerchen ventilators, and was formly known as the Kerchen Improved Ventilator Company.

** The Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad is erecting an extensive creosoting plant at Broadford, Pa., for the treatment of railroad cross ties. It is expected they will use the creosote ties extensively in the future. Several railroads are already using thousands of the ties and they have given satisfaction. Experimenting engineers of railroads say the creosote tie is serviceable from six to eight years longer than the ordinary wooden tie, and that the original cost is but little more. The standard White Oak tie, used where traffic is heavy, usually lasts eight or nine years before exposure and the weight of steel renders it unserviceable. These ties cost between 90 cents and $1.00 each.



RESIDENCE OF DR. O. J. SNYDER, NARBERTH, PA.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Architect, Philadelphia

** The Manufacturers' and Dealers' Protective Association, at its recent annual meetersing in New York, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. M. Seymour; vice-president, J. S. Simmons; second vice-president, G. D. Dorsey; treasurer, L. O. Koven; secretary, F. R. Huntington, 20 Broad street, New York City; assistant secretary, Samuel J. Bailey. Executive committee: W. M. Seymour, J. S. Simmons, G. D. Dorsey, L. O. Koven and P. H. Seward, A. F. Boardman, F. A. Buckman, Max Goebe,l Walter S. Gibbs, Martin Behrer, J. H. Borton, Fred Lowe and E. E. Haff.

** L. Wetherhorn & Sons, manufacturers and wholesalers of Cypress doors, sash, blinds and moldings, with plant at Charleston, S. C., and New York sales office under the management of L. W. Schwartz, announces the removal of their New York office from 146 Broadway to the Singer Building, 149 Broadway, telephone 3910 Cortlandt. At the latter address Mr. Schwartz will have very attractive accommodations.

** Following are the officers of the Philadelphia Master Fitters' Association elected at its recent annual meeting: President, Robert J. Hoben; vice-president, John L. Moyer; treasurer, Edward R. Steinmetz; secretary, M. G. Sellers; executive committee, John L. Moyer, Stewart A. Jellett and William P. Thompson.

** Howes, Lawton & Russell, Crozer Building, is the latest firm style on the boards, and is a reorganization of the prior Howes & Lawton. Henry A. Russell, who entered the firm on June 1st, is one of the best-known lumbermen in the eastern territory, having been associated with the lumber business for twenty-eight years. He is a director and stockholder in Henry C. Patterson Company, with which he has been connected for years.

** At the annual meeting of the New York State Association of Master and Steam and Hot Water Fitters, held at the headquarters of the National Association, in New York, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Wright, Buffalo; vice-president, Edward F. Joy, Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, William H. Curtin, New York; sergeant-at-arms, William Scollav, New York; board of Directors, Charles Geiger, Buffalo; Frank H. Falls, Rochester; Frank Leavery, Syracuse; William H. McKiever, New York; Ernest C. Seward, New York; Ernest C. Seward, New York; Samuel Wright, Buffalo; Edward F. Joy, Syracuse; William H. Curtin, New York. Subsequently the board of directors elected Charles Geiger chairman and H. B. Gombers, New York, recording secretary.



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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 26, 1911.

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REGULATING THE BILL BOARD NUISANCE—A RECENT ST. LOUIS DECISION.

Just how far a municipality may go in the matter of regulating the bill board nuisance is emphasized by a gratifying bit of intelligence reported from St. Louis. Six years ago the city of St. Louis adopted an ordinance prescribing the size, design, material and location permissible for this form of street advertising and ordering the demolition of boards failing to comply with these requirements. The bill board element promptly contested the legality of this ordinance and carried the case from court to court to the supreme tribunal of Missouri. In the decision of this august body, just handed down, the bill board interests sustain the sharpest reverse ever meted out to them. Not only is the complete validity of the ordinance itself sustained, but the general proposition laid down by the court that this form of advertising "may not only be regulated and controlled, but may be entirely suppressed for the public good under the police power of the state."

Now that the legal status of this particular nuisance has been clearly defined by a competent tribunal, may we anticipate some local action looking to the regulation of this desecrating and defacing form of gaining cheap publicity?

"RECOGNITION OF THE ARCHITECT"—SHOULD HE OR SHOULD HE NOT SIGN HIS WORK?

Our esteemed contemporary, "Cement Age," in an article in the July number on "Recognition of the Architect," discussing the question whether an architect should associate his name in some permanent way with his work, observes:

We would be in hearty sympathy with the suggestion quoted if we felt that the architect is really neglected, compared with the author or painter. The last thing to impress the public when looking at a beautiful building or picture is the name of its creator. Throngs pass through art galleries at annual exhibitions where they see the works of several hundred painters, but without remembering the names of more than three or four in the entire collection. When the author and painter work along lines that appeal to public tatse they gain a temporary recognition and celebrity through constant repetition of popular subjects, but a celebrity of which they themselves are apt to tire, realizing that it is not of the enduring kind. For example, an artist who has long been regarded as our foremost illustrator, whose popularity has never been surpassed, cheerfully surrendered an annual income of $80,000 to take up more serious work, finding greater profit and pleasure in his study than in the popular applause that brought him a large fortune each year. Every architect is familiar with men in his own profession who have achieved this sort of distinction. Some acquire it through the mere exercise of good taste in appropriating and assembling the creations of master designers. Others achieve distinction through the magnitude of their subject, its public importance, great cost or tremendous proportions. But the truly great architect, the designer of structural masterpieces never suffers from neglect. There may be an exception to this rule, but we doubt it. Moreover, it matters little that the names of such men are not on every tongue. The public never has and never will concern itself deeply in matters of this kind. Taking examples of architecture as they run, it would probably be difficult to find a man who, in building for himself, would accept an exact duplicate of the thing beore him. Perfect examples of architecture are few and far between—especially if we accept the statements of some of our leading architects. In conclusion, the comparison between architect and author is not logical. There are no restrictions upon the author or his publisher as to advetrising, something the architect is forbidden to do. New buildings are placarded with the names of contractors, plumbers and steam fitters, but a similar advertisement on the part of the architect would lead to his suspension as a mmber of the American Institute. Thus it is the good taste and modesty of the architect himself that has had more influence than any other single factor in keeping his identity in the background.

With the most amiable determination in the world not to quarrel with the point of view of its distinguished contemporary, the "Gide" is obliged to confess a certain sense of bewilderment at some of the arguments here set forth. Admitting the self-evident truth that "throngs pass through art galleries * * * without remembering the names of more than three or four in the entire collection," lt us ask ourselves what good end, if any, would be served by withholding the names of these "three or four" from the few choice souls able to comprehend the message they convey? The artist cited by our contemporary as having surrendered an annual income of $80,000 from illustrating to take up more serious work, has, as a matter of fact, gone back to his first love and is again joyously cartooning for the clever New York weekly in whose pages his signature first won public attention. The claim that "the truly great architect, the designer of structural masterpieces, never suffers from neglect" is, we fancy, open to serious question. How many men, not directly identified with architecture, can name a dozen of these "designers of structural masterpieces" with the same fluency with which an equal number of painters, literary men or composers? The statement that the public "never has and never will concern itself deeply in matters of the kind" savors of a somewhat gratuitous and oracular begging of the question, as does its companion platitude to the purport that "perfect examples of architecture are few and far between." The number of people who can appreciate perfect art in any one of its manifestations is necessarily limited. "Perfect examples," whether of poetry, prose, painting, sculpture or music, are as rare in their way as perfect examples of architecture or critical accuracy. It seems not to have occurred to any one to enshroud all such works beneath a mantle of anonymity because such happens to be the case . What, may we ask, is there particularly "illogical" between architect and author? The author may advertise. The architect may not. But was any truly great literary artist ever made by advertising? No one, we take it, can be any more sensibly impressed with the native "good taste and modesty" of the architect

than is the "Giude," which nevertheless contends and will continue to contend for his right to avail himself of the creative artist's privilege to sign his work.

Chopin might possibly have been as well known to the world of music as he is to-day had he permitted the public to guess at his identity. Shakespeare would perhaps have been as much the bard of Avon had he left the trumpeting of his fame to the architectural press. The cogniscent would perhaps have divined that Miller and not some one else had tunned "The Angeles."

Still, on the whole, we are rather glad that each of the worthy gentlemen named observed the inoffensive precaution of signing. In any event, it seems to have served as a kind of policy of insurance as against controversy on the one hand and popular forgetfulness on the other.

How land values increase in business centres received a rather illuminating illustration in the sale of the Dyckman tract in New York City here the other day. This plot, close to the subway station in Two Hundred and Seventh street, sold six years ago at $1,600 a lot. The present selling price is $9,000 a lot, an increase of nearly 600 per cent. since 1905.

New York's Board of F'timate recommends that the site of Dreamland be taken for a municipal park. Whereat the "Real Estate Record," of New York, observes that the nome of the site is suggestive of the probable outcome of the recommendation. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be remarked that one could almost make a joke of this.

SPECIALIZING

The general idea of specialization has apparently taken firm hold of the public mind. In accordance with present-day belief we find employers of men, whether lay or professional, thoroughly imbued with the notion that in order to receive services of greatest efficiency specialists must be consulted. No doubt there is reason for a large measure of this feeling. A surgeon who is repeatedly performing a certain type of operation must necessarily acquire a high degree of skill in its performance. In like manner, a lawyer devoting all of his professional efforts to the conduct of cases involving certain questions of law would naturally be looked upon as possessing knowledge and experience that would render his services of greater value to interests that required advice regarding similar questions than would be those of a general practitioner.

It is questionable, however, if this same theory is capable of broad and general application. For example, can an architect who has designed a great number of buildings of a given class or type be confidently looked to for the most successful solution possible of any given problem belonging to that class, if we consider the matter broadly? It is obvious that the specialist, barring some unusual circumstances, would furnish a plan wellnigh perfect in its practical workings. In all probability the mechanical excellence of the building would be greater than could be expected with any degree of certainty from one less experienced; but how might architectural growth be affected if we admit an age of specialists? Is not the architecture of the specialist's building in danger of partaking in character rather too much of its numerous predecessors belonging to the same class? Would there not be a tendency toward utilizing what had been found to fairly meet the requirements in numerous previous instances rather than to study and develop something new, which, while involving some element of experiment, might prove the key to real progress? It would seem possible that the tendency toward specialization so much encouraged by the general public might be, in the case of architecture, in a sense opposed to development. Moreover, it is by no means certain that architects in general relish the thought of becoming known as specialists. It has not been conclusively shown that they are ready as a profession to acknowledge that because some members may perhaps have a considerable knowledge of theatre building requirements, they are less competent to plan a bank building; or that their knowledge of domestic architecture is any hindrance to a successful solution of the office building problem. Judging from such expressions as we have been able to secure, it seems probable that accidental circumstances and the public demand have had more to do with the making of architectural specialists than any peculiar fitness, inclination or purpose on the part of the architect.

It will, perhaps, be argued in some quarters that one man cannot make himself familiar with the requirements of all the various types of buildings. As a matter of fact, the underlying principles of design and construction are not different for the various classes. The differing requirements are principally those of plan and equipment, none of which are of such great complexity as to be impossible of mastery by an architect of wide general experience, giving his mind to the subject even for the first time. The mechanical features also are not so totally unlike in the various types of buildings. Sanitary equipments, heating and ventilating plants, lighting, elevators, all of these subjects are perfectly familiar to the architect of any building and his knowledge of them would probably be sufficient to readily enable him to adapt them to the peculiar or special requirements of the building under consideration.—American Architect.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

Enough Tall Buildings for the Present.

According to Harry S. Black, President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, any further large investment of capital in tall office buildings, hotels or theatres in New York City is not warranted at the present time. In discussing the question, Mr. Black said:

"The records of the Building Department in New York City show that in the last five years $20,000,000 of new capital has been invested in theatres, $15,000,000 in hotels and $97,000,000 in office buildings, making a total of $132,000,000. During the same period, Boston invested $1,500,000 in theatres, $2,000,000 in hotels and $15,000,000 in office buildings, a total of -18,500,000, and Philadelphia invested -8,000,000 in the same class of improvements.

"Of course, the annual growth of New York is far in excess of that of either of the other two cities, but I do not believe our increase has been sufficiently great to warrant this large investment of capital. While I have not the statistics before me, I will venture to state that during the same period London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg combined did not invest an amount equal to 50 per cent. of that employed by New York in this class of improvements.

"There is no question, of course, that our annual increase in population is so large that it will undoubtedly absorb the additional facilities afforded by the investment of new capital, but, at the same time, I believe that if no more theatres, hotels or office buildings are erected in the city of New York for the next five years we will not suffer for lack of accommodation in this connection.

"The percentage of return on this class of investment is smaller to-day than ever before, and any additional investment on the same lines means a still further reduction in the net returns. Under the circumstances, institutions which loan money on mortgages should be conservative for the next few years."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

A. M. Kelland, architect, of 397 Clinton street, Brooklyn, has taken over his brother's architectural business in Norway, Sweden, and desires American catalogues in all lines. He is expected to sail some time this month.

* * *

Joseph V. Woodward, general superintendent of the Harwood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and author of many well-known books of machine shop practice, is now with the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company, Woonsocket, R. I., as consulting engineer and expert in sheet metal formation and punch die practice.

* * *

Mr. Henry LaPointe and Mr. George A. Sumner, architects, inform us that they have formed a copartnership. They have opened offices at 989 Southern Boulevard, New York.

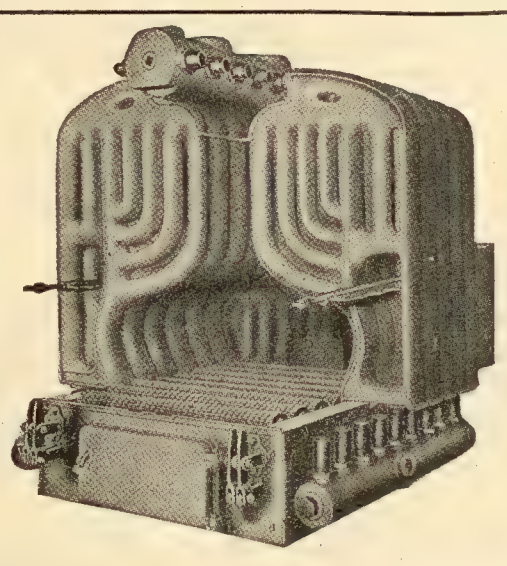
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"Alca" Lime:

Alca Lime is the patented product of the Charles Warner Company, of Wilmington, Del., an economical cementious material for use in mortars, stuccos and in interior and exterior plasters. It is prepared with and without hair, is a reasonably quick-hardening, highly plastic, hydrated lime, and is ready for immediate use. "Alca" Lime is said to contain all of the best features of Portland cement, gypsum plaster and cement. Trade bulletin on "Alca" Lime free on request to persons interested.

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Fisher Bar Benders:

Contractors who do reinforced concrete work are rapidly coming to realize that a vast amount of time and labor may be saved by having at hand a device for bending reinforcing steel into required shapes, on the job. Robert Fisher, 207 Eighth avenue, New York city, has been in the business for 30 years and has designed two machines for bending metal which have the approval of a large number of reinforced concrete contractors.

The No. 1 machine is used for bending iron rods, cornice braces, stirrups, beam clamps, etc. It weighs 35 pounds and will take round, square or channel iron up to ½ inch; flat iron up to 2¼x5-16 inches.

The No. 3 machine is heavier and is designed especially for bending reinforcing steel. It takes round, square or twisted rods up to 1⅜ inches. It is easily adjusted and is said to require small power. The mechanism is simple, consisting of steel castings.

Ornamental Metal Work:

The architectural possibilities of ornamental iron and bronze are receiving more and more attention from builders. In a city residence where stone or brick is used the entrance gains in dignity and beauty if something as substantial as metal is used. A well-designed entrance gate or a vestibule grille gives distinction to the entire architectural composition.

The evolution from the iron door of the Middle Ages to the plain wooden door of modern times is an interesting one. When a grille of iron or bronze replaced the solid door of metal, an opportunity for fine designing was given to metal workers. The grille suggested seclusion. It was a sufficient safeguard and it afforded scope for many architectural treatments.

In placing orders with the Tiffany Studios you may feel secure that you are receiving the lowest prices consistent with the best work. A comparison of their estimates with those of other firms proves the reasonableness of their prices. Possibly your architect has designed a metal grille for your city residence or a sun-dial for your country home. The design may be entrusted to the Tiffany Studios with confidence that the execution will be as perfect as it is possible to make it at prices entirely fair. If you wish to give beauty and distinction to your house or garden by an embellishment of metal, the Tiffany Studios will work out a suggestion for your consideration. Address Tiffany Studios, 347-355 Madison avenue, New York City.

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That the newspaper presentations of these technical matters, remarks the "American Architect," commenting upon newspaper discussion concerning the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, would lead to the usual number of letters addressed "To the Editor," by self-appointed critics was inevitable. We are now having placed before us the opinions of people who, by their own words, show a woeful lack of knowledge of the subjects discussed. The quality of these communications can be judged somewhat by that of a correspondent who states without qualification that the architecture of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is utterly bad and in the same letter declares that St. Gaudens' equestrian statue of Sherman in this city is not an artistic success.

Every artist engaged in any branch of the beaux-arts will bear testimony to the fact that one of the greatest obstacles he has to overcome in his work is the misleading criticism of self-appointed critics. Men and women with but a superficial knowledge of their subject but who have at their command a vocabulary of trite phrases and studio terms appear to have no difficulty in finding room for their writings in the columns of leading papers. The uninformed reader is often misled to a warped and distorted point of view. Many of these letter-writing critics have been able to make hurried trips abroad and by familiar reference to foreign scenes and examples have given color to an assumed familiarity with their topic which does not exist in fact. We believe it was Bulwer who wrote: "A fool that's been to Rome exceeds a fool that's stayed at home." While travel is in every sense broadening and educational, it is doubtful if it can impart critical capacity to anyone who has not the fundamental knowledge at the outset to render possible a discriminating appreciation of what he sees and hears while on his travels.

* * *

A logical and legitimate field for ornamentation in the shape of carving is found in the beam ends, corbels and brackets, says H. D. Eberlein in "House and Garden," writing of half-timbered houses. This ornamentation may be simple as in the beam ends forming the corbels to support the central bay and the brackets supporting the gable in the house at Abington, or it may be very elaborate as in the Stanley house in Chester where corbels, brackets, console beams and pilasters are all richly carved as they also are in the shop buildings shown in St. Werburg's street. Good taste alone can set limits to the amount of carving to be indulged in. Certainly a reasonable amount of it is desirable.

The "pugging" to stop up the spaces between the timbers offers a chance to display originality in its use both as regards material and color. In the cottage at Lingfield, Surrey, the panels are "pugged" with brick laid in herring-bone pattern. Other patterns in brick man be effectively used also. Then there is almost no end to the variety to be had from different kinds of plaster and stucco and even tiles may be requisitioned. In some instances the plaster has been roughly frescoed. Nearly as much opportunity for decorative invention is opened up by the pugging as by the timber treatment. One caution, however, must be heeded if you would avoid disastrous results. See that the pugging is most carefully placed and due precautions taken to prevent an embarassing and unsightly shrinkage. To compass this end the plasterer must know his business thoroughly.

* * *

Salem holds so much in the way of old doorways, windows, and chimneys that a large volume could be written on the subject, says a writer in "The House Beautiful." Samuel MacIntyre is represented by so much that is fine in the way of exteriors and interiors that it is almost a pity to leave the city of witches for any other locality. The Nichols house, with its beautiful staircase and fine portico is a celebrated example of his designing and the Assembly house, another. Salem points with pride to many MacIntyre doorways and bemoans the fact that any of his work has been destroyed. The Hasket-Derby house, one of the best examples of his designing, was long ago torn down and other fine things could be mentioned. On the whole Salem has been kind to MacIntyre—far more so than Boston to Bulfinch. Salem and Time have dealt gently with Chestnut, and Federal and Essex and Broad streets. They are lined with good things—the porticoes and gates alone would fill an architect's sketch book, to say nothing of staircases.

The Pickering dwelling on Broad street boasts of being the oldest, and in truth the year 1649 is an early one. There are not many structures standing in America with any such record, and Salem is justly proud. Of early nineteenth century houses, to come down a bit, the Emmerton-Pickman place must take high rank. It is a gem of its class.

No Salem chronicle would be complete without a reference to the Orne-Rope and Pingree-White houses—the first of the gambrel roof type—the other of the MacIntyre school. Beginning with the Pickering house, Salem offers an architectural chain of doorways, windows, starcases and fireplaces which should not be missed by those who care for Colonial details.

* * *

"Reading between the lines," says "Architecture," commenting on the affair of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, "the real reason for the change in architects seems to be a preference for Gothic architecture on the part of the trustees of the cathedral and a doubt as to whether Mr. La Farge could design in that style. This preference for Gothic was by no means apparent at the time of the award of the competition; but that there has been a growing tendency in this direction is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the executed work of the cathedral itself, which indicates a very strong leaning toward the Gothic style.

"We think there has always been among the architects, and perhaps among the clergy of the Episcopal church, a feeling of disappointment that the Gothic style in some form was not employed, as every one is aware that the historic monuments of that style seemed to express more of the grandeur and loveliness of religious sentiment than can be gotten out of Romanesque.

The situation is a curious one; we find an architect whose winning design was Romanesque, and whose construction has shown strong leanings toward Gothic, succeeded by another whose original design was not free

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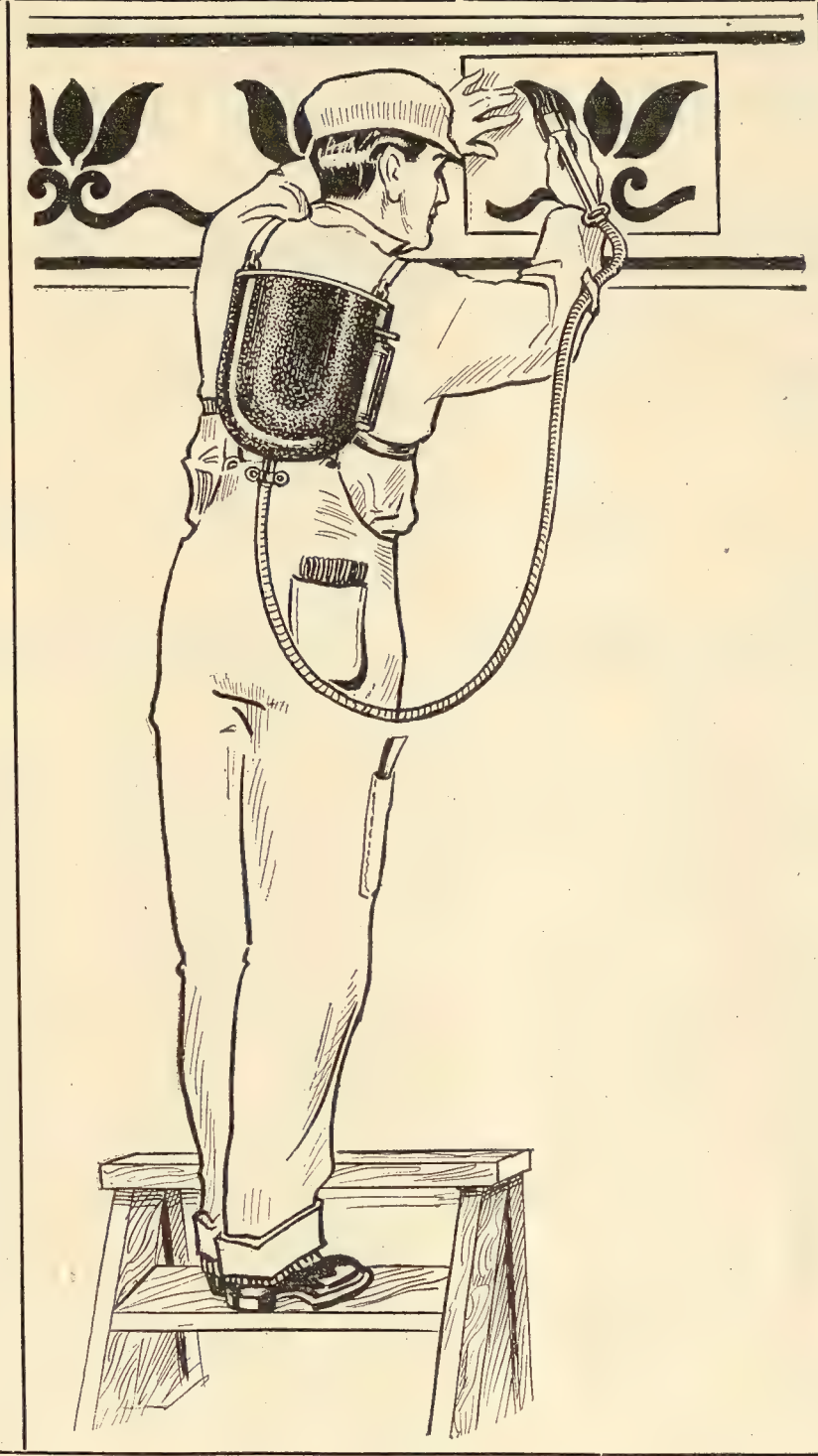
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from Romanesque influence, but who in the twenty years since the competition, hampered by the limitations of a great cathedral to be built in Romanesque style, has developed into the best known and perhaps the best Gothic architect in the country, while had the competition been decided to-day on the same drawings it seems most likely that Messrs. Huss & Buck would have received the commission on drawings whose faults at that time are the merits of to-day. It seems that the only real desire of the great body of architects is to secure for this, which will be, and perhaps for always will be, our greatest church structure, such a design as will make it not only great physically, but also architecturally, and if the change of designers will accomplish this result, either because of the greater ability of Mr. Cram in this particular style, or because of of the impossibility of Mr. La Farge's freeing himself from the influence of his competitive drawing, we will be unanimous in supporting the change regardless of any personal preference although tempered by the natural regret of every decent fellow that the work should have been taken away from one of our number before he has really had a chance to make good.

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,167.

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Summary for week ending July 22nd, 1911:

Number of transfers	593
Amount of transfers	$1,757,467.50
Cash consideration	382,724.00
Mortgage consideration	1,374,743.50
Ground rent consideration	10,332.37

Which an a 6 per cent. basis amounts to $172,206.16.

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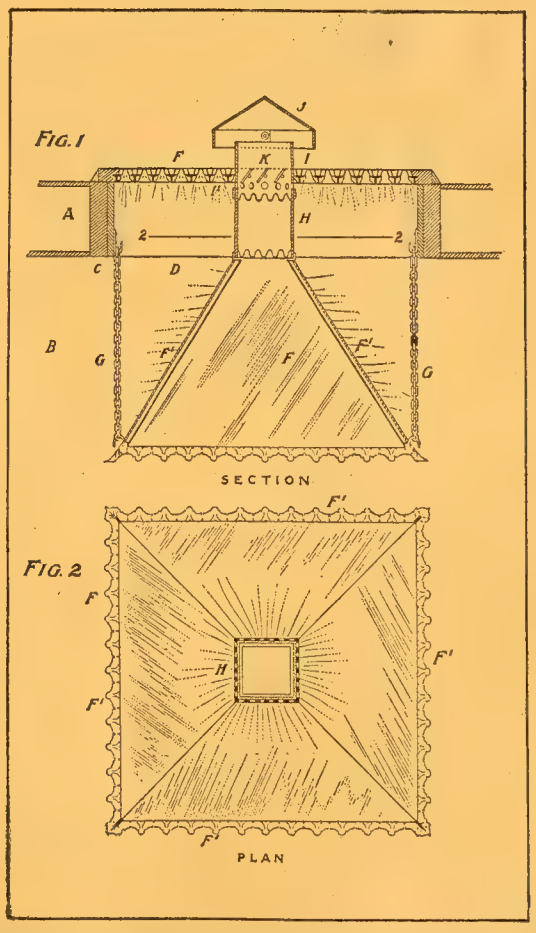
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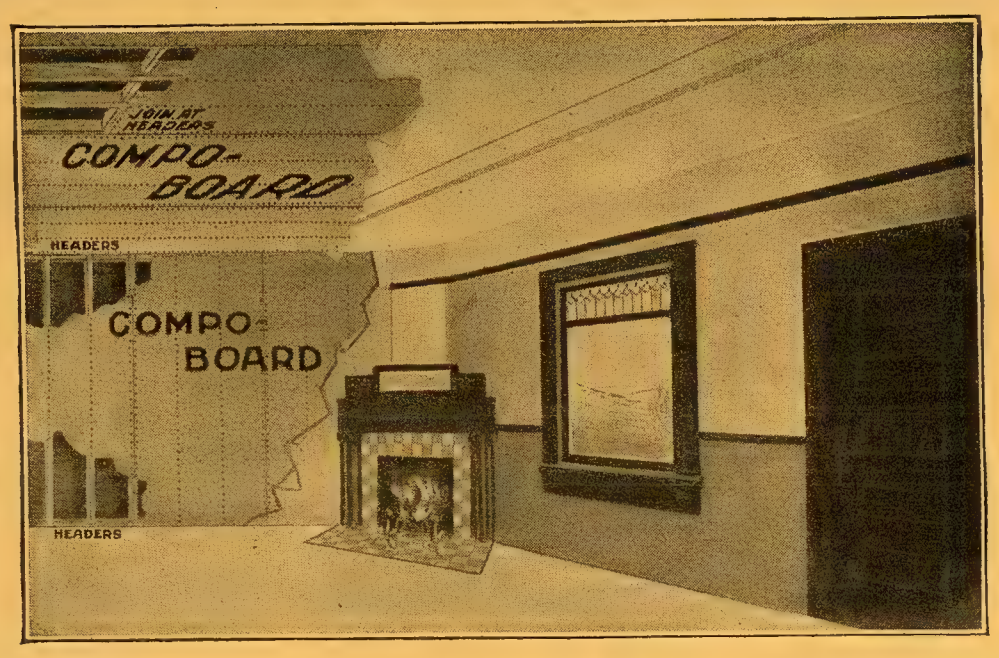
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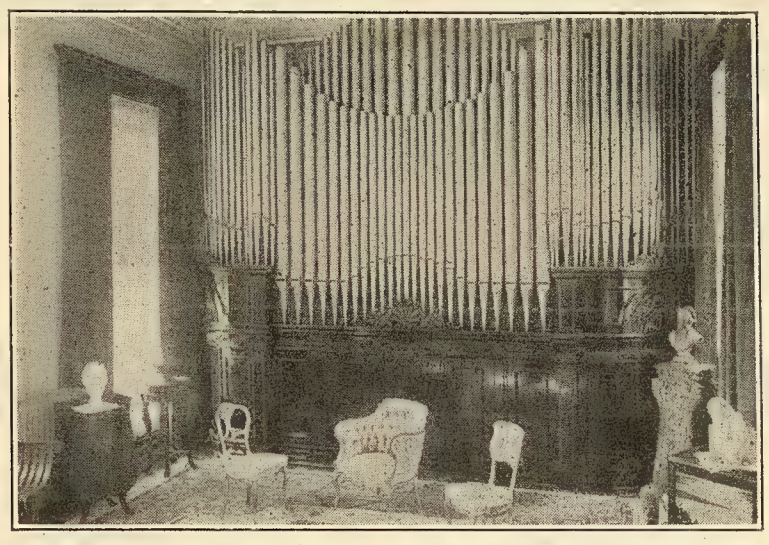
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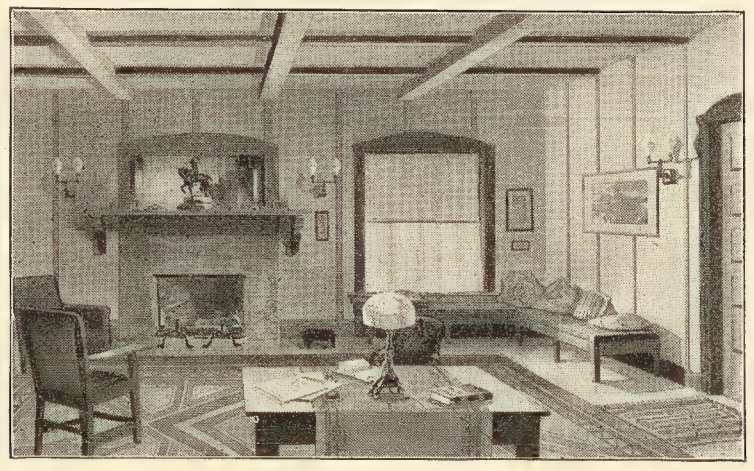
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Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residences (3), Riverton, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Ja., Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Francis J. Thron, Cashier Ridge Avenue National Bank, Twelfth and Ridge avenue. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x45 feet each. Architect taking bids, due August 7th. The following are figuring: J. F. Carberry, 415 Lippincott Building; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; E. M. Wolfenden, 6050 De Lancey street; G. W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; Todd Brothers, Riverton, N. J.; W. Shade, Palmyra, N. J.; G. L. Sherman, Palmyra, N. J.; J. Hoft, Palmyra, N. J.; Isaac Green, Camden, N. J.

Library Building, Newtown, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Newtown Library Association. Brick, 1½ stories, 32x42 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 7th. The following are figuring: T. J. Carberry, 59 North Hutchinson street; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; A. T. Paxson, Newtown, Pa.; D. J. McClanen, Newtown, Pa.; J. K. La Rue, Weightstown, Berks County, Pa.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, H. P. Rothermel, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and frame, 2½ stories. Architect has received revised bids.

Factory, 239-241 North Third street. Engineer, F. W. Dean, 53 State street, Boston, Mass. Owner, H. O. Wilbur & Sons, 231 North Third street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 60x115 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Engineer taking additional bids. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Hall (alt. and add.), Palmyra, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Palmyra, N. J. Brick and plaster, three stories, 54x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 3rd. George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, is figuring.

Sunday School Building, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First M. E. Church, of Collingswood, N. J. Brick, two stories, 80x80 feet. Slate and slag roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 31st. The following are figuring: A. H. Williams' Sons, 419 Locust street; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; Jacob Wenzelberger, Merchantville, N. J.

Engine House, Saint Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Concrete, one story, 90x107 feet. Slag roof. Owners taking bids, due August 10th. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Sanitarium, Hope Farm, Delaware. Architect, J. D. Thompson, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Wilmington, Del. Brick, three stories, 75x50 feet. Slate roof, 40x175 feet. Architect taking bids, due August 4th. Graham Campion Company, Heed Building, are figuring.

Academy (alt. and add.), Bordentown, N. J. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Bordentown Military Academy. Stone, one story. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids.

Ice Plan and Coal Yards, Fifty-seventh and Hoffman avenue. Engineers, York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa. Owners, Eagle Coal and Ice Company, 4501 Girard avenue. Brick and concrete, one story 100x250 feet. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in three or four weeks.

Office and Residence, Collingdale, Pa. Architect,Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, L. P. Stradley, Land Title Building. Plaster, 2½ stories, 31x40 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 3rd. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom stree;t E. J. Kreitzburg, 1343 Arch street; Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; Blackman & Hamilton Co., 1720 Christian street; Milton Staley, Collingdale, Pa.

Business Building (alt. and add.), 1424 Walnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, The Norris Estate, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 20x100 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking sub-bids.

Theatre and Hall, Cumberland, Md. Architect, Wright Butler, Cumberland, Md. Owners, Wertheiner Building Company, Cumberland, Md. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x126 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 2nd. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence, Wayne avenue and Horter street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Franklin Baker, Jr., 234 Horter street. Stone, 2½ stories, 34x80 feet. Shingle roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Residence, (alt. and add.), 137 East Johnson street. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. M. O. Bales, on premises. Stone, three stories, tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 5th. John E. Walt, 204 West Willow Grove anuenue; Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owners, the Misses T. & E. Smith, Ardmore, Pa. Brick and hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 37x61 feet. Hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 7th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; Joseph Dyson, Ardmore, Pa.; George Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Laboratory (alt. and add.), 1809 Wallace street. Architect, E. S. Paxson, 729 Walnut street. Owners, American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, on premises. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 2nd. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Freight Shed, Henderson Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Engineer, E. T. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owner, B. & O. Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md. Galvanized iron, one story, 35x230 feet. Electric lighting, corrugated iron roof. Owners taking bids, due August 7th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta, three stories. Revised plans will be prepared.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architects, Mellor & Meighs, Lafayette Building. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone, 2½ stories, 45x50 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due August 2nd. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; William C. Wright, 22 Harvey street; A. James, Bala, Pa.; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, Alevander Sellers, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 14x25 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Stables, Thirty-first and Jecerson streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwelath Building. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two stories, 87x202 feet. Slag roof. Architect received bids August 1st.

Reservoir, Franklin and Somerset streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, John Blood, on premises. Concrete and steel, 44x50 feet. Architects have received bids.

Parish House (alt. and add.), Manheim and Pulaski avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Calvary P. E. Church, Rev. J. C. Mitchell, 218 Manheim street, Germantown. Stone, three stories, 40x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due

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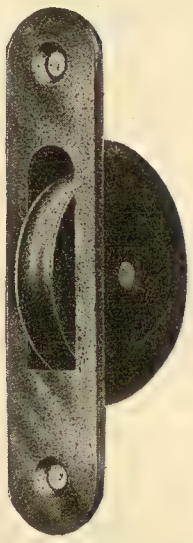
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August 9th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Frederick Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Store and Residence, 212 South Thirteenth street. Architect, H. D. Prettyman, Land Title Building. Owner, John Morrison, 1913 South Thirteenth street. Brick, three stories, 14x40 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. John Stafford, 1112 Chestnut street, is taking bids for the owner. A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Rectory and Parish House, Forty-eighth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Holy Comforter P. E. Church, Rev. E. J. McHenry, 712 North Forty-eighth street. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x38 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect and owner taking bids, due August 17th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa. $8,00. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, E. H. Porter, 128 North Second street. Stone, 2½ stories. Architect has received bids.

Restaurant (alt.), northwest corner Twelfth and Market streets. Architect, J. C. Westervelt, 34 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City. Owners, Childs Dining Hall Company, 42 East Fourteenth street, New York. Consists of remodeling of first floor and basement for restaurant purposes. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Ownes, I. Moore Simonin ,Delmar-Morrir Apartments, Germantown. Stone, 2½ stories, 25x45 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due August 3rd. The following are figuring: W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 S. Seventeenth street; John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; H. H. Cluck, 170 East Walnut lane; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence (alt, and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. H. Lippincott, 145 North Carolina avenue, Atlantic City. Brick and frame, three stories, 30x30 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Schenley Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Architect, Louis Hickman, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. J. Leonard Levy, 1526 Dennison avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Brick and frame, 2½ stories. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting.

Hall Building, Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, William Exley, Eighty-seventh and Tinicum avenue. Brick, three stories, 40x60 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids.

Arbor, Villanova, Pa. Architect, Oglesby Paul, 220 South Fortieth street. Owner, George K. McFadden, Jr., Villanova, Pa. Frame, 25x50 feet. Architect has received bids.

Church (alt. and add.), Fifty-fifth and Thompson streets. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Grace Evangelical Church, on premises. Brick and plaster, one story. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $9,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Walter D. Stone, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and half timber, 2½ stories. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Warehouse, Tioga and Salmon streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 2424 Park avenue. Owner, Howard W. Read Company, Third and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 112x200 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 5th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Apartment House, Wayne and Wyoming avenues. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Stern, Commonwealth Building. Brick, three stories, 53x115 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building, is taking sub-bids, due July 31st.

Store (alts.), 1204 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Sylvan S. Dalsimer, on premises. Consists of interior work only. Architects taking bids, due August 1st. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Stable, location withheld. Architects, Lincoln H. Smith, 2425 Columbia avenue. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 39x122 feet. Slag roof. Architect taking bids, due August 1st. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1343 Arch street, is figuring.

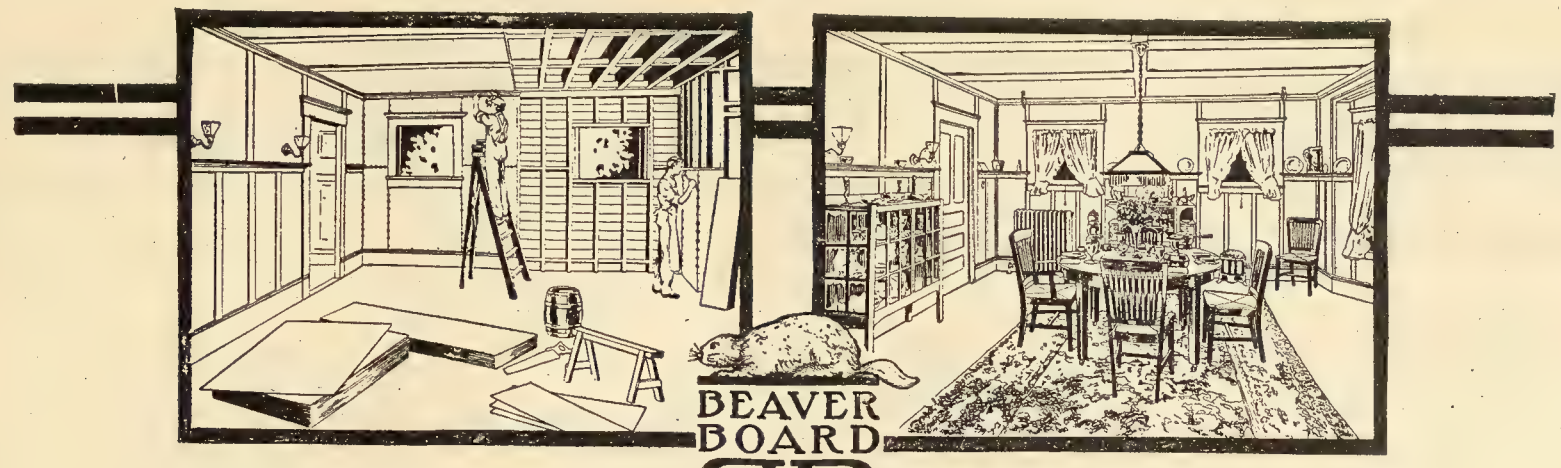
Engine House, Saint Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Concrete, one story, 90x107 feet. Slag roof. Owners taking bids, due August 10th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Garage, Plainfield, N. J. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, J. M. Charles, Plainfield, N. J. Stone, two stories. Architects taking bids, due August 7th. The following are figuring: Alexander Milne, Plainfield, N. J.; Rimmer, Atgar & Couzen, Plainfield, N. J.; Fullis & Blanchard, 1328 Broadway, New York City.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., $20,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, H. Forman, 1314 Arch street. Stone, three stories, 40x80 feet. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Sanitarium, West Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Dr. S. E. Winter, Colonnade Hotel. Stone, three stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 4th. The following are figuring: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; Algernon H. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; Fleck & Frean, Conshohocken, Pa.

Church, Lansford, Pa. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owner, St. Ann's R. C. Church, Lansford, Pa. Brick, one story, 140x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 4th. The following are figuring: John McShain, 637 North Nineteenth street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Neast & Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa.; James Doyle's Sons, 878 North Forty-sixth street; Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.; Riebe & Co., Lansford, Pa.



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Sunday School (alt. and add.), Johnstown, Pa. Architect, T. E. Billquist, 341 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Owner, Franklin Street M. E. Church, Johnstown, Pa. Brick and stone, four stories, 60x116 feet. Slate roof. steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 8th. Henry Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

City Hall, Hazleton, Pa., $100,000. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, City of Hazleton. Marble and steel, fireproof, three stories, 100x120 feet. Slate and slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Sealed proposals will be received by owner until August 15th.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, Joshua C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, H. B. Rothermel, Langhorne, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 32x33 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due August 5th. The following are figuring: Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; Cyrus Smith, Hulmeville, Pa.; John LaRue, Wrightstown, Pa.; P. J. O'Neill, Yardley, Pa.; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; William Wrifford, 525 Arch street, Camden, N. J.

Hotel and Sanitarium (add.), Wernersville, Pa. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Stone, brick and steel, eight stories. Slate and tin roof (steam heating and electric lighting reserved). Owner, The Galen Hall Company, Atlantic City. Architects taking bids, due August 11th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Chapel, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Blue Bell M. E. Church, Rev. E. S. Albert. Frame, one story, 15x16 feet. Tin roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 2nd. Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street, is figuring.

School, Pemberton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Pemberton, N. J. Brick, stone trimmings, two stories, 43x129 feet and 34x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 3rd. The following are figuring: Daniel H. Sharp, Camden, N. J.; Joseph tSeelman, Bridgeton, N. J.; W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; Stewart L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.; Richmann & Vennell, Moorestown, N. J.; J. S. Rogers, Stanwick, N. J.; Jacob Wenzelberger, Merchantville, N. J.; M. F. James, Merchantville, N. J.; E. W. Esham, Mt. Holly, N. J.; McCullough & Conner, Bailey Building.

Synagogue, 2109-2115 North Broad street, $100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Adath Jeshurum congregation, Rev. J. H. Landau, Seventh and Columbia avenue. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 75x160 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans about completed. Architects will taek bids in about ten days.

Apartment House, Schuyler street, Germantown. Architect, W. Frisbey Smith, 1345 Arch street. Owner, Morris Realty Company, 205 Bailey Building. Brick and stone, four stories, 80x189 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Garage (alt.), 1715 Rittenhouse street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, A. C. Harrison, 400 Chestnut street. Brick and limestone, three stories, 30x80 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building.

Bath House, Fifty-seventh and Summer streets, $28,378. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 52x100 feet. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Pavilion, Franklin Square, $5,047. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and limestone, one story, 25x31 feet. Tile roof. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Y. M. C. A. Building (add.), 1425-27 Arch street. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Y. M. C. A., 1423 Arch street. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories, 36x104 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

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Offices (alt.), 226 Walnut street. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles E. Mather & Co., on premises. Interior alterations. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Bungalow, Edgehill, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Owner, Fred C. Lovejoy, Willow Grove, Pa. Plaster, two stories, 38x28 feet. Contract awarded to S. M. Fesmier & Sons, Glenside, Pa.

Fire House, Honey Brook, Pa. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owners, Borough of Honey Brook. Brick, two stories, slate roof, 44x80 feet. Contract awarded to L. V. Wright, Lancaster, Pa.

Garage, Shenandoah, Pa., $10,000. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1729 Filbert street. Owner, J. Ferguson, Shenandoah, Pa. Brick, three stories, 60x40 feet. Contract awarded to Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.

Boiler House, Fifteenth and Pine streets, $12,000. Engineer, J. F. Marshall, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, on premises. Brick, one story, 17x61 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Warehouse (add.), 810-816 Swanson street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owners, James Gallagher, 810 Swanson street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 90x40 feet and 40x66 feet. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Garage (alt. and add.), 651 North Broad street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, H. S. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick and stone, one story, 18x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Storage House, Easton, Pa. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, Seitz Brewing Company, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 25x80 feet. Contract awarded to A. Bechtel, Easton, Pa.

Parochial School, Trenton, N. J. Architects, E.F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 60x85 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. A. Maher, Trenton, N. J.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia, $6,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. George Clarkson Ross, Germantown avenue and Mermaid lane. Stone and frame, three stories, 35x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Warehouse, southeast corner of Second and Brown streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Philadelphia Importing Company, Drexel Building. Brick, stone and terra cotta, four stories, 20x90 feet. Contract awarded to S. Rubin, 707 West Moya mensing avenue.

Service Quarters (add.), Bordentown, N. J. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Bordentown Military Academy. Consists of alterations and an additional story. Contract awarded to E. B. Tantum, Bordentown, N. J.

Residences (44), Twentieth to Twenty-first and Medary avenue, $111,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harry Brooklehurst, 512 West Norris street. Brick, two stories, 15x75 feet. Owner taking sub-bids, due August 7th. Slag roof, steam heat.

Store and Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, G. Lee Knight, Ardmore, Pa. Plaster, 2½ stories, 40x45 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrove street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Immigrant Quarters, Vine Street Pier. Architect, private plans. Owners, city of Philadelphia, care of Director J. F. Hasskarl, Department of Wharves and Docks, Bourse Building. Plaster and metal, 155x240 feet. Slag roof, hot air heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building.

Superintendent's Office, Race Street Pier. Architect, private plans. Owners. Department of Wharves and Docks, Bourse Building. Steel, corrupgated iron, two stories, 21x26 feet. Hot air heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Bratton & Co., 6037 Cedar avenue.

Saloon and Hall (alt. and add.), Broad and Porter streets, $15,000. Architect, David Woelpper, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Peter McEvoy, 2500 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, 56x80 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Stable and Garage, Fletcher street and Sedgley avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Acme Tea Company, Fourth and Willow streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 54x114 feet. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Harry M. Platt (O), 3524 Disston street. Cost, $1,700. Brick dwelling, two stories, 15x40 feet, Van Dyke and Tyson streets.

Rev. B. Phillips (O), Twenty-sixth and Tasker streets. C. F .Schaef (C), 2009 Mifflin street. Cost, $7,500. Three-story brick, 14x60 feet, Twenty-sixth and Tasker streets.

F. M. Faulkner (O), 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $16,100. Seven two-story brick dwellings, 12x40 feet, Memphis and Ann streets. Cost, $29,900. Thirteen two-story brick dwellings, 12x40 feet, Memphis and Ann streets.

Rev. P. Nash (O), Twelfth and Jackson streets. H. A. McCleman & Bro., Thirteenth and Shunk streets. Cost, $35,000. Convent, brick, three stories, 41x90 feet

Henry Reisser (O), Oak Lane. E. D. Lever Jr. (C), Abington, Pa. Cost, $5,500. Two-story frame dwelling, 20x40 feet, Oak Lane.

Richard H. Sharp (O), 929 Chestnut street. Cost, $5,300. One two-story brick dwelling, 14x41, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $2,000. Four two-story brick dwellings, 14x41 feet, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $5,500. One two-story brick dwelling, 14x41 feet, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $3,000. Six two-story brick dwellings, 14x41 feet, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $4,000. Eight two-story brick dwellings, 14x41 feet, two family house,

Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $4,000. Eight two-story brick dwellings, 14x41 feet, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Cost, $5,600. One two-story brick dwelling, 14x41 feet, two family house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets.

John Burt (O), Eighth and Tasker streets. H. D. Prettyman (C), 541 Land Title Building. Cost, $20,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 21x128 feet, Broad and Reed streets.

L. E. Conklin (O), 5103 Cedar avenue, C. C. Carr (C), 1654 Dyer street. Cost, $2,400. Three two-story brick dwellings, 14x28 feet, Charles and Dyer streets.

Frankford Grocery Company (O), Frankford, Pa. J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building. Cost $55,000. Three two-story brick dwellings, 88x175 feet, Penn and Unity streets.
Philadelphia Importing Company (O), 819 North Second street. S. Rubin (C), 707 West Moyamensing avenue. Cost, $9,000. Warehouse, brick, three stories, 19x89 feet, Second and Brown streets.

James P. Exley (O), 2247 Oxford street. Grover C. Nibouar (C), 144 Chew street. Cost, $2,800. One dwelling, three stories, brick, 16x49 feet, 330 Chelten avenue.

M. Zimmerman Company (O), 318 East Houston street, New York. Sonnerfeld & Steekle (C), 31 Union Square, New York. Cost, $40,000. Manufacturing building, two stories, 39x95 feet, Fourth and Fairmount avenue.

M. E. Stohrer (O), 118 Spruce street. P. Haibach Contracting Company (C), 2530 West Thompson street. Cost, $31,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 49x115 feet, 109 Delancey street.

S. C. Gordon (O), 616 North Eighth street. Abe Frank (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, $4,800. Store and dwelling, three stories, brick, 14x40 feet, 830 South street.

Charles F. Jenkins (O), 1024 Race street. George Watson (C), 905 Marshall street. Cost, $160,000. Publishing building, five stories, brick, 140x143 feet, Franklin and Latimer streets.

Eugene Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost, $6,000. Two three-story brick dwellings, 16x52 feet, Master and Gross streets. Cost, $4,500. One two-story brick dwelling, 16x52 feet, Master and Gross streets. Cost, $45,000. Eighteen two-story brick dwellings, 16x52 feet, Master and Gross streets.

Thomson Estate (O), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. James G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, $30,000. Store, brick, two stories, 39x145 feet, 1217-19 Chestnut street.

Benham & Perkinpine (O), 5146 Market street. Cost. $4,300. One two-story brick dwelling, 20x43 feet. Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue.

Burk Brothers (O), 409 Arch street. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $58,000. Six-story factory, 143x35 feet, Bodine and Wiley streets. J. M. Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $100,000. Commercial building, five stories, brick, 75x80 feet, Eleventh and Ludlow streets.

Miss Sallie Scott (O), 2543 Douglass street. B. F. Irwin (C), 3324 Uber street. Cost, $4,800. Two two-story brick dwellings, 14x48 feet, Midvale avenue and Falls of the Schuylkill.

Germantown Cricket Club (O), Germantown, Pa. Stokes Brothers (C), Musgrove street and Mt. Airy road. Cost, $15,000. Club house, three stories, 30x70 feet, brick, Germantown, Pa.

Francisco Notorfranersco (O), 735 Carpenter street. Able Frank (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, $2,800. Dwelling, three stories, brick, 15x39 feet, 737 Kimball street.

W. J. Smith (O), 4725 Maple avenue. W. J. Hones (C), 2947 North Fifth street. Cost, $2,500. One brick two-story dwelling, 16x40 feet, Maple avenue and H. street.

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Davis Cran (O), 6149 Woodland avenue. Cost, $72,000. Thirty two-story brick dwellings, 15x45 feet, Fifty-eighth and Christian streets.

John C. Cane (O), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $18,700. Eleven two-story brick dwellings, 15x40 feet, Vine and Salford streets.

Joseph Scott (O), Tulip street and Tyson street. Ed. Mattes (C), 4412 Wingohacking street. Cost, $3,800. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x38 feet, Edmond and Tyson streets.

Sedgwick Farm Company (O), 7014 Boyer street. A. J. Tourison (C), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, $16,000. Three-story brick dwelling, 48x48 feet, Anderson and Sedgwick avenue.

The Eynon Evans Manufacturing Company (O), Fifteenth and Clearfield streets. H. C. Ambler Company (C), 3717 York street. Cost, $8,500. Two three-story brick factory, 52x165 feet, Fifteenth and Clearfield streets.

Lubin Manufacturing Company (O), Twentieth and Indiana avenue. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $2,500. Garage, brick, 20x75 feet. $2,500. Warehouse, brick, one story, 20x60 feet, Twentieth and Indiana avenue.

Penn Museum and School of Industrial Art (O), Fifteenth and Locust streets. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $9,500. Boiler house, brick, one story, 17x61 feet, Fifteenth and Locust streets.

Christ Church (O), American and Church streets. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, $12,000. Church, brick, 37x119 feet, American and Church streets.

Charles E. Biddle (O), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $4,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet, Pike and Percy street. Cost, $4,000. Twobrick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet, Pike and Dehhi street. Cost, $60,000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet. Eleventh and Pike streets. Cost, $2,200. One brick dwelling, two stories, 15x45 feet, Eleventh and Pike streets. Cost, $54,000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet, Dehli and Pike streets. Cost, $54.000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories. 15x45 feet, Dehli and Pike streets. Cost. $54.000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories. 15x45 feet, Dehli and Pike streets. Cost, $54,000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet Dehli and Pike streets. Cost, $64.000. Thirty brick dwellings, two stories, 15x45 feet, Dehli and Pike streets. Cost. $2.200. One brick dwelling, two stories, 15x45 feet, Ninth and Pike streets.

Frank Rittenberg (O), 621 Dickinson street. Cost, $7.000. Two three-story stores and dwellings, 16x45 feet, 2216-18 South street.

I. Mayer (O), 1620 North Broad street. Cost, $6.00. Hall, brick. two stories, 24x88 feet. 1620 North Broad street.

Alfred Beatty (O), Unity street. George Gray (C), 4665 Paul street. Cost, $1.600. Brick store and dwelling, 14x50 feet, 4340 Leiper street.

John Sherman (O). 915 Snyder avenue. Cost. $18.000. Six dwellings. brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Fifty-first and Viola streets. Cost. $3,500. One dwelling, brick. two stories, 16x53 feet. Fifty-first and Viola streets. Cost, $12.000. Four dwellings. brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Fifty-first and Viola streets. Cost, $5.00. Three stores, brick. two stories, 16x50 feet. Fifty-first and Viola streets. Cost, $32,000. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, Fifty-first and Viola streets.

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R. J. Ederer Thread Company (O), Elizabeth and Unity streets. George Gray (C), 4065 Paul street, Frankford. Cost, $10,000. Brick factory.

Alterations and Additions

Fortieth Ward Republican Club (O), Fifty-seventh and Woodland avenue. J. Sullivan (C), 4916 Woodland avenue. Cost, $5,400. Club.

Hopkins, Milgram & Gardner (O), Seventh and Tasker streets. Chris Hoffman (C), 3416 South Fourth street. Cost, $725. Theatre, Passyunk avenue and Morris street.

L. E. Weintraub (O), 317 South Fifth street. A. Barsky (C), 1312 North Sixth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Samuel Nerenblatt (O), 845 North Marshall street. Seidman & Setz (C), 1312 North Sixth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

E. Wilkinson (O), Ambler and Adams streets. H. Brockelhurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $400. Manufacturing.

Anna Shipro (O), 1910 North Thirty-first street. Max Stack (C), 811 Race street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Rev. O. P. McManus (O), Seventeenth and Ritner streets. Melody & Keating (C), 1218 Chestnut street. Cost, $500. Church.

J. H. Patterson & Co. (O), 130 South Fifteenth street. J. F. Myers & Sons (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, $800. Offices, 130 South Fifteenth street.

Estate of H. H. Huston (O), Real Estate Trust Building. J. A. Gerhart (C), 225 Allen lane. Cost, $2,800. Dwelling, 8525 Seminole avenue.

William J. Einfeld (O), Eighth and South streets. Samuel Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamensing avenue. Cost, $5,500. Dwelling, 2209 North Broad street.

Eugene Pettit (O), 1010 Clinton street. R. W. Strode & Son (C), 12 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling, 1010 Clinton street.

Fidelity Trust Company (O), 533 Chestnut street. Frank G. English (C), 1610 North Carlisle street. Cost, $610. Stable, 3411 Brandywine street.

F. A. Poth (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Herman Vogt (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $1,500. Saloon, 2421 Kensington avenue.

Acorn Club (O), 1618 Walnut street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $10,000. Club, 1618 Walnut street.

H. T. Saunders (O), 31 South Eighteenth street. Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $2,500. Garage, 651 North Broad street.

Morris Tuber (O), 508 South Fifth street. N. Lehrman (C), 920 Wolf street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 510 South Fifth street.

Mrs. Sophie Ditzel (O), 2246 Reese street. William Freiling (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost $650. Dwelling, 2246 Reese street.

H. A. Schell (O), 514 Race street. Henry Koch (C), 408 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $500. Store.

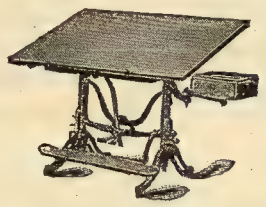
Mrs. I. Kennedy (O), Blight Lane and Island road. J. Ryan (C), Blight lane and island road. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

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Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

Harry E. Asbury (O), Seventieth and City line. W. N. Thompson (C), 1529 Filbert street. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

Thomas C. Trafford (O), 2335 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $1,450. Storage.

John Fish (O), 706 Lippincott street. James Copeland (C), 3133 Kingston avenue. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwelling, 2906 Kensington avenue.

E. Stephens (O), 615 North Eighteenth street. E. G. Detwiler (C), 814 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $1,250. Store and dwelling, 614 North Eighteenth street.

H. C. Lea Estate (O), Seventh and Sansom streets. W. C. McIntyre & Co. (C), 12 North Fifth street. Cost, $2,500. Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Keystone Coal and Wood Company, Front and Berks streets. L. Isaaman (C), 330 Catherine street. Cost, $2,000. Stable, Front and Berks streets.

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AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

What We Owe to the Stimulus of the Columbian Exposition.—Influence of White and Hunt. Progress of the American Type.

By Frank M. Andrews

[*Read before the Royal Society of Art, London, May 24th, 1911*]

After an introduction dealing with the influence which dominated the earlier stages of architectural work in America, and paying tribute to such men as Bulfinch, and their contemporaries, Mr. Andrews said:

This skirmish line has now broadened out into an army of architects and artists, the products of the schools of art and architecture both at home and abroad. These men are inspired by exceptional opportunity and an appreciative public. In their numbers and the power of their collective influence upon the civilization and development of their country, they exceed that of any similar group of men of a single generation to be found in any recorded period of the world's development.

Undoubtedly the greatest, if not the primary stimulus of the present artistic development of the United States is to be found in the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. For the first time on American soil was to be produced in orderly triumph the majestic splendor of ancient Rome, of Italy, of the dreams of France, and these architects, recruited from the field of conventional daily routine, thus found in their grasp the opportunity to display to a great people the possibilities and meaning of the art of architecture. To-day it is a thing of the past, ephemeral in its material existence, but everlasting in its message and impression upon the nation. With difficulty can you, to whom the traditions of your own land and the storied riches of Europe are familiar things, realize the revelation contained in this work of art and its stimulus to our people.

Due to all these conditions, the successful architect found himself burdened with an extraordinary and varied assortment of buildings difficult to deal with at one and the same time, with the demon of American rush methods relentlessly pursuing him—regarded by all of our highly organized and efficient building trades as a sort of human rubber stamp that worked automatically—what otherwise could he do but throw up his hands in despair, with one backward look of envy towards the old monks, who constructed a few feet of cathedral in a generation, turn archaeologist, and plaster his steel skeleton with a tidy arrangement of architectural dope, calculated to soothe the owner, the public, and the contractor, making everybody perfectly happy, but the poor architect, left alone with his sadly disfigured ideals.

Our next important architectural revelation fared more fortunately by proving itself much more adaptable to our wants, and, dealing with an almost infinite variety of refined flexible forms easily applied, became the reigning fashion for an extended period, and is to-day reasserting itself in a salutary and refreshing way. This revelation came through the work of White and of MacKim, who did not at first display a full mastery of the style, but temporized with a curiously interesting architecture of brick and reserved application of Italian detail. They soon became the leading exponents of the Italian Renaissance, and, since their output of residential, commercial, and other classes of work was enormous, its educational influence with us must be counted of prime importance, and by their own good taste, fine sense of proportion, and full appreciation of the refinements of the style, they elevated our standards to a plane that will not be abandoned.

In their extensive use of the Georgian period they reminded us of our own best tradition, showed us the value of simplicity, control of expression, and respect for architectural law and order. Office expediency is to me apparent in much of their work, particularly in thir bold confiscation of entire architectural compositions, as, for example, in the Tower of Madison Square Garden.

With us the first important exponent of the modern French school of thought and design was Richard Hunt, and his work was of such volume, his clientele so important, as to place him as one of the factors that shaped our tendencies.

It is important that I refer to the aims, influence, and results of the system of architectural education prevailing in our colleges at home and of the fireign schools, notably that of France—Des Beaux Arts. Our courses are largely influenced by the Beaux Arts system of instruction, and the theory of architectural training as formulated by it. Better than any other, it seems to us to concern itself with the broad principles of architecture, of the laws of composition, mass and proportion, the proper use of ornament, and emphasizes the comprehensive grasp of problems of a nature comparable to our own.

I believe that the English influence and



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traditions will be always more in evidence in our expression of domestic architecture, because our habits of living are modelled upon the English customs, with particular reference to country life. Our public buildings, and our disposition of the larger civic architectural problem, will undoubtedly exhibit more decidedly than ever the French influence and system.

In the field of commercial buildings we have presented to us our own peculiar characteristic American problem, and out of it we are developing our one positive contribution to architectural form.

That we should have indulged in architectural flounderings and fantasies with such a problem as this to deal with is not to be wondered at, when all things are taken into consideration. Our most unruly problem, the tall building, is from my way of thinking, the result of the logical working of the law of supply and demand. It is neither fantastic, avoidable, nor useless, will not yield to adverse legislation, because public necessity formulates a public opinion that will not legislate.

It is amusing to read in the publications of fifteen years ago the diatribes against it, and prophecies of its early extinction which were provoked by the modest fifteen and twenty-story structures of that time. The architect of the then tallest building in New York announced in print his belief that the end of tall buildings was in sight. Structures of twenty-five, thirty, forty and even more than fifty stories have been the answer. It furnishes a typical example of practical necessity and mode of existence creating a movement which ends in something distinctively characteristic of a people, and in this instance steel construction and the tall building is affecting us as did the round arch and vault of the Romans.

The business centers of such cities as New York and Chicago, as created to meet the conditions of 1860 to 1870, were soon outgrown, and the necessity for larger and better buildings became apparent. The established business centers could not be, or at least were not, moved, property values and the existing inter-relations in those centers being of too great moment at the time. This generally prevalent condition produced different immediate results in different sections of the country, which long since have converged into an established common practice.

In Chicago, we find that the direct causes that led to the first example of true skeleton construction were (a) the necessity for increased height; (b) which the character of the supporting soil rendered impossible on account of the weight of the then prevailing type of massive masonry walls and interior columns, and which could not be overcome unless (c) a system of construction be devised stronger and of less weight than other types, which was accomplished by the device designated by us as the "Skeleton Steel Construction."

The outer walls being but screens, the masonry supporting nothing, their piers were, in consequence, easily reducible to a minimum surface width, and the area of glass could thus be largely increased, thereby giving a maximum lighting to the interior, a device rendered necessary by the generally increased height of our buildings fronting upon streets that could not be increased in width.

The effect of this condition is manifest in the earlier treatment of the architectural design of these structures, and has become typical of them in the work of the present day. The walls, being non-supporting, could be reduced to a minimum thickness, thus providing an important addition to the interior area of each floor, and materially increasing the earning power of the building; an imperative necessity because of the rapid rise in ground value in central business districts. None of this development would have been possible, however, if it had not been for the American type of elevator, which was promptly deveolped in response to this new demand, and has kept pace with it ever since by evolving new principles of construction and operation necessary to cope with the constantly-

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increasing height of buildings and the enormous increase in service both as to speed and volume of traffic.

This type has come to stay because of its attributes of structural endurance, safety, economy in first cost and of upkeep, and its general suitability to our modern conditions. While it has belonged to the domain of the architect, becoming the accepted type for our huge hotels, apartment houses, and commercial structures, and under his direction is fast becoming a thing of grace and beauty from a beginning of sprawling ugliness, nevertheless it must be said in all fairness that these structures could not have been devised without the skill and genius of our mechanical and structural engineering professions, the builders and the skilled mechanics, whose trades have become specialized and developed by this demand all united in effective cooperation with the architect.

The question is frequently propounded: "Are these structures beautiful, or can they be made so, and thus enter the realm of artistic thought?" Briefly stated, our fundamental principle in design seems to have become established by treating the tall structure as a column with its base, shaft, and capital. In all of the best and most pleasing examples of the later work, this element appears, and we find the lower stories grouped in a single architectural composition supporting a long vertical and shaft-like series of stories grouped into a simple treatment that carries the eye upward without interruption to the crowning feature of the entire design, which again is a series of stories combined into the capital, as it were, of the mass.

In pointing out the consummation of this century and a half of architectural growth in my country, I would have you enter the harbor of the city of New York on a trans-Atlantic liner, and from that point of view for the first time observe the buildings of the lower end of Manhattan Island, with their towering and amazing sky-line and mountain-like mass of architectural grouping, picturesquely artistic and truly expressive of the spirit of our lives and activities. I believe that it will grip the imagination of any observer, whether he sees it for the first or the hundredth time, and that he will experience from it that flow of thought and impression which is produced only in the presence of some great and inspiring thing.

To me it illustrates the quality and the character of our people, their aspirations, and their peculiar genius in terms of architecture, as do our mountains and valleys, our lakes and rivers, the physical character of our land.

Prosperity, wealth and power we are surely possessed of, and we are as surely acquiring from the artistic wisdom and traditions of Europe that which is useful and good for us to have, and are applying it intelligently to our needs. As a people we are learning to respect and revere Art, and to value its uplifting influence, and with these fundamentals to build upon, and with the artistic forces that are ever active amongst us, the future of American architecture will be worthy of high regard.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** Doscher, Gardner Company, wholesale Cypress and North Carolina Pine House, of 11 Broadway, New York, and special branch at Jacksonville, Fla., have begun the erection of a fine new up-to-date mill plant at Jacksonville to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new mill will cost in the neighborhood of $16,000, and will be laid out along modern and up-to-date lines. It is to be located on the corner of Myrtle avenue and the Sea Board Air Line tracks, on the same site of the old mill. The main plant will have a frontage of 250 feet at Myrtle avenue extending back 88 feet along the railroad. The new mill will be equipped with modern machinery and will be entirely supported from the power plant which will consist of a brick boiler house 28x30 feet.

It is hoped that the new plant will be in operation within sixty days, at which time the company will again be in a position to supply promptly their customers with finished cypress lumber moldings, etc. The rebuilding is under the management of Mr. J. F. Doran.

** A special meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Furnace League was held at the office of the League, 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, on June 19th. Those present were A. W. Glessner, George A. Munson, Lewis Moore, William J. Myers and Charles S. Prizer. Reports were received on the official testing of furnaces and the work of the Engineering Department was reviewed and approved. The text and rules of the book entitled, "The Federal System of Heating and Ventilation," were reviewed and certain revisions ordered. These revisions were chiefly in the direction of simplification of the rules.

** Following are the new officers of the Pennsylvania Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, elected at its fifteenth annual convention Pittsburg: President, William P. Thompson, Philadelphia; vice-president, P. F. Maginn, Pittsburg; secretary, M. G. Sellers, Philadelphia; treasurer, Harry G. Black, Philadelphia; sergeant-at-arms, John C. F. Trachsel, Philadelphia; executive committee, Joseph A. Langdon, Pittsburg; B. Harold Carpenter, Wilkes-Barre; Stewart A. Jellett, Philadelphia; John R. Flinn, Johnstown; C. Ed. Hantz, York.

** The reorganization of the Canton Foundry and Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, has been completed. W. J. Peyser, who was formerly vice-president, is now president and sales manager. A. O. Slenz is vice-president, and W. H. Cavanah, formerly president and treasurer, is now secretary and treasurer.

** The United Electric Company, Canton, O., manufacturers of the Tuec air cleaning devices, has appointed Frederick A. Wilson in charge of its New York branch at 129 Worth street.

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** The Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company, York, Pa., has appointed C. C. Frick in charge of its plant at York. Mr. Frick recently resigned as vice-president of the Security Title and Trust Company, of York. Judge Wanner has handed down an opinion in the equity proceedings of the York Trust Company against the corporation, dissolving the injunction issued against the concern, June 6, 1910, and commanding W. W. Birnstock, the receiver, to deliver to the defendant all of its property. It is the purpose of the officers of the company to rehabilitate the business.

** The Eastern Blower and Sheet Metal Works is the name of a new concern recently incorporated in Richmond, Va., with a capital of $25,000. The officers are D. F. Harrington, president; N. E. Reuter, vice-president; H. C. Hopkins, secretary and treasurer.

** The Abram Cox Stove Company announces the resignation of Charles S. Prizer as first vice-president, effective June 1st. Mr. Prizer is succeeded by R. H. Thomas.

** The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has leased the ground floor and basement of the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Pine streets, in St. Louis, Mo., for a term of years. The rooms will be occupied as headquarters and show rooms of the St. Louis branch.

** The Osborn Engineering Company, of Cleveland,, has secured the contract for a large stadium of reinforced concrete to be erected at Detroit, Mich., for the Detroit Baseball Club. This company now has three contracts for baseball stadiums, the others being at Washington, D. C., and New York City. The Detroit structure will be started at the end of the present season.

** The Federal-Huber Company, Chicago and New York, announces the withdrawal from the company of A. D. Sanders and A. D. Sanders, Jr., general manager and treasurer, respectively. Their interests in the Federal-Huber Company have been purchased by Donald A. Raymond, the vice-president. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Raymond assumes the office of treasurer. Mr. Sanders has served as president of the Central Supply Association and of the National Association of Brass Manufacturers, and also as a member of the National Committee of the Confederated Supply Association. The future plans of the Messrs. Sanders have not been announced.

**Ground has been broken for the first of a series of hydrating plants at the Maryland quarries of the Potomac Refining Company on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal near Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Within ninety days this plant will have an assured annual output of approximately 50,000 tons, or 2,000,000 bags.

**The Bald Mountain Portland Cement Company has been incorporated at Rome, Ga., with a capital stock of $1,000,000. A plant, with 3,000 barrels capacity, will be erected near Aragon, Ga., and Bald Mountain shale and limestone will be used. The incorporators are: J. L. Bass, who has been elected president; J. N. King, B. T. Hayes and others of Rome; E. C. Lester, of Atlanta; W. S. Palmer, of Miller, and M. M. Jack, of Dolton, Ga. Charles D. Quick, of Chicago, will be chemical engineer and the cement expert.

**The Clinchfield Portland Cement Company, with main office at Nazareth, Pa., and works at Kingston, Tenn., will soon have their plant ready for operation. The company has $900,000 capital stock and have erected a plant with five kilns, 8x125 feet, with 3,000 barrels capacity. The dry process will be used. The plant is just northeast of Chattanooga on the C. C. & O. Railroad.

**The Edison Aggregate for March, published by the Edison Portland Cement Company, New York, contains a very interesting article on the Fourth avenue subway, Brooklyn, N. Y. There are numerous illustrations and drawings and the work is described in some detail.

More or Less Personal

L. S. Buffington, the Minneapolis architect who invented and patented the steel skeleton construction for buildings, writes that he has been working on a new method of construction—"concrete-steel and glass"—which he is covering with patents. Mr. Buffington says the new construction will reduce the cost of reinforced concrete at least 35 per cent., besides saving in height of building ten to fifteen per cent. He has organized a construction corporation, with a capital of $500,000, and has begun business.

* * *

James D. Hoffman, professor of mechanical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed head of the engineering department of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb. Professor Hoffman is well-known in the heating and ventilating profession and is a past president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He is receiving congratulations from his many friends on his call to the larger work he will undertake at the University of Nebraska.

* * *

Commissioner John J. Murphy, of the Tenement House Department, New York City, is utilizing his annual vacation to study tenement house problems abroad. He will meet Robert W. de Forest, the first Commissioner under the Tenement House law, and together they will make certain investigations.

* * *

E. P. Goodrich and Frederic A. Molitor, who are associated as consulting engineers, have moved their office from No. 2 Rector street, New York City, to 35 Nassau street. Mr. Goodrich has made a specialty of harbor and terminal work, power-plant design, cement and reinforced concrete. Mr. Molitor has been engaged extensively in railroad construction, and was at one time supervising railway expert for the Philippine government.

* * *

Messrs. Holt & Weidinger, architects, desire to announce their removal to new offices at 150 Nassau street, New York City.

* * *

Mr. F. F. Rowell, sanitary engineer, has joined the staff of Richard D. Kimball Company, engineers, 15 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 2, 1911.

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We are reprinting in this number an editorial which appeared in the issue of July 26th so garbled typographically as to be scarcely intelligible. The editorial in question, replying to certain comments in "Cement Age" on the propriety of architects signing their work, contrived to find its way to press without the careful proof-reading customary and essential in a publication of this kind. The "Guide" begs to apologize to its readers for the haste and carelessness which made this lapse possible, and to assure its friends that the incident is one which shall not be permitted to happen again.

GETTING AWAY FROM THE CONVENTIONAL IN PLANNING THE MODERN HOME.

In the August number of "The House Beautiful" will be found a paper by Mr. Edward W. Gregory dealing with "Architecture of the Modern English Home" and the work of Mr. M. H. Ballie Scott, a paper that should be read and pondered by young architects everywhere whose ambition it is to rise to distinction in the difficult work of practical and not inartistic home planning. "It is easy enough," writes Mr. Gregory, "to discover old Georgian houses which are full of beauty and well-ordered design, and to feel that as far as they go they are perfect. It is hard to see how many of the red brick, straight corniced houses of the eighteenth century could be improved. But the problem which faces the architect is not to produce a work of art, so much as to make a house which shall be a practicable and satisfactory place to live in. We may have a genuine love for old Georgian houses, and yet too sensible of the facts that they do not fully fill our wants. It is safe to say that not one American in a hundred would feel comfortable if he were compelled to live in a house which remained exactly as built, say a hundred years ago. So that if one has an idea that a house should be like a square box; or that it should be a long, low, two-storied house; or that it should be a picturesque, gabled building with purposely unsymmetrical plan, such preconceived thoughts are more likely to militate against the making of a house of comfort and charm than if the problems governing the particular work in hand are simply considered and solved apart altogether from formulae."

On the work of Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott, who appears from Mr. Gregory's description to be a type of benign architectural radical, Mr. Gregory writes:

"It seems evident from Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott's work that his aim is to design houses which will first meet the requirements of modern conditions of life. His are not the methods of the stylists.

On the other hand, although the more orthodox look upon some of his work as eccentric it would be a difficult thing to find a feature in any of his houses which has been included purely for the sake of novelty. Some people cannot bear to think of a dining-room being anything else but four square. That is their idea of it, and if an architect designs it differently they charge him with eccentricity. This is one of the many things in the building of houses which are done in a stereotyped fashion, simply because they have been accepted over and over again without question, and few have had the temerity to alter or vary them. * * *

Mr. Scott will not accept the three reception rooms—drawing room, dining room, and morning room—as inevitable. He asks first of all what the social and domestic requirements are of the clients for whom he is designing a house. He does not take it for granted that they are such as to necessitate the provision of the three conventional sitting rooms. Nor does he take it that the domestic arrangements must necessarily include provision for conventional domestic service. Indeed, as far as this latter condition is concerned, the houses designed by Mr. Scott eliminate a considerable amount of housework altogether. Inasmuch as the social room in most of them is a large general sitting room or "house place" which is always in use, the necessity for keeping various reception rooms clean and tidy is done away with. The plan, too, is so contrived as to make dinner a less formal meal and to relieve it of a great deal of useless ceremony. In large establishments the ritual which requires a fully equipped dining room and a highly decorative drawing room for its correct observance is an elaboration of social life which becomes an absurdity in a small or even moderately sized house. Yet thousands of houses of the moderately well off are designed as though everything went on in miniature exactly the same as in the mansions of the wealthy. So strong has this snobbery—for it is nothing else—been in England for upwards of a hundred years that the smallest workmen's cottages in country or town have parlor, living room, and scullery, the first of which is for all practical purposes useless. The space on the ground plan is divided up into three tiny, box-like rooms, all of which are cramped and inconvenient, when it would be perfectly easy to have provided one spacious "house-place" for general domestic purposes. * * *

He maintains that the social and financial condition of every individual should themselves suggest a home in harmony with his circumstances. He says in effect that you cannot make a successful small house by taking the plans of a large one and reducing them in scale; nor can you build a mansion by any process of multiplication or amplification of the details of a cottage. * * *

During the Victorean period people got so used to being boxed in that it is hard to convince them how much more comfortable and enjoyable a house is which has large, spacious areas and no narrow passages. It is a remarkable fact that thousands of people who inhabit the older and more conventional type of house, get into the habit of using only one sitting room at all regularly. That room becomes for them the house. They really live in it. The other rooms become storage places. Now in a house of Mr. Scott's the development of the hall sitting room enables the inhabitants to enjoy the full amount of living space which may legitimately be expected from the building. It gives elbow room, ease, freedom of movement. One feels as though one enjoyed occupation of the whole of the house, not a bit of it. And it certainly leads to much picturesqueness, is capable of considerable artistic treatment, producing in a word, charm.

These quotations from Mr. Gregory's paper, while liberal to a degree, bear but a faint impression of the highly illuminative character of the paper in its entirety. As we remarked at the outset, the paper is one that merits the most careful reading at the hands of men who aspire to be more than mere copyists in the designing of successful houses. In fact, if it were not that we fear the danger of being charged with an undue enthusiasm in the cir-

cumstances, we should be tempted to characterize Mr. Gregory's paper as by long odds the most notable contribution to the literature of home planning within recent years. It is in any event a decidedly clear, helpful, suggestive and stimulating article, one the reading of which is calculated to broaden and deepen the best tendencies of modern ''home'' planning.

INUTILITY OF A COST RESTRICTION TO PREVENT NEIGHBORHOOD DEPRECIATION.

In a number of suburban places in and about Philadelphia the plan has been tried of inserting in the deed for the sale of the land a provision that the house to be erected thereon shall not cost less to build than a certain stipulated sum, the idea back of the restriction being that this cost limit will operate to prevent the depreciation of surrounding property by interdicting the erection of cheap and ugly houses. The plan failed of its purpose in a large number of instances, because, as might have been foreseen, the question of cost has really little or nothing to do with the exterior charm of a house, artistic feeling being as possible to a home builded at a cost of five thousand dollars in the hands of an architect capable of crowding his resources as it is impossible in a house costing twenty-five thousand dollars in the hands of an owner or architect destitute of or wanting in correct ideals of taste. The sensible plan, to insure the result aimed at in restrictions of the kind, is to adopt some such scheme of procedure as that in vogue at Roland Park, Baltimore, regarded as, perhaps, the most beautiful suburb in the country. Here, in place of a cost limitation, there is inserted in the deed a clause to the effect that no owner may build until his plans have first been submitted to and approved by a kind of Home Owners' Defence Society made up of the founders of the Park. The outcome is a suburb where the homes vary considerably in cost and reasonably in style and design, but where a certain level of taste and congruity has been vigorously enforced to the lasting beauty and comfort of the suburb as a whole. Theer is no uneasiness over the possibility of this level of taste being lowered, for the reason that every owner is aware of the requirements he assumes in buying. One of the logical evolutions of this restriction has been the attraction to Roland Park, by a process of natural selection, of people of good taste rather than large means, an advantage not reckoned upon in the earlier applications of the idea.

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''RECOGNITION OF THE ARCHITECT''—SHOULD HE OR SHOULD HE NOT SIGN HIS WORK?

Our esteemed contemporary, ''Cement Age,'' in an article in the July number, ''Recognition of the Architect,'' discussing the question whether an architect should associate his name in some permanent way with his work, observes:

We would be in hearty sympathy with the suggestion quoted if we felt that the architect is really neglected, compared with the author or painter. The last thing to impress the public when looking at a beautiful building or picture is the name of its creator. Throngs pass through art galleries at annual exhibitions where they see the works of several hundred painters, but without remembering the names of more than three or four in the entire collection. When the author and painter work along lines that appeal to public tatse they gain a temporary recognition and celebrity through constant repetition of popular subjects, but a celebrity of which they themselves are apt to tire, realizing that it is not of the enduring kind. For example, an artist who has long been regarded as our foremost illustrator, whose popularity has never been surpassed, cheerfully surrendered an annual income of $80,000 to take up more serious work, finding greater profit and pleasure in his study than in the popular applause that brought him a large fortune each year. Every architect is familiar with men in his own profession who have achieved this sort of distinction. Some acquire it through the mere exercise of good taste in appropriating and assembling the creations of master designers. Others achieve distinction through the magnitude of their subject, its public importance, great cost or tremendous proportions. But the truly great architect, the designer of structural masterpieces never suffers from neglect. There may be an exception to this rule, but we doubt it. Moreover, it matters little that the names of such men are not on every tongue. The public never has and never will concern itself deeply in matters of this kind. Taking examples of architecture as they run, it would probably be difficult to find a man who, in building for himself, would accept an exact duplicate of the thing before him. Perfect examples of architecture are few and far between—especially if we accept the statements of some of our leading architects. In conclusion, the comparison between architect and author is not logical. There are no restrictions upon the author or his publisher as to advertising, something the architect is forbidden to do. New buildings are placarded with the names of contractors, plumbers and steam fitters, but a similar advertisement on the part of the architect would lead to his suspension as a member of the American Institute. Thus it is the good taste and modesty of the architect himself that has had more influence than any other single factor in keeping his identity in the background.

With the most amiable determination in the world not to quarrel with the point of view of its distinguished contemporary, the ''Guide'' is obliged to confess a certain sense of bewilderment at some of the arguments here set forth. Admitting the self-evident truth that ''throngs pass through art galleries * * * without remembering the names of more than three or four in the entire collection,'' let us ask ourselves what good end, if any, would be served by withholding the names of these ''three or four'' from the few choice and select souls able to comprehend the message they convey? The artist cited by our contemporary as having surrendered an annual income of $80,000 from illustrating to take up more serious work, has, as a matter of fact, gone back to his first love and is again joyously cartooning for the clever New York weekly in whose pages his signature first won public attention. The claim that ''the truly great architect, the designer of structural masterpieces, never suffers from neglect'' is, we fancy, open to serious question. How many men, not directly identified with architecture, can name a dozen of these ''designers of structural masterpieces'' with the same fluency with which they can name an equal number of painters, literary men or composers? The statement that the public ''never has and never will concern itself deeply in matters of the kind'' savors of a somewhat gratuitous and oracular begging of the question, as does its companion platitude to the purport that ''perfect examples of architecture are few and far between.'' The number of people who can appreciate perfect art in any one of its manifestations is necessarily limited. ''Perfect examples,'' whether of poetry, prose, painting, sculpture or music, are as rare in their way as perfect examples of architecture or critical accuracy. It seems not to have occurred to any one to enshroud all such works beneath a mantle of anonymity because such happens to be the case . What, may we ask, is there particularly ''illogical'' between architect and author? The author may advertise. The architect may not. But, was any truly great literary artist ever made by advertising? No one, we take it, can be any more sensibly impressed with the native ''good taste and modesty'' of the architect than is the ''Guide,'' which nevertheless contends and will continue to contend for his right to avail himself of the creative artist's privilege to sign his work.

Chopin might possibly have been as well known to the world of music as he is to-day had he permitted the public to guess at his identity. Shakespeare would perhaps have been as much the bard of Avon had he left the trumpeting of his fame to the architectural press. The cognoscenti would perhaps have divined that Millet and not some one else had limned ''The Angelus.''

Still, on the whole, we are rather glad that each of the worthy gentlemen named observed the inoffensive precaution of signing. In any event, it seems to have served as a kind of policy of insurance against controversy on the one hand and popular forgetfulness on the other.

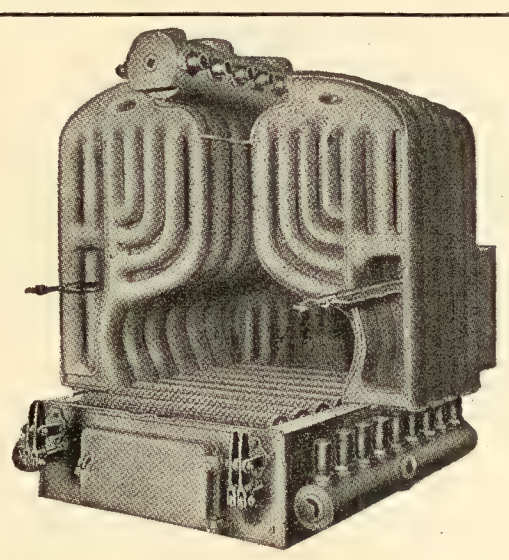
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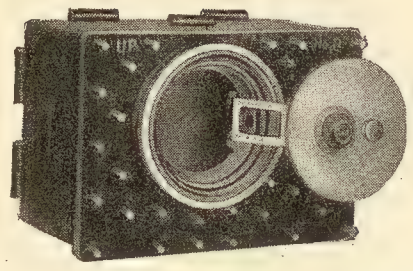
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Mr. Frederick S. Lamb has prepared a statement of the improvements of a general nature which are recommended by the Municipal Art Society for the city plan of New York. Mr. Lamb says:

"Cities will grow, and congestion, with a higher cost of living, will follow unless the cities are properly planned.

When the waterways of New York were the great roadways of the city, our city had a natural and consistent city plan; the cross streets gave direct access to the rivers and transportation had no drawback.

"Now that other means of transportation have been adopted, New York must modify its city plan to secure the best results, and that modification must be toward a circular plan, with radiating lines of transity.

"These lines of radiation are now coming slowly by means of bridges and tunnels. There is, or should be, the extension of streets, and where adequate streets do not exist they should be created to secure the proper result.

"Cities grow along the lines of least resistance, and congested population can be distributed by proper transportation facilities.

"Proper transportation facilities permit of the proper location of factories, storage warehouses, commission houses, etc.

"These, in turn, control the residential problem, the scale of rents, and in a great measure the cost of living.

"Diagonals must be introduced in the Borough of Manhattan, and must have their extension in the contiguous boroughs. Thus, from Delancey street bridge there must be a diagonal northwest to Astor place. Manhattan bridge must be extended so as to connect with this system. In Brooklyn Borough, the Flatbush avenue extension project will carry the traffic into the center and outskirts of this borough. The old Brooklyn bridge, as well, should be connected, thus making possible the use of the three bridges as radiating lines of connection between the inner and the outer circles. From possibly Long Acre Square there must be a diagonal northwest to connect with the bridge projected across the Hudson at the foot of Fifty-seventh street. This bridge, when completed, will connect New Jersey, via the Borough of Manhattan, with Long Island. There must be, as well, a diagonal northeast connecting with the terminal of the Queensborough bridge. These are the main lines necessitated by present conditions, but other bridges across the Hudson will follow. From the residential point of view, the bridge at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street across the Hudson is a necessity.

The lower portion of Manhattan can be connected by tunnel through Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn. A tunnel under the Narrows has been projected, and must eventually be completed, thus making another transit circle which would connect the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. New Jersey, while not legally a portion of Greater New York, must be considered as an integral part in any improvements made. The great radiating lines must eventually reach Jamaica Bay through the southeast, Montauk Point to the east, and the Newark meadows to the west. A comprehensive system must be agreed upon in the cities of Newark, Jersey City and the Greater New York.

"The extension of existing streets, a necessity, is of minor importance, compared to the immediate construction of the necessary diagonals.

"Parks and parkways, at present existing or to be created, could readily be included as a part of the circular system.

"The location of public buildings now under the control of the city could be so adjusted as to distribute the city's interests and thus distribute population. The grouping of public buildings has already been conceded as a necessity.

"The educational value of the statue and the historical decoration needs no comment. The advisability of practical and well-designed street fixtures is but a minor detail in the development of any great city.

"To all these suggestions there is one inevitable reply—the question of expense. The answer to this is that the city cannot afford to be without these improvements; that the city is paying indirectly each year much more than the cost of these much-needed changes. There is competition of cities, just as there is individual competition, and New York, to retain her supremacy, must have a practical working plan or else give way to some other more energetic and enterprising community."

Speaking recently in London, Sir Aston Webb, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Arts Club, reviewed somewhat the history of architecture in the United States, praising the advancement being made, and speaking many kindly words for American architects.

The occasion was the reading of a paper by Frank M. Andrews, an American architect, before the Royal Society of Arts Club on "Architecture in America."

Sir Aston Webb, who occupied the chair, at the conclusion of Mr. Andrews' reading, said:

"Mr. Andrews has delivered an absorbingly interesting paper on American architecture. It is wonderful to reflect that, as he has said, in 1873-1874 Americans were still without any manner of their own, or any decided leanings, in architectural design, so that in the last forty years they have developed the wonderful work which has been illustrated on the screen. When I came to the meeting I thought I knew something about American architecture, but I now find that I am altogether out of date; three or four years have elapsed since I was there, and that is a long time. The tall buildings of that date have been eclipsed and the seven hundred feet buildings have been erected since I was there.

"When I was in New York I did not think the American architects were themselves quite sure as to the possible final success of those buildings, and they were always asking Europeans what they thought of them. I never felt any hesitation in declaring that I thought them extremely fine, though I believe the Americans to whom I said it sometimes thought I was chaffing them. The effect of them upon me was very strong, and when the streets are fuller of them, and there is an aspect of greater cohesiveness, the effect must be still greater. But when I was there, the tall buildings were only occasional, so that the effect was somewhat 'jumpy.'

"Looking down town in New York at that date reminded me greatly of the streets of Genoa and of other of the older Italian towns. The New York streets are wider but the buildings being higher with the overhanging

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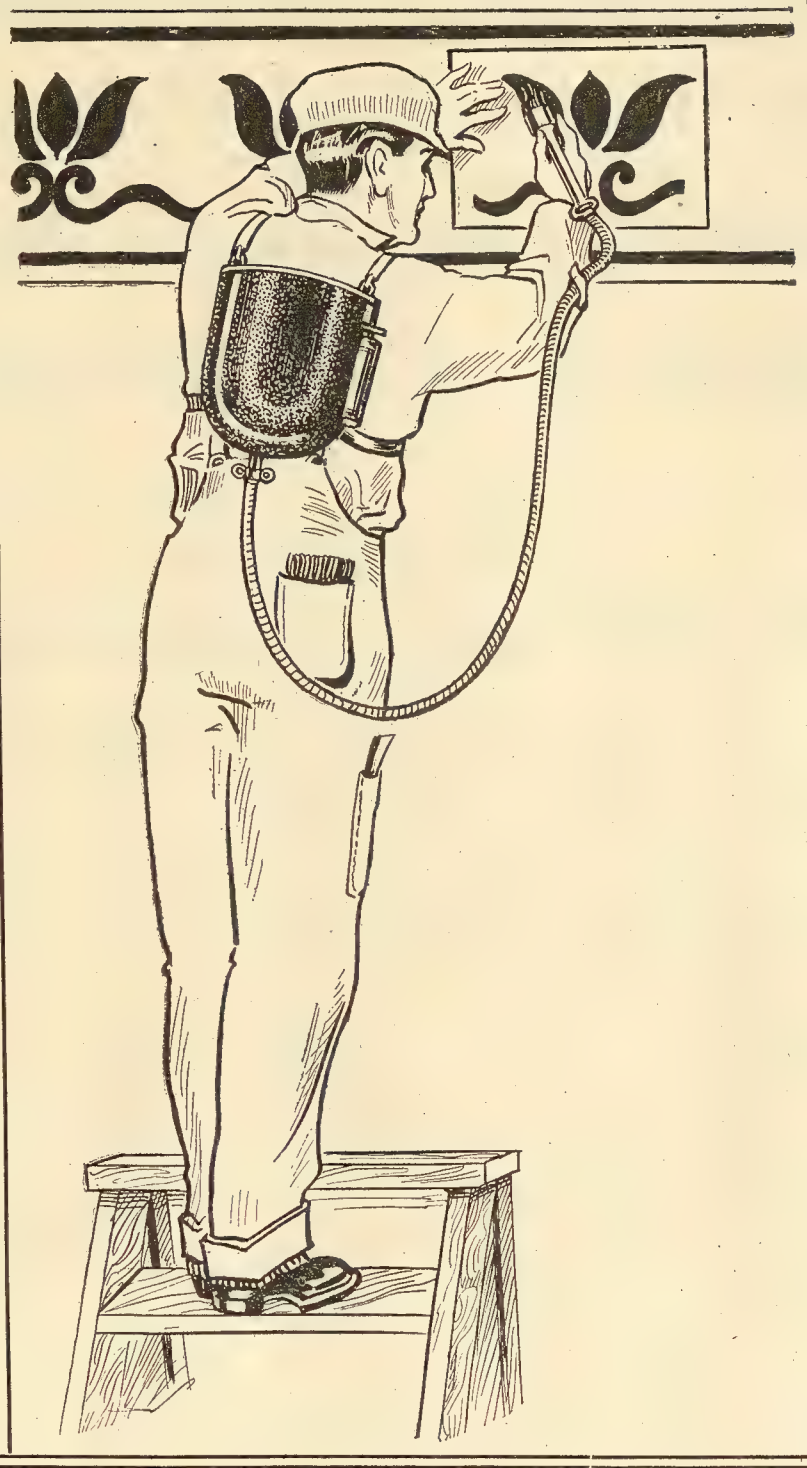
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cornices, there was produced the same effect of deep shade at the bottom and brilliant light at the top. Fine as one thinks such buildings out there, I do not think our admiration for them will enable us to imitate them in England—our atmosphere and our requirements seem so different.

"It is important, however, to note how keen is the interest taken by the American public in matters architectural. Here the public do not generally take much interest in those matters, and the reason might be that Americans have had that new problem to solve. Our problems have been settled, and most excellently, in the days gone by, and at present we are somewhat nervous about trying new ones. In America, architecture is a topic of public conversation, and one can hear comments on the beauty of design of the buildings. That is, naturally, a great encouragement to the artists working in brick and stone, an advantage which Britishers congratulate them upon possessing.

"Another advantage is the unified action in that country. They are all working on the same lines there, though not necessarily on the same style; sometimes they use the Gothic, sometimes the classic; but the buildings are so huge that the detail in them is a comparatively small matter. The buildings are designed with the idea of great effect, a great base, a great shaft, and a great cap, and each is trying to bring about the same effect in his own individual way. That is an advantage which is seen in all countries in the world in the matter of architecture. In Greece, for instance, they work together on the same lines, and they achieve success; and so in Rome and in the Renaissance and in the English Gothic. When working together with the same aims success follows, which shows that architecture is an associate art, and that a copyright bill is scarcely necessary or desirable for architects.

"What is required is that they should assist one another by their examples, and thus by degrees develop something which shall not only be satisfactory to themselves, but shall bring honor and repute to the countries in which the buildings are placed. The history of our country is largely built in its architecture; and the history of America is now, I think, being largely, nobly and grandly built by American architects. I am, therefore, sure that the meeting will join with me in congratulating Mr. Andrews and the American people on the magnificent opportunity they have had.

Paint and varnish men ought to find the "Guide" an excellent medium.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

One of the latest and most attractive examples of trade literature is a folder new being sent out to the trade by the Empire Iron and Steel Company, Niles, Ohio. It is entitled "Some Pointers, Some Letters and Some 'O. F. I.' Facts." It is printed on robin-blue stock and contains several four-cornered inserts on white coated paper of photographs of buildings roofed with the company's well-known "old-fashion iron," and testimonials from large users of the product.

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Summary for week ending July 29th, 1911:

Number of transfers	543
Amount of transfers	$1,707,006.42
Cash consideration	707,420.75
Mortgage consideration	999,585.67
Ground rent consideration	1,290.50
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	21,508.34

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Vol. XXVI. No. 32. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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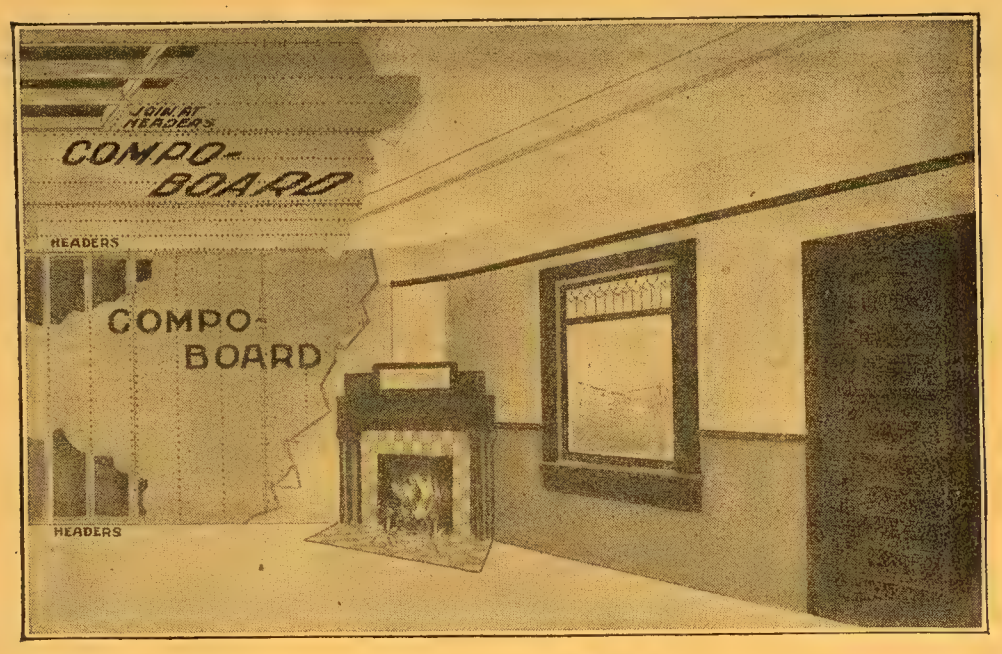
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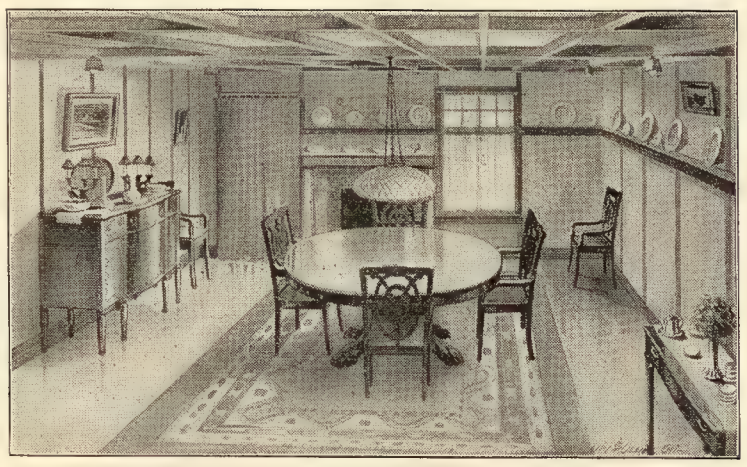
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 32. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Carriage Factory and Show rooms (add), 1934 Arch street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Gregg Carriage Co., 1926 Arch street. Brick (concrete floors-, 4 stories, 40x150 feet. Slag roof, vapor heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; C. W. Denny, 1309 Arch street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building.

City Hall, Hazelton, Pa. $100,00. Architecht, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixth street. Owners, City of Hazelton. Brick, marble and steel, fireproof, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 15th. The following are figuring: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; P. J. Hurley, 1223 Cherry street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building; Beard Construction Co., Colonial Trust Building; Reading, Pa.; S. Y. Fredericks, Hazelton, Pa.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. $9,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Walter D. Stone, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and half timber, 2½ stories. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids due August 10th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. G. Miller, 2315 West Clearfield street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; J. H. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; J. E. Kearnsey, 327 North Sixty-third street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Hotel and Sanitarium (add.), Wernersville, Pa. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, The Galen Hall Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Stone, brick and steel, 8 stories. Slate and tin roof (steam heating and electric lighting reserved). Architect taking bids due August 11. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Hotel, Savanah, Ga. Architect, W. L. Stoddart, 30 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Owners, Savanah Hotel Co., Savanah, Ga. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, 11 stories, 100x131 feet. Slate roof, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due August 1'th. Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Club House (alt. and add.), Torresdale, Philadelphia. $10,000. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, 418 Walnut street. Owners, Torresdale Country Club, care of Edwin A. Fleisher, Commercial Building. Stone and frame, threy stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 210 Chestnut street. Owners name withheld. Sayre & Fisher. Bricks and limestone, three stories, 38x78 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Post Office (alt. and add.). Peekskill, N. Y. Architect, J. Know Taylor, Treasury Department. Owners, United States Government Treasury Department. Brick, two stories. Steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 23rd. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa., $75,000. Architects, Brokie & Hastings, 329 Chestnut street. Owner, Lous R. Page, North American Building. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Factory (add.), Second and Westmoreland streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Thomas E. Brown, on premises. Brick, five stories, 39x64 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electirc lighting. Builders, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; are taking sub bids due August 10th.

Paper Mill, Wilmington, Del. Engineers, Sawyer & Moulton, Portland, Me. Owners, Jessup & Moore Paper Co., 28 South Sixth street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 50x57 feet. Sagl roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 10th. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Factory, Greenwich Point. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Agricultural Co., (Tygert & Allen Fertelizer Works) Greenwich Point. Steel and corrugated iron, two stories, 30x45 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 10th. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Warehouse, Thirty-sixth and Grays Ferry Road. Architect, private plans. Owner, D. B. Martin Co., Thirtieth and Market streets. Steel and corrugated iron, one story, 96x139 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Boiler, Engine and Pump House, Colver, Pa. Engineers, Frank C. Roberts & Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Ebenburg Coal Co., Colver, Pa. Brick, 1 story, 140x107 feet. Slate roof. Engineers taking bid, sdue August 4th. The following are figuring: E. E. Bator, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. Rudolph, Punxatawney, Pa.; L. H. Focht, Reading, Pa.; Antonia C. Caolangeo, Latrobe, Pa.; P. J. McGovern, Indiana, Pa.; Samuel Bell & Sons, Lebanon, Pa.; Hyde-Murphy Co., Ridgeway, Pa.

Church, Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue, Oak lane, $50,000. Architect, E. C. Husesy, Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak lane. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Rev. Paul J. Essick, Chairman Building Committee, Drexel Building. Mt. Airy granite, one story, 82x89 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, Plenum system of heating. Architect taking bids, due August 17th. Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, is figuring.

Residence, Primos, Pa. Architect, E. K. Crothers, 14 South Broad street. Owner, J. Donald Gibson, 136 South Fourth street. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, 36x21 feet and 17x19 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting (hot water heating reserved). Owner taking bids. James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Factory, 834 Latona street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Marie Garden Cigar Company, 846 Wharton street. Brick, four stories, 16x81 feet, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Factory, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Agricultural Chemical Company, Tygert & Allen Fertilizer Works, Greenwich Point. Steel and corrugated iron, two stories, 39x45 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 10th. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, $250,000. Engineers, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 1231 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 176x268 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Engineers will take revised bids.

Store and Apartment House, Seventeenth and Vine streets, $20,000. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 20x137 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received preliminary bids.

Post Office, Washington, D. C. Architects, D. H. Burnham & Co., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill. Owners, U. S. Government Treasury Department. Stone and steel, fireproof, four stories. Owners taking bids, due September 15th, 3 P. M. Plans can be obtained from Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C., upon receipt of a certified check for $250.

Hall Building (alt. and add.), 2115 South street. Architects, Knapp & Bosworth, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owner, John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and stone, three stories, 32x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 10th. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Residence, Laverook, Pa., $30,000. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Frederick Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, 2½ stories, 30x80 feet. Architect is ready for bids.

Bakery and Cafe (alt.), Forty-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Brick, two stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

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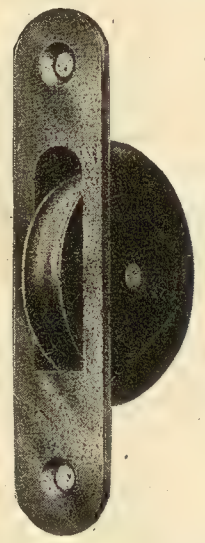
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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 **N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets**

Restaurant Building, Forty-fifth and Broadway, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Rectory and Parish House, Forty-eighth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owners, Holy Comforter P. E. Church, Rev. E. J. McHenry, 712 North Forty-eighth street. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x36 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Wayne and Hortter streets, Germantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Franklin Baker, Jr., 234 West Hortter street. Stone, 2½ stories, 80x34 feet, Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 15th. The following are figuring: Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; Rimer & Byers, 4842 Hawthorne street, Frankford; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Hotel and Sanitarium (add.), Wernersville, Pa. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, The Galen Hall Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, stone and steel, eight stories. Slate and tin roof (steam heating and electric lighting reserved). Architect taking bids, due August 11th. The following are figuring, complete list: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Thompson & Stiles, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.; Edward L. Bader, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City; L. H. Focht & Son, Baer Building, Reading, Pa.; Beard Construction Company, Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa.; Adam Spatz, Wernersville, Pa.

Hospital, southeast corner of Broad and Fitzwater streets. Architect, E. S. Lemmon, P. O. Box 389, Philadelphia. Owners, Women's Southern Homoeopathic Hospital, 724 Spruce street. Brick and concrete and steel, fireproof, six stories, 80x120 feet. Plans in progress. Owners state that bids will be taken in six or eight weeks.

Church (alt. and add.), Cape May Court House, N. J., $6,500. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, First Baptist Church, care of E. C. Hewitt. Frame, one story, 40x60 feet. Shingle roof. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Clifton Heights, Pa. Architects, Medoff & Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, H. Snyder, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 19x80 feet. Slag roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects will take revised bids in about one week.

Residence, Darby, Pa. Architects, Medoff & Smelo, 524 Walnut street. Owner, Philip Goplieb, care of architects. Brick, three stories, 20x80 feet. Slag roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects will take revised bids in about one week.

Synagogue, 1336-38 Paul street, Frankford. Architect, Louis V. Scherr, care of D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Hebrew Congregation of Frankford. Brick, 2½ stories, 35x65 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Architect will take revised bids in about one week.

Silk Factory, Camden, N. J., $350,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, American Artificial Silk Manufacturing Company, care of Henry Bernstein, 1017 Race street. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, four stories, 72x180 feet; two wings, one story, 50x120 feet; office building, one story, 20x30 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Media, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, J. Lord Rigby, Land Title Building. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 32x40 feet. Architect taking bids.

Signal Tower, Newark, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, three stories, 18x18 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 11th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Factory (add.), Trenton avenue and Auburn street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Henry Holmes & Son, on premises. Brick, one story, 91x43 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Builders William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due August 10th.

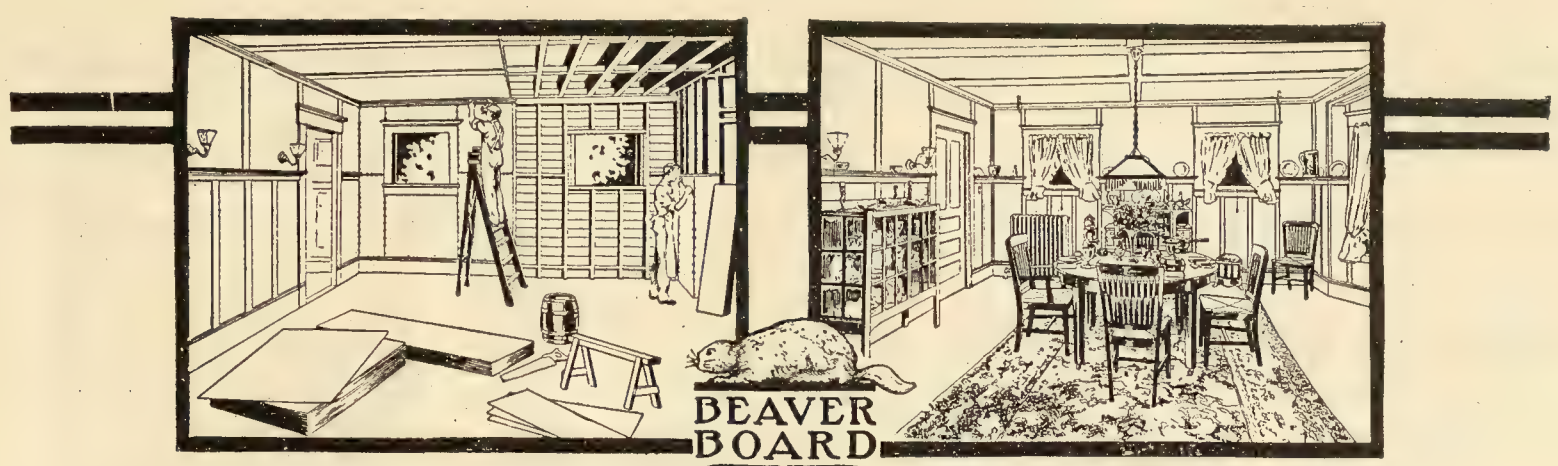
Parish House (alt. and add.), Manheim and Pulaski avenue.. Architects,, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Calvary P. E. Church, Rev. J. C. Mitchell, 218 Manheim street. Stone, three stories, 41x88 feet. Tin and slate roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 14th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. B. Shoemaker, 24 South Seventeenth street; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; Fred. Elvide, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Stope Building (alts.), 5947 Market street. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Building. Owners, Conqueror Shoe Company, on premisses. Brick, two stories. Consists of two new bulk windows, etc. Owners are ready for bids.

Flat House, Chancellor street, Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth street. Architect, J. Frank Bradley, Hale Building. Owners, Figoura Realty Company, care of architect. Brick, three stories, 81x276 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Will contain 84 flats. Architect is ready for bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1919 Arch street. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Edward R. Snader, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting (steam heating reserved). Architects taking bids, due August 16th. The following are figuring: Strode & Bro., Nineteenth and Market streets; Owen Fogarty, 1918 Cherry street; W. Lott, Sixteenth and Race streets.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. M. M. Sassaman, care of architect. Brick and stucco, three stories, 40x25 feet and 12x13 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric



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Passenger Station, Lafayette, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Stone and brick, one story, 20x65 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due August 10th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 609 Chestnut street. Owners, James H. Tuttle, care of architects. Stucco, 2½ stories, 24x55 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting; steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Ritner streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Third Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. Drew, 1318 Ritner street. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 14th. The following are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; W. F. Baldwin & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; George Kessler, Drexel Building; Harry A. Streeton, 2131 South Seventh street.

Residence, Bellevue, Del., $15,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Richard Sellers, care of architects. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about three weeks.

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa., $15,000. Architects, George Nattress & Son, northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owner, Mrs. S. H. Fay, 3813 Walnut street. Stone and timber, three stories, 52x56 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Twenty-second and Diamond streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Northwestern General Hospital, on premises. Brick, three stories, 28x32 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Flemington, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, First Baptist Church of Flemington. Stone and concrete, one story, 15x30 feet. Copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids, due August 14th.

Convent, Seventeenth and Ritner streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Monica's R. C. Church, Rev. O. P. McManus, on premises. Stone and brick, three stories, 36x75 feet. Architects taking bids, due August 17th. The following are figuring: W. J. McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street; John McShane, 637 North Seventeenth street; Melody & Beating, Bailey Building; Thomas M. Welsh, 758 South Broad street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, E. H. Porter, 128 North Second street. Stone, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Cyrus E. Smith, Langhorne, Pa.

Power House, Fifty-ninth and Chester avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Presbyterian Orphanage, on premises. Stone, one story, 30x70 feet. Slate roof. Contract awarded to H. E .Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Sunday School (add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. C. Tyler, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Stone and brick, 1½ stories, 50x75 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Alex. P. Simpson, 435 Winona street, Germantown.

Factory, 239-241 North Third street. Engineer, F. W. Dean, 53 State street, Boston, Mass. Owners, H. O. Wilbur & Son, 231 North Third street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 60x115 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Bungalow, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 717 Walnut street. Owner, Jane

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E. Marien, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Plaster, 1½ stories, 32x32 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to Wolf & Dilworth, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Parish House, West Collingswood, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 717 Walnut street. Owners, Christ Church, West Collingswood, N. J. Stone and plaster, 1½ stories, 27x50 feet and 20x20 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to L. A. Bowe, Gloucester, N. J.

Church (alt. and add.), Haddon Heights, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, St. Rose's R. C. Church, Haddon Heights, N. J. Stone, one story, 40x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. J. Miller, Magnolia, N. J.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 35 North Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, H. Fliegelman, 36 North Second street. Brick, four stories, 20x237 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue.

Store (alts.), 1204 Market street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Sylvan S. Dalsimer, on premises. Consists of interior work only. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Factory (add.), 126 South Thirtieth street. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Wetherill Brothers, on premises. Corrugated iron, one story 19x35 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. R. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, 1331-35 East Montgomery avenue, $10,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank Carr, 1108 East Montgomery avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories. Green tile and slag roofs, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Stewart Brothers, 2526 North Orkney street.

Library Building (alts.), School lane and Greene street. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, Friends' Library Association, on premises. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa., $7,000. Architects, Druckemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, L. E. Welsh, Langhorne, Pa. Frame and rough cast, 2½ stories, 38x36 feet. Contract awarded to J. T. Taylor, Langhorne, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Alexander Sellers, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 14x25 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Graham Campion Company, Heed Building.

Residences (12), Bala, Pa. $75,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, John R. K. Scott, 1403 Filbert street. Brick, stone and frame 2½ stories, Shingle roofs, electric lighting, steam and hot water heating. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Trainmaster's Office, Frankford and Lehigh avenues. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, 1½ stories, 32x52 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Architect, private plans. Owner, William A. Dick, Twenty-third and Gravers Lane, Chestnut hill. Stone, 1 story. Contract awarded to George S. Roth & Son, 230 East Gravers Lane.

Church, Haddonfield, N. J. $40,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Withersoon Building. Owners, Haddonfield M. E. Church. Stone, one story, 100x125 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

Church (alt. and add.), Front and Tioga streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Fairhill U. P. Church, Rev. J. L. Acheson, 3404 A street. Stone, one story, 60x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to S. Grant Ervien, Sanger and G streets.

Stable (alt. and add.), West Chestnut avenue, Chestnut Hill. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Dissston, on premises. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, Germantown.

Residence, St. Martin, Philadelphia. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, J. Gates, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Church (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, W. E. Groben, Withersoon Building. Owners, Third Presbyterian Church, Camden, N. J. Concrete blocks, one story, 30x55 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Anderson & Brogan, 755 Woodland avenue, Camden, N. J.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Second and Market streets, Architect, E. F. Bertolette, West End Trust Building. Owners, The Biddle Estate, 41 North Tenth street. Brick and steel, two stories. Contract awarded to William Estabrook, 529 Commerce street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

William Hutchinson (O), 231 Rittenhouse street. William J. Cowell (C), 943 East Chelten avenue. Cost, $2,400. One dwelling, brick, two tosries, 16x50 feet, Harris and Greene streets. Cost, $6,600. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Harris and Greene streets.

George W. Markel (O), 5810 Dittman street. Lewis Deitrich (C), 3109 Higbee street. Cost, $4,200. Two dwellings, three stories, 16x50 feet, 5811-13 Dittman street.

I. Soloman & I. Falbstein (O), 801 South Fourth street. Cost, $5,000. One stoer and dwelling, brick, 20x60 feet, Duval and Germantown avenue. Cost, $12,000. Three stores and dwellings, brick, 20x60 feet, Duval and Germantown avenue.

E. S. Bortel (O), Eighteenth and Market streets. James Christie (C), 2319 Madison Square. Cost, $3,000. Factory, brick, one story, 100x103 feet, 1918 to 1922 League street.

Thomas Marshall (O), Swarthmore, Pa. Cost, $8,400. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Fifty-eighth and Winsor streets. Cost, $52,800. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Fifty-eighth and Winsor streets. Cost, $3,000. One

dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, Fifty-eighth and Winsor streets.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, $54,000. Station, 2½ stories, brick, 26x87 feet, Fisher's lane and Broad street.

A. H. & F. K. Lippincott (O), 925 Filbert street. H. C. Rea Company (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $75,000. Factory, four stories, brick, 110x145 feet, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets.

Matthew J. Best (O), 2254 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $8,400. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x47 feet, 2246 East Allegheny avenue.

W. C. Smith (O), Sixty-first and Market streets. Cost, $15,000. Apartment and stores, three stories, brick, 24x80 feet, Sixty-first and Market streets.

Peter Mitchell (O), 2053 Catherine street. James Jones (C), Eigthty-fourth and Bartran avenue. Cost, $2,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, Seventy-ninth and Gibson avenue.

B. S. Sterling (O), 2714 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $13,000. Three three-story dwellings, 16x45 feet, Twenty-second and Tioga streets.

Caroline Levey (O), 606 Chestnut street. McLoughlain Bros. Co. (C), 521 St. James street. Cost, $4,500. One dwelling, three stories, 19x50 feet, Sixth and Kater streets. Cost, $4,500. One dwelling, three stories, 16x50 feet, 610 South Sixth street.

John R. Wilson (O), 5807 Chester avenue. Cost, $54,000. Twenty-seven dwellings, two stories, 15x50 feet, Sixteenth and Greenway avenue. Cost, $54,000. Twenty-seven dwellings, two stories, 15x50 feet, Sixteenth and Greenway avenue. Cost, $4,400. Two dwellings, two stories, 15x50 feet, Sixteenth and Greenway avenue.

Board of Public Education (O), Philadelphia, Pa. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, $130,000. Schools, brick, three stories, 46x196 feet, Forty-seventh and Walnut streets.

St. Paul's Memorial Church (O), Fifteenth and Porter streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $45,000. Parish house, brick, two stories, 44x86 feet, Fifteenth and Potrer streets.

Richardson Memorial Church (O), Fifty-ninth and Market streets. H. C. Rea Company (C), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $15,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 19x50 feet, Fifty-ninth and Walnut streets. Cost, $71,000. Church, brick, one story, 16x42 feet, Almond and Lefevre streets.

Harry Schmidt (O), 691 Olney avenue. Cost, $7,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, Sixth and Chew streets.

H. C. Irwin (O), 627 Walnut street. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x43 feet, Thirtieth and Wishart streets. Cost, $28,800. Eighteenth brick two-story dwellings, Thirtieth and Wishart streets.

John Armstrong (O), Broad and South streets. Harry Miller (C), 427 Catherine street. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling, 16x40 feet, three stories, brick, Fifteenth and South streets.

W. T. Bradley (O), Ninth and Thompson streets. J. E. & A. L. Pennock (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $9,800. Stable, brick, two stories, 26x50 feet, Ninth and Thompson streets.

J. G. Darlington (O), 1126 Chestnut street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $2,000. Store, 1126 Chestnut street.

Alterations and Additions

Emidio Bove (O), 622 Carpenter street. Donato S. Buro (C), 809 South Eighth street. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling.

Weightman Estate (O), 1336 Walnut street. J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2125 Sansom street.

N. Snellenberg (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Sax & Abbott Const. Co. (C), Hale Building. Cost, $2,000. Store.

Medico Chirurgical Hospital (O), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $2,000. Hospital, Seventeenth and Cherry streets.

H. R. Stratton (O), 5146 Market street. N. Raideman (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, Sixtieth and Sansom streets.

James Elverson Estate (O), 1117 Market street. J. F. Myers & Sons (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, $4,000. Store and offices, 1704 Chestnut street.

N. Snellenburg (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. Cost, $500. Store.

Mrs. T. McGowan (O), 252 South Seventeenth street. M. Graham & Sons (C), 2927 North)ighth street. Cost, $725. Store and dwellings, Twelfth and Cumberland streets.

Albert Chance (O), 906 South Forty-eighth street. C. J. Williams (C), 3200 Arizona street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

James Johnson & Son (O), 7119 Germantown avenue. J. E. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling.

J. S. Disston (O), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $5,000. Stable and garage, Chestnut Hill.

Nolan Brothers (O), 3102 Kensington avenue. J. E. Nolan (C), 3102 Kensington avenue. Cost, $1,200. Store.

Highway Mission Church (O), Oxford and Beechwood streets. Samuel J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $4,200. Chapel, Oxford and Beechwood streets.

H. J. Helverson (O), 1128 West Dauphin street. Thomas Dallas (C), 422 Diamond street. Cost, $1,000. Stable, 1131 Verada street.

John Cavanaugh (O), 141 Roxborough street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

Ludwig Wayeickwiz (O), 2633 East Madison Square. Samuel Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, $450. Stable, Thompson and Westmoreland streets.

John L. Kinsey (O), 1622 Spruce street. W. H. Doyle (C), 1610 Spruce street. Cost, $1,250. Stable, 312 South Smedley street.

Max Silver (O), 725 Reed street. J. Rose & Son (C), 5107 Parrish street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 331 North Fifty-second street.

Harry Lion (O), 2758 Chester avenue. Hyman Coplain (C), 619 Pine street Cost, $1,350. Store and dwelling, Sixtieth and Sansom streets.

H. S. Roberts (O), 4328 Spruce street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 331 Shedaker avenue, Germantown.

Charles Wagner (O), 1530 Fairmount avenue. S. J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $600. Garage, 656 Sydenham street.

Charles F. Schrader (O), 2543 North Carlisle street. W. W. Kline (C), 2543 North Carlisle street. Cost, $1,000. Shop.

P. P. McEvoy (O), 2500 South Broad street. Alex. Chambley (C), 1233 Arch street. Cost, $1,200. Music Hall, northeast corner of Broad and Porter streets.

H. Disston & Son (O), Tacony, Pa. Charles McCaul Company (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $3,500. Factory, Tacony, Pa.

Benj. H. Black (O), 1702 South street. William E. Stone (C), 1705 South street. Cost, $2,500. Club house, 1704 South street.

John Moore (O), 2318 Howard street. M. Morrison (C), 2322 Howard street. Cost, $760. dwelling, 2519 Hope street.

Fred C. Feld (O), 510 South Seventh street. Octavia Hill Association, 510 South Seventh street. Cost, $1,100. Dwellings, 551 East Ritenhouse street.

George Schmelz (O), 7948 Chew street, Germantown. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, $2,200. Store and dwelling, 2834 Germantown avenue.

Philadelphia Trust Company (O), 413 Chestnut street. W. L. Burton (C), 1909 Eetting street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 138 East Allen street.

S. Bogajian (O), 622 South Sixtieth street. H. Reusswick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, $900. Dwelling, 643 South Sixtieth street.

William A. Dick (O), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. George S. Roth & Son (C), 230 East Gravers lane. Cost, $3,500. Dwelling, Chestnut Hill.

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Country Homes Fashionable.

That excellent authority on social matters, New York's "Summer Social Register," just issued, shows an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of country homes opened this summer, as compared with a year ago. It also shows that the number of persons who went abroad between April 1 and June 1 this year was 50 per cent. greater than in the spring of 1910. The "Register" shows that 7,500 families were staying inland this summer, 2,800 at the seashore, and over 1,400 on foreign tours. One noticeable feature of the "Register's" interesting figures is the discovery that the inland resorts of Canada are attracting visitors in increasing numbers.—Leslie's Weekly.

Slate for Flat Roofs.

The main uses of slate at present are for overlapping roofing, suitable for laying only on a sloping roof; and this immediately sets a limit on its use. In many classes of buildings, such as residences, churches, or public structures, sloping roofs are highly desirable, whether for ventilation, increased space under cover, or architectural effect. But in other buildings, such a sfactories and city structures in general, flat roofs are imperative. The application of slate to flat roofing manifestly opens up great possibilities. This has now been made in what is known as inlaid slate roofing, not by any means an experiment, but a roofing that has been laid on many buildings with a high degree of success.—American Carpenter & Builder.

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Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

The Guide is prepared to open a department to be known as "The Architects' and Draughtsmen's Exchange," for the use of draughtsmen seeking commissions at the hands of architects and architects requiring the services of competent draughtsmen. Brief advertisements will be inserted in this department at 15 cents per line, such "ads" being limited always to not less than five lines. To secure insertion in the regular Wednesday issue of The Guide copy for advertisements of this class must be received not later than the Saturday preceding. Address "Architects' and Draughtsmen's Exchange," Builders' Guide, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

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GERMAN TOWN PLANNING

Characteristic Teuton Thoroughness Marks Municipal Undertakings in the Faderland.—In Germany the City is Sovereign.

By Frederick C. Howe

[*Read before the Third National Conference on City Planning at Philadelphia, May 15, 1911*]

Town planning in Germany is characterized by a comprehensive unity fully in keeping with the scientific character of the nation. Nothing is haphazard, nothing is left to chance, nothing is omitted from the calculations. Analysis of all the elements controlling the city and its proper planning precedes constructive work. It is this frank investigation of every influence affecting municipal life that distinguishes the town planning movement in Germany from that of America. In this country the city planning movement is thus far ineffectual to produce permanent and fundamental change because of our unwillingness to face the controlling influences of transportation, the unchecked license of the land owner, the unrestrained freedom of property in all its forms. Thus far, city planning in America has limited its vision to those sides of the question which do not conflict with the claims or abuses of private property.

This fundamental difference between the German city and our own is most plainly seen in the laws and municipal ordinances of the two countries relating to land. In Germany the city is sovereign. It controls the land owner and the builder in the interest of the community. The rights of the community. The rights of the community are superior to the rights of any individual, and the health, convenience, comfort and well-being of all the people are superior to and must control the rights of the land owner or the speculator.

In America, on the other hand, the city is almost helpless. It has very limited powers, and these are specially granted—usually after it is too late for them to be of value. Rights of eminent domain are strictly construed against the city and must be exercised with great care. Excess condemnation, in order that the city may acquire some of the profits accruing from its own improvement is denied, as is the acquisition of land for any other than enumerated things. The right of special assessments for benefits conferred is carefully prescribed by statute, varies greatly in different communities and leaves but little discretion to the cities. The individual can lay out streets of such width as he wills. He can sewer them and pave them, build them up with cheap tenements or sky-scraping apartments and the city cannot successfully protest. In the face of all our knowledge of the vice, crime and disease which the tenement produces, odd conditions in our larger ccities are certainly producing themselves and the cities are helpless to prevent it.

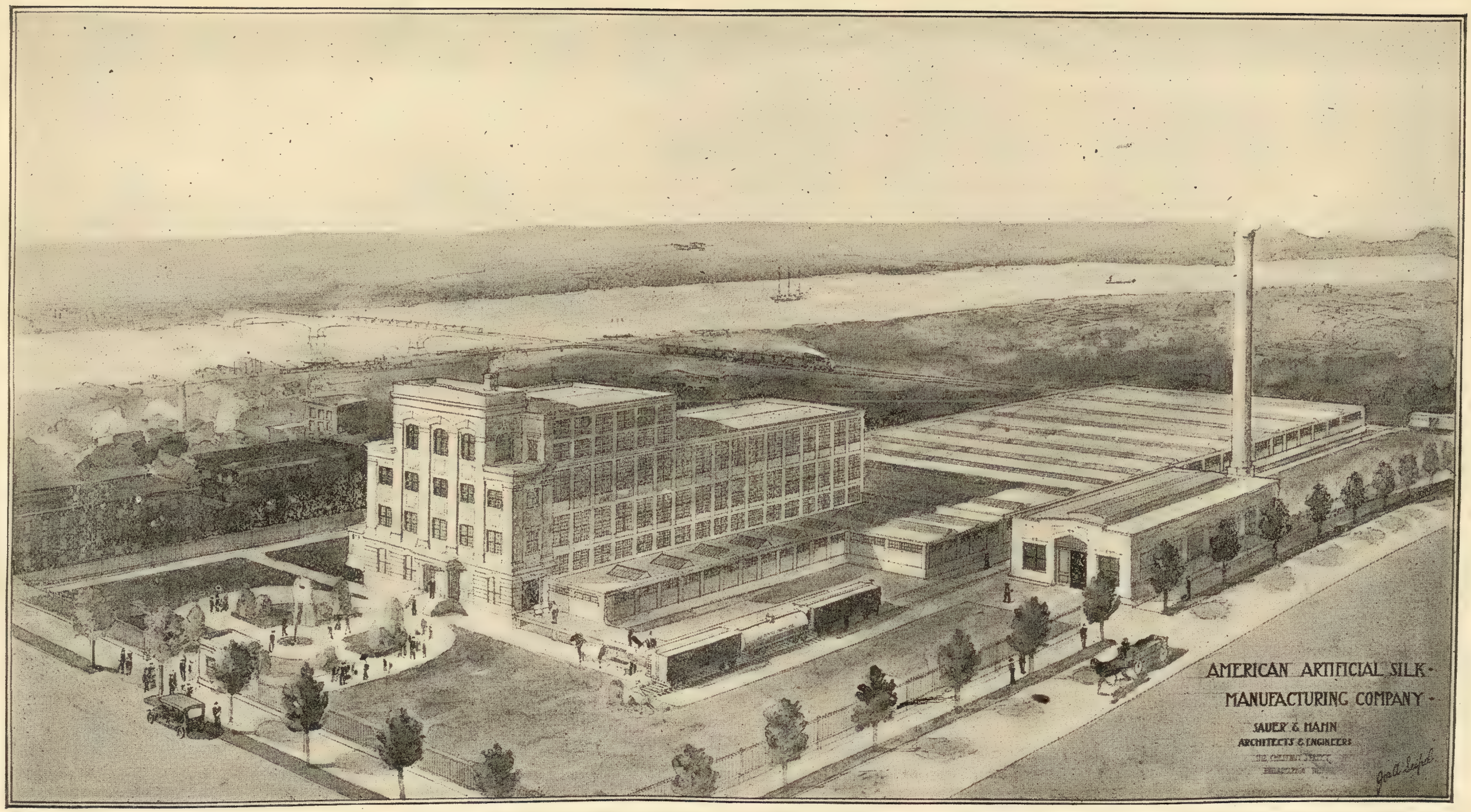
In Germany the city is as sovereign over the property within its limit as it is over the people. It can regulate both by municipal ordinances. Its powers are ample. It enjoys nearly complete home rule. In America, on the other hand, the city is in chains to the state legislature, the real estate interests and the franchise corporation. It has the most limited powers of city building, has little autonomy and is so cramped, cabined and confined with restrictions that its powers are of little value.

The German city predicates town planning on a thorough control of the land within its limits. It treats the land as the foundation of municipality, just as does the architect when he erects an office building. City planning is fundamentally a land question. We can see this in Washington, where the city was originally designed by Major L'Enfant and President Washington in an unbroken country. The beauty of the city is attributable to the generous provision for streets, avenues, open spaces and sites for public buildings. Its commanding beauty is due to the free hand enjoyed by its designers in the control of the land.

The German city controls the land within its limits in a variety of ways. It fully recognizes the importance of its foundations. The principal methods of regulation are the following:

Street Building and Planning.

In the decades which immediately followed the Franco-Prussian war, the German city followed the rectangular gridiron type of streets so universal in America because this street plan was satisfactory to the land speculators. This period of city building in Germany presents the same monotonous suburban sections as are to be found in this country. A revolt arose against this type of streets in the closing years of the nineteenth century when street planning assumed the importance it desrves. To-day every city has a street plan as has Washington, D. C., mapped in the City Hall far in advance of the city's present growth. All street construction work is done by the city directly with its own engineer, landscape artists and contractors. A large area is undertaken at once, thus decreasing



A NEW MODERN MANUFACTURING PLANT

The American Artifical Silk Mfg. Co. to Build Large Reinforced Concrete Factory Buildings in Camden, N. J., from Plans by Sauer & Hahn

Sauer & Hahn have been commissioned by the American Artificial Silk Mfg. Co. to prepare plans and specifications for a group of buildings to be erected on a site recently acquired by them in the Eleventh Ward in the city of Camden. The property is located between Hayes avenue and Arthur street, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth streets, and occupies a plot 750x440 feet, containing about eight acres. The preliminary plans have all been completed and approved and the architects are now working on the contract drawings.

The main building, which will be entirely of reinforced concrete with brick and terra cotta exterior, measures 72x180 feet and will be four stories in height. At each side of the main building there will be a one-story building 26x151 feet. In the rear the main manufacturing department will consist of a one-story building 324x181 feet. The buildings have all been designed for special construction, which is used in connection with the manufacturing of artificial silk. Sawtooth skylights will be placed entirely across all of the one-story buildings. Exterior walls have a minimum pier construction and maximum glass area.

The power plant will be installed in power house measuring 50x120. At the main entrance to the lot will be located a small office and groundkeeper's building measuring 20x30 feet, one story in height.

The cost of the buildings will be approximately $350,000. The plant, including machinery and power plant, will cost approximately $300,000, making a total investment of about $650,000, exclusive of grounds.

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the cost and enabling it to be done in a symmetrical way. To these plans the private owner must acquiesce. He is not permitted to lay out his own streets, to pave or sewer them or control their width or character. Broad radial avenues or boulevards in conformity with the original city plan run through every new section. These streets vary from 100 to 200 feet in width. They are parked and beautified and serve as a recreation and promenade way. Side streets are of ample width and are designed to harmonize with the city plan.

The cost of such development is first paid for by the city, but is assessed back upon the property benefited according to established rules. A considerable time is permitted within which the assessments can be paid by the owner, the cost being carried by the city at a low rate of interest. Thus the suburban developments of German cities are harmonious, beautiful and suited to the needs of the city.

Slum areas are forever precluded, while great economy in cost is secured through the permanency of the construction. At the same time the land owner is protected from his irresponsible neighbor, who often disfigures an entire territory by jerry construction and speculative indifference to the rights of the adjoining community. The land owner is required to dedicate a certain percentage of his holdings for streets and open spaces and the city is authorized to take from 30 to 40 per cent. without compensation. The assumption is that the development work enhances the value of the adjoining property sufficiently to pay for the street development as well as the area dedicated to public uses.

The Zone System.

German cities are divided into building zones in each of which the height of buildings and the amount of land which may be covered by improvements is strictly prescribed. These building zones are like the fire zones of our cities, but are prescribed to prevent congestion and the reappearance of the tenement slum. They are hygienic regulations insuring beauty as well as proper sanitation. A larger area can be covered by structures in the business section than in the outlying zones, the percentage being determined by the uses to which the land would naturally be put.

These building regulations preclude the reappearance of tenement conditions and insure beautiful and harmonious development with a uniform sky line in each zone of the city.

Industrial Sections.

Within certain limits municipalities control nature of suburban development. Factories which in any way offend the neighborhood in which they are located may be required to move to the suburbs, on the general theory that a man must so use his property that it does not interfere with a like use on the part of his neighbor. Municipal by-laws also control the factory and industrial areas. This is done by the building regulations referred to above as well as by the natural proximity to railways, docks and harbors. The territory immediately adjoining the railways is dedicated to industrial uses and factories are required in many cities to locate on that side of the city away from the prevailing winds. This reduces the smoke nuisance to a minimum. These regulations are not made arbitrarily, but are fixed by obvious conditions. In territory surrounding an industrial area house, building regulations are adjusted to working men's homes ,as are the street plans.

Land Ownership.

The German city has always been a landlord on a large scale. From earliest times German villages have owned forests and other land in common and have used it for the gathering of fuel, for forestry and agriculture. With this heritage of tradition, the transition was easy into the ownership of municipal land, the German cities are buying, holding and selling land the same as private individuals. Berlin, for instance, owns land to the extent of 240-8-10 per cent. of its total area, including the land held outside of its boundaries. Frankfort, a city of 335,000 population, owns 48-9-10 per cent. of the land within its limits; Mannheim owns 35-4-10 per cent. of its own land and Hanover 37-7-10 per cent. of the land within its limits.

Much of the land so owned is in streets, open spaces and parks, but very large areas are also owned and rented or held for speculative purposes.

Cities anticipate their future needs in a far-sighted intelligent way. Before a new territory is opened up for residence, the city authorities acquire land for playgrounds, gardens and site for school houses and other public buildings. The purchase of these lands far in advance of the city's growth, saves the city from prohibitive prices and the necessity of cramping the sites of public buildings. It also makes possible the most generous provision for recreation and open spaces, and in the new suburbs of German cities, playgrounds and gardens of the greatest variety are found within easy walking distance of almost every home.

This policy of land acquisition is but part of the far-sighted outlook on ordinary city growth and is defended on the grounds of ultimate economy as well as on those of proper city building. Only by this policy it is possible to provide adequately for the orderly and harmonious development of the city.

After discussing the question of excess condemnation whereby increasing land values are made to pay the cost of many municipal undertakings, and the safeguarding of riparian rights by German municipalities, Mr. Howe took up the subject German experiments in taxing the unearned increment as follows:

Improved land is taxed less heavily than unimproved land. This tax has spread very rapidly to other cities and is yielding a very substantial return.

In the spring of this year the German Parliament, recognizing the obvious justice of this measure, adopted a bill unifying the unearned increment tax of the cities and appropriating a portion of its yield to Imperial and State purposes. The local ordinances of the various cities are repealed by this act. Under this bill the revenue of the Imperial Government is estimated at $6,000,000 per annum, which is approximately one-half of the total yield. Ten per cent. goes to the several states of the empire and 40 per cent. is retained by the cities. Municipalities are authorzed to increase the rate of federal taxation and retain the excess return in their local treasuries. Under this new Imperial bill, 10 per cent. of the land speculators' profits are taken if the increase in value amounts to 10 per cent. of the value of the property. From this it rises to a rate of 30

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per cent. of the profits where the increase in value amounts to 40 per cent. or more.

Municipal authorities assert that the unearned increment tax has a tendency to discourage land speculation. The burden of the tax leads to the sale and development of property and the lower rate on improved property discourages speculation still more. In addition to this, it yields a very substantial revenue; the city of Hamburg collecting $800,000 from this source last year.

This German experiment has been widely heralded in this country and proposals have been put forward for the taxation of unearned increment according to the German method. We have already, however, a much more efficient means of reaching increasing land values and a much more effective method of discouraging speculation and of forcing land into use. Up to very recently, Germany had no experience in valuing land at its capital value; the system which obtains in this country. In taxing property they adopted a method more in harmony with their system and traditions of local taxation.

In America land values are assessed in all our states each year, every other year, or at most, every fourth year. The cities of New York, Boston and some other communities separate land values from improvement values in making their assessments. These cities better than any other, show in the tax returns the increase in land values, and open up to calculation the fund available for taxation. Cleveland revalued its real property in 1910 and discovered that in ten year's time land values had increased by $177,000,000. During the same period population had increased by 172,000. The increase in land values amounted to $1,000 per capita. The reports from other cities indicate that this proportion obtains pretty generally in growing cities.

This source of revenue can be easily tapped by abandoning the taxation of improvements and personality and permitting the whole burden of local taxation to fall upon land values. This can be achieved in some states by a simple act of the legislature; in others by constitutional amendment. The result would be to increase the tax on land values and correspondingly augment the revenues of the communities from this source.

This is the method employed in the cties of Western Canada and especially in Vancouver. In the latter city improved values were reduced by 25 per cent. in the first instance; by 50 per cent. in the second, then to 25 per cent., and finally, taxes on houses and improvements were abolished altogether. All of the direct revenues of this city are now being collected from a tax on land values.

The result of this shifting of taxation is perfectly obvious. tI encourages building operations and stimulates the use of land. It becomes too costly to hold land idle. The result is an encouragement to building and the beautification of structures. There is no fear in the minds of the owner of being penalized for improvements. Further than this, speculation is discouraged. If the tax is high enough, it is made impossible. The burden of taxation is so heavy that land can no longer be held out of use. When the taxes increase to this point, land values begin to depreciate rather than constantly to appreciate, which opens up sites for building, for homes and for development.

It is conceivable that with the tax increased sufficiently, private land values will disappear altogether, for the city will have appropriated the entire rental value in taxation. This method suggested in part by the Committee on Congestion in New York City, which proposed reducing the taxation on improvements to one-half that on land values, is infinitely preferable to the German system, for it not only will yield adequate revenues, but it imposes a permanent burden upon land speculation and gives a continuous stimulus to improvements.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The following verse appears in "Graphite," a publication published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, large manufacturers of lumber pencils and general graphite products in regard to their famous silica-graphite paint:

Iron vessels cross the ocean,
Iron engines give them motion,
Iron needles northward veering,
Iron tillers vessels steering;
Iron pipe our gas delivers;
Iron bridges span our rivers;
Iron horses draw our loads,
Iron rails compose our roads.
Iron anchors hold in sands;
Iron bolts, and rods and bands,
Iron houses, iron walls,
Iron for your stable stalls;
Iron doors and iron chains,
Iron roofs that keep our rains;
Iron trucks beneath street cars,
Iron coal cars and break-bars;
Iron tanks and iron bins,
Iron boiler fronts and pins,
Iron signal pipes; grain elevators;
Iron gas holders and sheds for aviators;
Iron observatories on craters;
Iron rolls for escalators;
Iron halls for Alma Maters!
Iron smoke-stacks, fences, screws,—
Iron everything we use.

**The semi-annual meeting of the Lumber Undewriters, (lumber insuring organization), 66 Broadway, was held at the headquarters during the fortnight. Reports from the various departments were very satisfactory and business in continually increasing. The company has built up an extensive patronage under its policy of insuring lumber risks only. Of the fifteen underwriters, the following were present: Lewis Dill, of Lewis Dill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Robert C. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert W. Higbie, of Robert W. Higbie Company, New York City; F. R. Babcock, of E. E. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. W. Cole, New York City; George F. Craig, of George Craig & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. Laidlaw, of R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, Ont.; H. S. Lee, of Mixer & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. C. Rice, of Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., and E. F. Perry, manager and attorney-in-fact.

**Waldo D. Putnam, formerly of 76 Park place, announces his removal to 23 Warren street. Waldo D. Putnam represents the Norton Door Check Co., who manufacture the Norton elevator door check, Norton's bank cage door checks and the Notron liquid door check.

**American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich., announce that the "Sirocco" fan ventilating

(Continued on page 525)



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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 9, 1911.

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GARY, INDIANA, AN EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITY BUILDING UNDER RESTRICTIONS.

An interesting example of carefully drawn building restrictions, intelligently enforced, is to be found at the new industrial community of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana. Lots are sold under a contract requiring the purchaser to build within eighteen months. The structure to be erected must be from plans first submitted to and approved by the Gary Land Company. The cost of this structure must be in any case equal of least to the cost of the lot. An established building line is provided which is 25 feet from the sidewalk. Sixteen feet is allowed for sidewalk and parkway which must be improved by trees and lawn.

No buildings for business purposes are permitted in any of the sections set aside for residences and all residence lots are 30 feet wide by 125 feet deep. By way of inducing property owners to make their surroundings as attractive as possible free water is given during the growing season for sprinkling purposes and prizes awarded each year for the most beautiful lawns front and rear. A landscape department supported by the company furnishes free advice concerning the best kind of trees, flowers and shrubs to plant and expert direction on soil treatment.

Restrictions differing only in degree govern the business sections of the city. The result is a city beside which the much discussed "Garden Cities" of England—Hampstead, Letchworth, Port Sunlight, Earswick, Bourneville and other model suburbs are the merest toy settlements.

During the first year in the building of Gary the United States Steel Corporation erected seven hundred houses. These houses modern in design and appointments, and of material ranging from frame and stucco to brick, ranged in cost from $2,500 to $1,500; the average being about $3,500. With these, as an example, private individuals have built homes the charm of which is enhanced by a lively spirit of architectural rivalry. Gary is already a beautiful city thanks, first to the public spirit and liberality of the United States Steel Corporation, which set an example worth while in the homes constructed under its own direction and second to the Gary Land Company, where restrictions not only interdict what is architechturally bad but but whose policy is designed to encourage everything that is good in community development..

THAT SIGNATURE QUESTION, THE MESSIEURS LE BRUN AND THE METROPOLITAN BUILDING.

The Guide is pleased to note that in spite of the unsympathetic attitude of magazines like "Cement Age," here and there an architect can be found bold enough to settle the signature question, definitely, for himself. The new Metropolitan Building, in New York City, affords one such example. Into the granite base of the famous tower has been chiselled the inscription ,'Napoleon Le Brun, Pierre L. Le Brun, Michel M. Le Brun, architects." This is as it should be. We wouldn't have the architect sign every little bungalow he is called upon to design any more than we should ask the painter to sign every careless sketch. But to argue that an architect who has designed something of real importance should omit his signature is from our point of view candidly infensible, place it upon what grounds you may. The code of professional ethics that governs the painter and the sculptor is not more lax, we take it than that governing the achitect. Why it should be regarded as a perfectly proper proceeding for the one to sign and as equally improper or "unprofessional"—whatever the meaningless term may be construed to mean—for another to do so is an ethic quibble too fine-spun for normal and unspoiled understanding.

Sign, Designaire,
Sign, with care,
Sign in the presence of the contractaire!

NEW YORK'S MACHINE-MADE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

As announced in these columns some weeks ago the Fire Commissioner of New York City is preparing to receive bids on the construction of twenty-one new fire houses in various boroughs. These fire houses are to be erected of reinforced concrete and after a unit design. In other words all twenty-one of the fire houses are to be the same type and plan an architectural retrogression that might have been pardonable in an inland village but one in every sense discreditable to and unworthy of a metropolitatan centre such as New York It is understood that the accepted design has the approval of the Municipal Art Society, an organization supposed to stand for the highest artistic ideals in municipal development. How any organization with the slenderest claim to correct ideals can be had to approve an expedient so crude, unfair and antipodal to every accepted principle of taste passes, we must confess our comprehension.

Here in Philadelphia, classed by Mr. Lincoln Steffens, an example of the essential viciousness of ring rule, such a burletta on intelligent municipal management would be certain to evoke a perfect storm of protest. The primary offensiveness of this New York scheme of economy will reside in the monotonous and deadly lack of architectural variety to which it must give official sanction, with a consequent inevitable and correlative lowering of architectural standards.

A secondary objection, important in any consideration of the underlying equity of the proceeding lies in the unfairness of indicating reinforced medium of construction. **Why** reinforced concrete? **Why not** terra cotta, brick, stone, or a combination of these?

The answer to this suggests itself. Having adopted as the mould out of which to grind esese machine-made municipal accesores a design specially adapted to reinforced concrete. This little plastic medium thereby

becomes the material for all. We really begin to feel sorry for little old New York. For a town that babbles so noisily its freedom from the provincial short comings common to lesser municipalities it has succeeded at one stroke in making itself sublimely ridiculous.

And the fact—assuming that it is at all possible that any thing so littl plausible may be a fact,—that an organization, labelling itself a Municipal Art Society, may be had to endorsè an idea so widely Mikado-esque pushes the absurdity of the thing perilously close to the brink of pathos

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE—A RECENT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The hideousness of the average bridge structure is an old story. That we are on the way to better things a recent London incident would seem to presage. In the course of the design for the new St. Paul's Bridge precipitacted by a motion to recommit the bill for its erection ''until the approval of leading architects should be secured for the plans and the committee should be satisfied that the scheme was the best possible, in the points both of site and arrangment and of architectural design.'' There was some very wholesome, quite breezy and decidedly pertinent plain talking. One member assured the House that to sanction the existing plan would not only be ''a fatal blunder,'' but would be ''cruel to posterity.'' Another described the scheme as ''inspired by the engineer, the surveyor and the policeman.'' Still another asked that the House cop ''the architect and the artist be heard as well as the engineer.'' In the end the bill was recommitted.

In commenting upon the incident ''The Architectural Record'' is moved to remark: ''Heretofore an artistic question has stood just above the same chance of intelligent consideration in the House of Commons that such a question has stood in the House of Representatives. This debate and its result show progress in the British capital. It is possible that interest in 'the city beautiful' has been stimulated in London by the unpredictable and unexpected success of Sir Thomas Brock's 'Victoria Memorial' in which the sculptor had the architectural co-operation of Sir Aston Webb. The monument is not only out of comparison the finest in London but one of the finest of recent monuments in Europe and will greatly raise the English artistic reputation abroad.''

SQUELCHING THE ADVERTISING SIGN—THE NEW CORMROD BILL.

The death knell of the advertising sign is about to be sounded in New York town. Under the provisions of the Cormrod Bill, passed by the assembly at Albany and effective September 1st, 1911. Anyone who places an advertisement ''on any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mile-board, mile-stone, danger-sign, danger-signal, guid-sign, guide-post, bill-board, building or other structure within the limits of a public highway is guilty of a misdemeanor.''

Severe Test of Utility Wall Board.

A test that proves very conclusively the imperviousness of Utility Wall Board against the extremes of heat and cold and dampness, has just been completed by Mr. C. A. Heppes at the factory in Chicago.

The hardest problem that wall board manufacturers have to solve is the problem of making a board that will not shrink or warp when subjected to exteremes of heat and cold, and that will not absorb moisture.

Six months ago, Mr. Heppes felt very confident that he had solved this problem. In order to satisfy himself absolutely, however, he decided upon a test which is probably about the most severe to which wall board was ever subjected.

He selected a thin brick wall in the most exposed portion of his factory building and attached the wall board to this wall, putting it on in the ordinary way, as close to the bricks as possible. He then covered the wall with wall paper so that the slightest sign of shrinking or warping would show immediately. Next he placed a row of steam pipes about an inch from the wall along it senire length. These pipes were used to heat the room, and, of course, became very hot during the day and cold at night. All this was done in January of this year. The outside oi the wall, of course, was subjected to the extreme cold of the winter weather while the inside was hot from the steam pipes. At night both the inside and the outside were subjected to the cold. Later in the spring, the heat in the steam pipes were turned off and the moisture from the inside of the factory combated the cold from the outside.

After six months of this kind of severe treatment, the wall board shows not the slightest sign of shrinkage or warpage. It is almost impossible to tell even by feeling, where the joints have been made and even in the corner, where is the severest test, the wall paper does not show any sign of pulling or cracking.

It is hardly possible that plaster or any other kind of wall finish could have stood up so perfectly under so severe a test, and the result is certainly one of which the manufacturers of Utility Wall Board may well be proud. Any wall finish that will stand up for six months under such extreme conditions, is as nearly perfect as could well be expected.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP—(Continued)

the pit ''Clydach Vale'' of the Cambria Collieries, Ldt., Glamorganshire, South Wales, is only 13 feet 5 inches in diameter and delivered under test of 36,000,000 cubic feet of air per hour.

**Six manufacturers of Heating Apparatus have been consolidated in the Federal Heater Co., which has outstanding $8,200,000 capital divided into $4,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and $4,200,000 common. Of the common $5,000,000 is authorized.

The companies joining in the merger are the International Heater Co., of Utica, N. Y.; the Peck, Williamson Heating and Ventilating Co., of Cincinnati; the Twentieth Century Heating and Ventilating Co., of Akron, O.; the Henry & Scheible Co., of Cleve(land, O.; the Quaker Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, and the Ideal Furnace Co., of Detroit. A. W. Williamson, president of the Peck, Williamson Co., will be president; L. J. Mueller, Jr., and John Kerch, vice presidents; D. M. Compton, Secretary, and F. H. Moore, treasurer. The headquarters of the company will be in Chicago.

Most of the capital stock has been issued in payment for the plants of the constituent companies, but $1,500,000 of the preferred stock with a bonus of 10 per cent. in common will be offered simultaneously in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and New York. The preferred is redeemable at any dividend period at 110.

**A. W. Wheaton Brass Works, Newark, N. J., has just closed an order for 200 Wheaton Self-Closing Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

**At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Abingdon Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Abingdon, Ill., held June 22, 1911, the Directors voted to take legal steps to increase the capital stock of the company from $60,000 to $150,000.

**President Eynon, of the National Association of Master Plumbers, has made the following appointments for the coming year:

Board of Directors

OFFICERS

President, Alfred C. Eynon, 125 East Fifth street, Canton Ohio.

Vice-President, Frank J. Fee, 415 West Fortieth street, New York City, N. Y.

Secretary, Louis E. Deuble, 312 North Marshall street, Canton, Ohio.

Treasurer, William McCoach, 1607 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIRECTORS.

A. Selden Walker, 341 Main street, East Orange, N. J.

Walter D. Nolan, 711 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

John Trainor, 877 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md.

Harry F. Mellon, 809 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

E. D. Hornbrook, 1116 Oak street Kansas City, Mo.

Chris Irving, 1525 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Frank U. Patterson, 210 North Fifth street, Springfield, Ill.

James Smyth, 171 South Post street, Spokane, Wash.

Frank J. Klimm, 211 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.

R. V. Lambert, 928 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

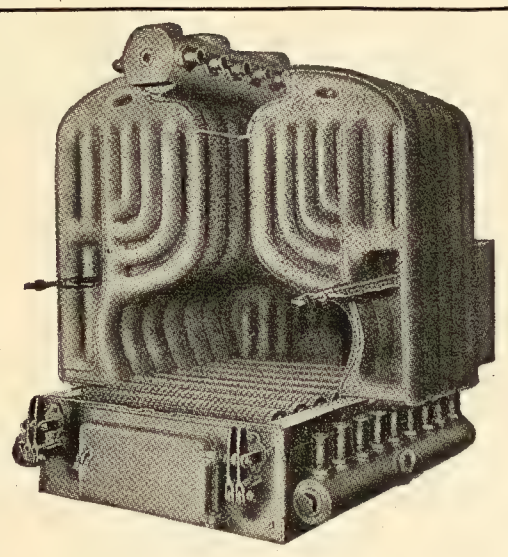
David H. Roberts, 10303 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Owners of Old Buildings

If you own an old building which you cannot rent, wire it for Electric Light and Power and it will not be hard to find a tenant. Electric service is demanded nowadays, and a building equipped for it in a bad location will rent more quickly than an unwired one in a good location.

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TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

There is no waste circulation in the Guide. Every copy printed goes into the hands of a man who is a possible buyer of building material, interior equipment, garden necessities or decorative material. The advertiser in the lines named reaches in the Guide, every week, five thousand possible purchasers with a direct interest in the articles advertised.



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"Cunnius Patent" Columns:

Builders who are looking for the newest and best things in the building world, will surely be interested in the "Cunnius patent" steel bound column, manufactured solely by the Fitzgerald-Speer Co,, Pen Argyl, Pa. While this column is comparatively new in the building field, it has already met with great success and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

The feature of the "Cunnius patent" column is the heavy steel wire used to bind the column. This wire is placed every fifteen inches, and is of course concealed . The column joints are thus not only mortised and glued, but are further bound with the steel wire. The final stave is securely wedged inafter the wire has been fastened and tied together, and the finished column thus presents a solid, clean appearance, as though there were no wire inside at all. The manufacturers guarantee this column not to crack, bulge or split in any way.

The Fitzgerald-Speer Co. can furnish these columns, either plain or fluted, in any length from 8 feet to 26 feet and from 8 to 23 inches in diameter. These columns have a stave thickness of from 1 to 3 inches, and can be furnished in any kind of wood.

The manufacturers are looking for agents and can offer an attractive proposition to carpenters and builders. Further particulars and price lists can be obtained by addressing the Fitzgerald-Speer Co., Pen Argyl, Pa.

A New Corbin Night Latch:

"Number 1356" is the latest addition to the Corbin line. It has the characteristics of the No. 356 Corbin Night Latch with the additional advantage that the latch can be operated from the outside by the key at all times. It can be either locked or unlocked entirely independently of the thumb piece on the inside. The thumb piece holds the latch both either in or out. This night latch has a strong cast case, finely finished knob and thumb piece, extra long latch bolt and can be supplied with a master key when desired. Strikes both for regular and reverse bevel doors are supplied.

The P. & F. Corbin Co., New Britain, Conn., have some very interesting booklets concerning this and other features of modern builders hardware which they will mail on request.

The Door Beautiful:

If this catalogue had been named the "Brochure Beautiful" it would not have been an extravagant title, for it is without question one of the handsomest catalogues of its kind issued this year by building material specialty companies. Of a green tinge, the covers are plain with an embossed title, and the text is preceded by a photograph of a log pile in the forest from which the Morgan Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., get a raw material for their patented hardwood doors. Besides being a good reference work, it gives some information of especial value to owners of houses trimmed with hardwood in a chapter treating of "The Care of Hardwood Doors." It is a work especially valuable to the prospective builder and more particularly to those who expect to build homes in the suburbs. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Morgan Company at Oshkosh, Wis.

Carpenter Spring Shade:

George B. Carpenter & Co., Fifth Avenue Bridge, Chicago, have issued a booklet illustrating and describing "The Carpenter Spring Shade." It consists of a device operating a roller window awning, applicable to residences, office buildings, factories, etc. An awning built on this principle consists merely of a one-piece canvas or stripe covering, which rolls up from its center on a spring roller. The roller is suspended from metal brackets at the center of the window. A pocket in the top of the upper canvas conceals a wooden batten, to the center of which is attached the operating cord. The cord is led through a small jam pulley at the top of the window. When the cord is pulled the spring roller is released and permits of two parts of canvas to unroll from the roller, the hinge extension arms falling downward or outward to any position desired. The jam pulley holds the cord whenever it is released. The adjustable feature of "Spring Shades" appears to make them desirable for use in office buildings or factories, where the control of light is an essential consideration; for it can be opened part way in the morning, and as the position of the sun changes during the day, the position of the awning can be altered to meet the conditions. Booklet will be sent on application.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bartlett & Co., Inc.
1938 Market St. - Philadelphia
Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters
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OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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671 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The comparatively few wood ceilings that exist in Italy are very rich wrought, those of unpainted cedar in the Farnesi palace being most famous, writes M. Stapley discussing "Interior Decorations" in the American Architect. In France, even before Francis I began importing Italian artisans, the wooden ceiling was the point on which the Gothic workman lavished much skill. But it was in England that it reached its greatest development and became of Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture a peculiarly English feature, the outcome of native tradition and but slightly influenced by Italian models.

The predecessor of the all-wood English ceiling was one composed of exposed wooden beams enclosing plaster panels at Haddon Hall, and this is often repeated in modern work. It is to be regretted that architects designing them have not always insisted that the cutting of the beams, either for chamfer or mouldings ,should never extend clear out to the extremities of the beams, as would necessarily be the case if they were cut by machine. Instead chamfer or incised mouldings should return out to the rectangular some six or eight inches from the wall.

* * *

Perhaps, though, for sheer beauty of execution, no wooden ceiling is comparable to that (mostly of cedar wood) by the Moors, and called, from its form of an inverted trough artesonado. It claims no constructive merit, for the Saracens in Spain never attempted vaults or domes, but were content with an easily constructed timber roof, with separate wooden ceiling underneath on which they expended their genius for elaborate detail. However, their ceilings never violate structural forms; and the counning carpentry with which they filled in their trough with hundreds of pieces of wood, radiating often from a central star, is well worth study—especially if one can find an example that has never been painted o rgilded. The Audiencia or Town Hall in Valencia contains a magnificent unpainted chestnut artesonado, the work of Moorish artisans who remained in Spain after the expulsion. These same expert workmen executed, under Christian architect many a Spanish Renaissance ceiling which, because of their inherited spill as woodworkers is finer than anything else of its kind in Europe.

* * *

A new form of decoration (or more properly the revival of an old one), which promises to tome into great favor for ceilings, is sgraffito, or black and white plaster. This was made known to Andrea Feltrini through the excavations of the Baths of Titus and practised by him with beautiful results. Florence has some specially fine exteriors in sgraffito by Di Cosimo. The method is to cover the surface with black plaster, which, while still wet, is covered with a white stucco. To this the cartoon is transferred and the outline is hatched over with a graving-iron so as to expose the coating of black underneath. Heywood Sumner, an English architect, has recently decorated some Manchester buildings so successfully that his results cannot fail to attract the attention of American architects to the possibilities of sgraffito.

* * *

A house of recent construction at Cranford, N. J., has a somewhat unusual color scheme for its exterior—unusual for the details of the scheme itself and also because of its adoption in connection with the so-called English cottage, or country house, style of dwelling. It is designed by Hollingsworth and Bragdon, and described in the August number of "Arts and Decoration."

The brickwork of the lower story's exterior supplies the most interesting feature of the color scheme. Each brick is two inches high by eighteen inches long, and if any two bricks in the house are of precisely the same shade it would require considerable effort to find them. They are of the rough-texture variety, and run through all shades and variations of red, blue, purple, plum and so on. They blend nicely into a harmonious whole that is effectively matched by the brown woodwork and half timber, the cream color of the stucco on the second story, the deep purple of the shingled roof and the green sash and mullions of the windows.

* * *

Architects in Eastern Pennsylvania have been unusually successful in giving their houses an especial fitness to the surroundings, and this is true in particular of those who have followed the motives of the old Dutch farmhouses. The traditions of the locality have been maintained without detracting from modern architectural ideas, with the result that most of the homes are attractive, convenient and entirely livable.

A mentioned picturesque cottage by Mellor & Meigs is typical of its section of the State. Shingles and rough stone are combined, and there is a long roof broken by two well-placed dormers. The pillars, the long line of the roof, the wormer windows recall in a slight degree some of the old houses that are still to be found in the neighborhood.

* * *

Pennsylvania, especially the suburbs of Philadelphia, says Arts and Decoration, abound in rough stone such as is used in this cottage. It has been used a great deal and for the most part with marked success, particularly by Charles Barton Keene and Wilson Eyre, as well as the previously mentioned architects. The attractiveness of this cottage and its fitness to its surroundings at once suggest the advisability of using materials which are at hand in a similar fashion in other sections of the country more than architects are prone to do today.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

An important contribution to tin roofing literature is a new 80-page illustrated book entitled, "Selling Arguments for Tin Roofing," just issued by the N. & G. Taylor Company, well-known tinplate manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa. The book is intended especially for distribution among roofers, but the company will be glad to send copies to such architects, builders and property owners as may be interested in the subject.

"How New York's Municipal Buildings Are Heated," is a folder issued by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, showing on the cover a group of municipal buildings in City Hall Park, New York, heated from one central plant through J-M sectional conduit. The central plant is located

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY

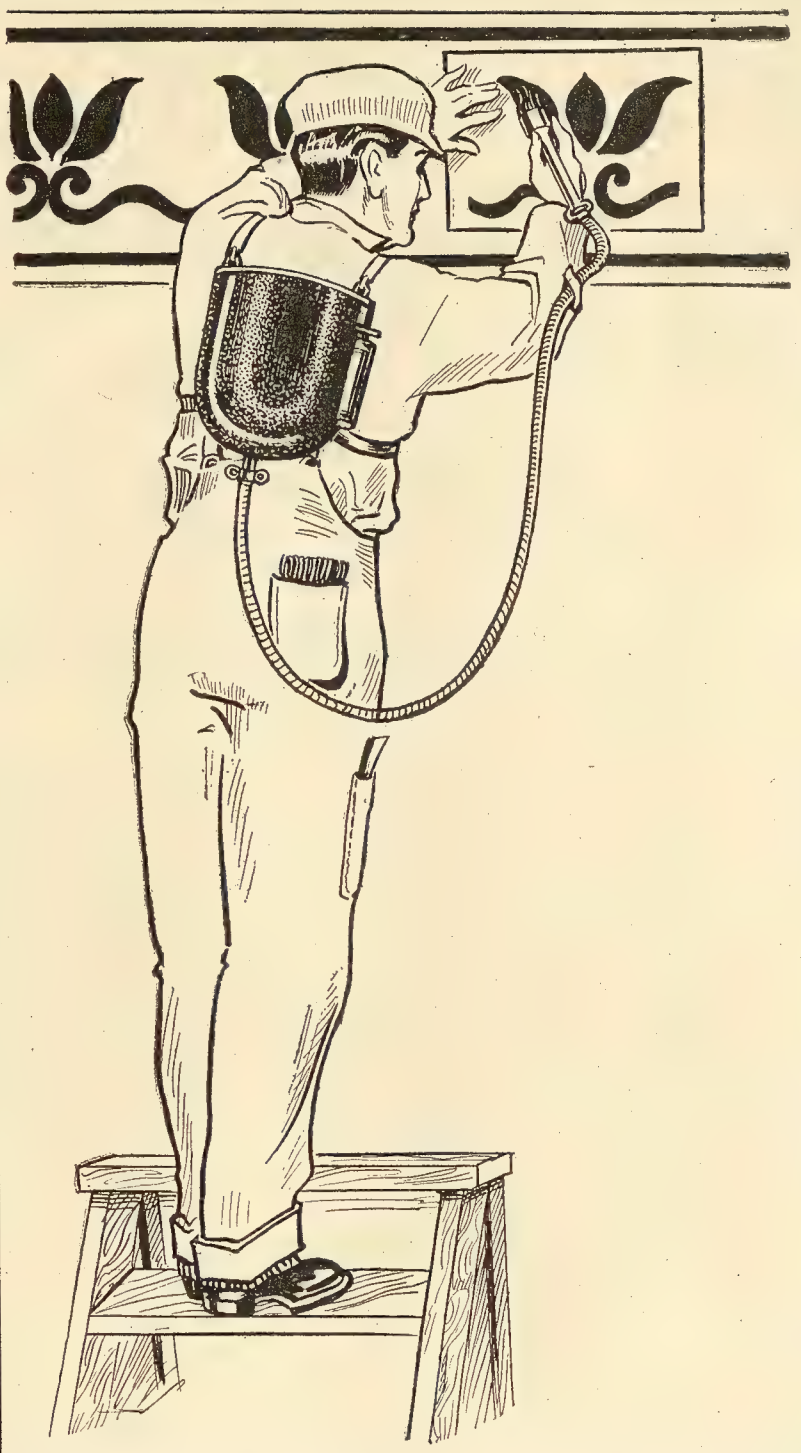
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in the Hall of Records and dotted lines indicate the course of the conduit. Other views show details of construction; also a cross section of J-M sectional conduit through supporting tee. A striking series of pictures illustrates typical instances of unsatisfactory installations of other types of conduits.

Every reader of the "Guide" should write to the Nortwestern Expanded Metal Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago, for copies of their new booklet on Metal Lath. This is a very valuable book, containing many useful details, showing the uses of metal lath for various structures and giving various tables and other useful information, concerning metal lath and cement plaster work. It contains also valuable data concerning the building of road culverts of concrete, including the use of reinforcing fabric.

The Willis Manufacturing Company, Galesburg, Ill., has just issued its new catalogue No. 6, a book of 180 pages, showing architectural sheet metal work and affiliated lines. All features are nicely illustrated and full description and prices are given, making it a valuable book for reference, as well as for ordering. The book is substantially bound and fully indexed. The Willis Manufacturing Company desires to place a copy of this catalogue in the hands of every reader of the "Guide" interested in these lines.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of August, 1911, and then opened for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and lighting fixtures) of the United States Post Office at EUFAULA, ALABAMA, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Eufaula, Ala., or at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,167.

One of the most effectively printed and deftly arranged pieces of advertising we have seen for a long time is the July number of "Building Progress," the highly artistic and capably edited house organ of the National Fireproofing Company, of Pittsburgh. Illustrated articles on "The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Company's Passenger Terminal Building at Chicago," and "A Model Village Run on Business Principles," are its salient features along with some excellent miscellany. The number is a distinct credit to Mr. Sherman Ford, who is the editor, and the Frank Presbrey Company, of New York City which is responsible for the printing. Copies of "Building Progress" will be mailed on request by the National Fireproofing Company, Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending August 5th, 1911:

Number of transfers	467
Amount of transfers	$1,612,496.13
Cash consideration	520,369.50
Mortgage consideration	1,092,126.50
Ground rent consideration	3,160.25
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	53,370.84

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United Brick and Clay Products Co.,
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United Gas Improvement Co.,
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Builders' Guide

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XXVI. No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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Reflecting Wall Light and Ventilator

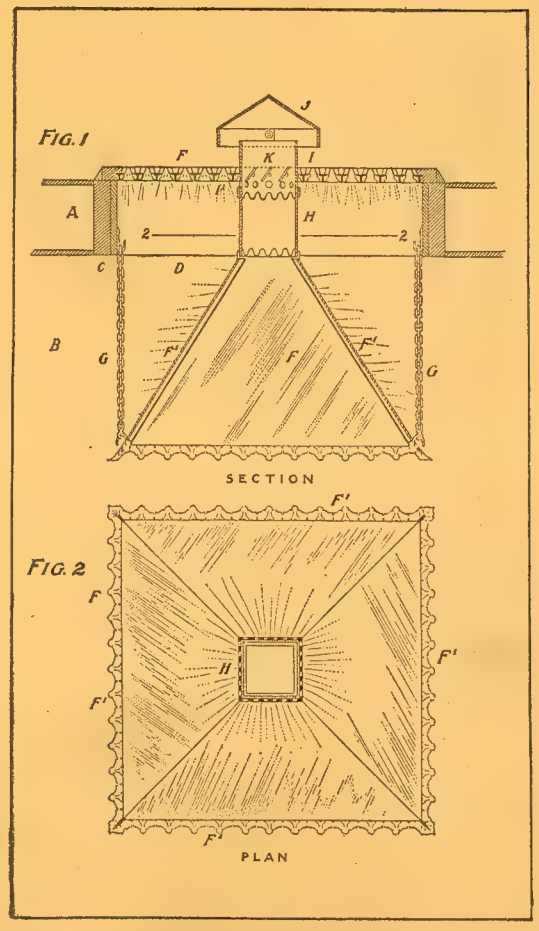
RADIATES 30 FEET EACH WAY

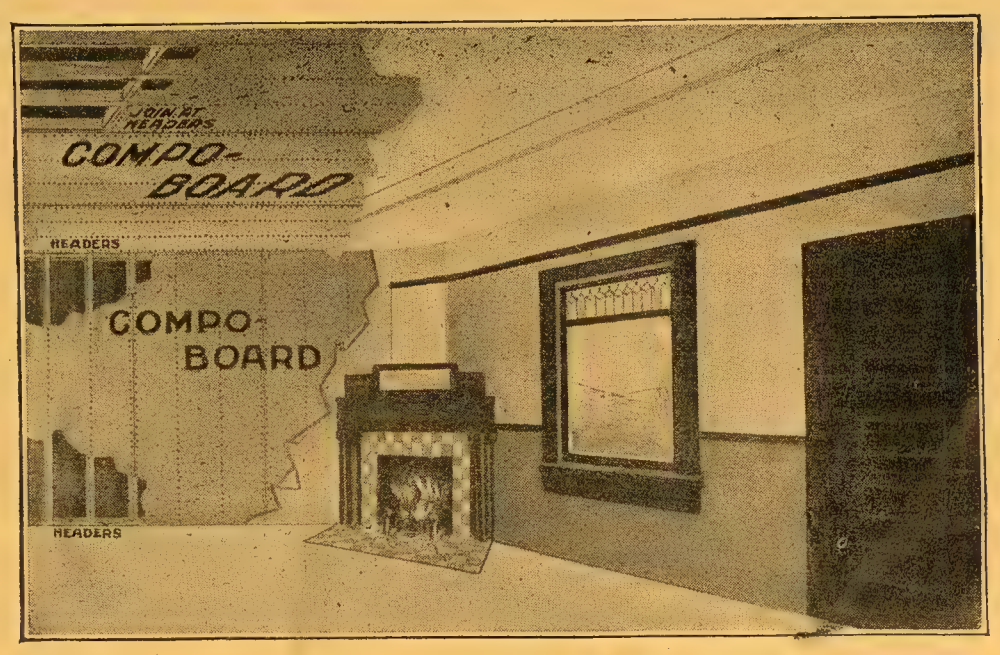
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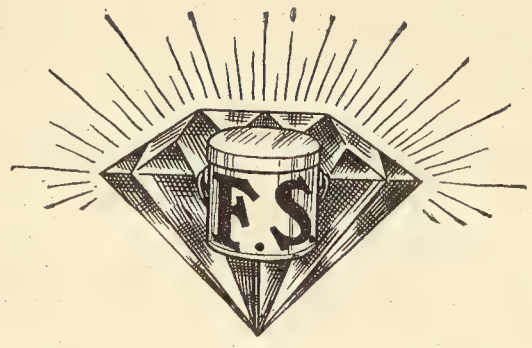
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Barn, Cheyney, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Institute for Colored Youth, care of George Vaux, Morris Building. Stone and frame, two stories, 60x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 18th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 East Thirteenth street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; A. C. Giggs, Fellsington, Pa.; Daniel Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.; Darlington Beebe, West Chester, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 215 North Fifth street, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, F. W. Ayer, 406 Penn street, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 16x22 feet. Tin roof, hot air heating. Architect has received bids.

Roof House, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J. Reinforced concrete, one story, 16x20 feet. Slag roof. Architects taking bids, due August 17th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Philip Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Turner Forman Concrete Steel Company, 1314 Arch street; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.

Laundry Building (rebuilding), Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, $22,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, Director Neff, City Hall. Brick and stone, two stories. Owners taking bids, due August 21st.

Shop Building, Media, Pa. Architect, A. G. Thorp, care of Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George S. Thorp, Media, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 20x35 feet. Amatite roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 18th. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, are figuring.

Sunday School Building, Porter and Dover streets. Architect, H. B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Gethsemane Presbyterian Chapel, Twenty-eighth and Porter streets. brick and plaster, one story, 30x60 feet. Asbestos shingle roof, hot air heating. Ready for sub-bids.

Church, Williamstown, N. J. Architect, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Williamstown Presbyterian Church. Brick and stone, one story, 20x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Passenger Station (alt. and add.), Marietta, Ohio. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick and plaster 2½ stories, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Manayung, Philadelphia. Architects, Zantzinger; Borter & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut street. Owner, George W. Davis, 133 Walnut Lane, Manayunk. Stone, three stories, 36x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take new bids in about one week.

Residence, Laverock, Pa., $30,000. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Frederick Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Brick, stone, 2½ stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due August 21st. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

Freight House, Sharpsburg, Pa. Engineer, M. A. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Corrugated iron, one story, 30x125 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 25th. Roydhouse-Arey & Company, Fidelity Building, and Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Passenger Station, Sharpsburg, Pa. Engineer, M. A. Long, B. & O. I. R. Building, Baltimore, Mr. Owners, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick, one story, 20x60 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 25th. Roydhouse-Arey & Company, Fidelity Building, and Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Stable, Diamond and Van Pelt street. Architect, private plans. Owners, J. J. Habermehl's Sons, Twenty-second and Diamond streets. Brick, three stories, 30x42 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 17th. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J., $7,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles C. Read, 449 South Sixth street, Camden, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 38x40 feet. Owner is taking bids.

Bungalow, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, J. C. Shaffer, care of South Jersey Realty Company, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone and frame, two stories, 25x40 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids.

Office Building (add.), Trenton avenue and Ontario street. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Owen Letter's Sons, on premises. Brick, one story, 15x30 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Farm House (alt. and add.), Glenside, Pa. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Sansom street. Owner, William E. Caveny, Glenside, Pa. Frame, two stories, 23x22 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick, terra cotta three stories, 70x40 feet. Owners taking revised bids, due August 22nd. Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

School, Permberton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Pemberton. Brick, stone trimmings, two stories, 43x129 feet and 34x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Hall (alt. and add.), Palmyra, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Patriotic Sons of America, Palmyra, N. J. Brick and plaster, three stories, 54x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Uniontown, Pa., $150,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Uniontown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, five stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Bank Building, 2809-2811 Germantown avenue, $10,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Halnut street. Owners, Germantown Avenue Bank, care of James Orr, 2754 Germantown avenue. Brick and stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Storehouse (alt. and add), Twenty-first and Locust streets. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Richard Coogan, 236 South Twenty-first street. Brick, two stories, 20x84 feet. Electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. P. Lippincott, Riverton, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, 2½ stories, 70x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects taking bids, due August 16th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. S. Rogers, Stanwick, N. J.; S. L. Sherman, Palmyra, N. J.; George Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.

Stores and Apartment House, Broad and Fitzwater streets. Architect, Samuel Milligan, 520 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 18x120 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Convention Hall, Fairmount Park, $1,500,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, G. W. B. Hicks, City Hall. Brick, granite, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories. Owners taking bids, due August 31st. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Jacob Myers & Sons,

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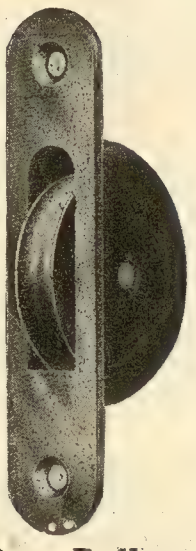
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Witherspoon Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Charles NcCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Church, Twelfth and Oak lane avenue, Oak Lane, $50,000. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Paul J. Essick, Chairman Building Committee, Drexel Building. Mt. Airy granite, one story, 82x89 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, Plenum system of heating. Owners taking bids, due August 17th. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Stable, Diamond and Van Pelt streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, J. J. Habermehl's Sons, Twenty-second and Diamond streets. Brick, three stories, 30x42 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 17th. Willliam Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Princeton, N. J., $25,000. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Barker Gummere, Princeton, N. J. Stone, three stories, 84x56 feet, and two wings. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 28th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; William R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.; J. P. Gill, Princeton, N. J.

Stable and Bungalow, Princeton, N. J. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Barker Gummere, Princeton, N. J. Frame, two stories. Shingle roof, hot water heatin, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 28th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; William R. Matthews, Princeton, N. J.; J. P. Gill, Princeton, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Media, Pa., $8,000. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, J. Lord Rigby, Land Title Building. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 32x40 feet. Architects taking bids, due August 18th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. E. Grau, 1707 Sansom street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1343 Arch street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; W. Worrell, Media, Pa.

Restaurant Building, Forty-fifth and Broadway, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn and Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories, 71x83 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 25th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; E. Margolis, 44 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City; J. W. Bishop Company, 345 Fifth avenue, New York City; W. W. Minter & Co., 115 Broadway, New York City.

Church (alt. and add.), Fifty-fifth and Thompson streets. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Grace United Evangelical Church, Rev. W. J. Scheifley, 1531 North Allison street. Brick and plaster, one story. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 22nd. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

School, Pemberton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Pemberton, N. J. Brick, stone trimmings, three stories, 43x129 feet and 34x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking revised bids, due August 24th. The following are figuring: McCullough & Conner, Bailey Building; J. S. Rodgers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; D. H. Sharp, 39 North Third street, Camden, N. J.; E. W. Esham, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Jacob Wenzelberger, Moorestown, N. J.; W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; Joseph Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J.

Home (add.), 717 Franklin street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, The Sheltering Arms, on premises. Brick, two stories, 10x25 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due August 18th. The following are figuring: Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Hotel, Richmond, Va. Architect, H. J. Blauvelt, Mariner and Merchants' Building. Owners, Company, care of I. R. Jeffers, American National Bank, Richmond, Va. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 66x163 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, J. B. Obert, 5606 Ridge avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories, 34x85 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due August 25th. The following are figuring: Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; William H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough, Pa.

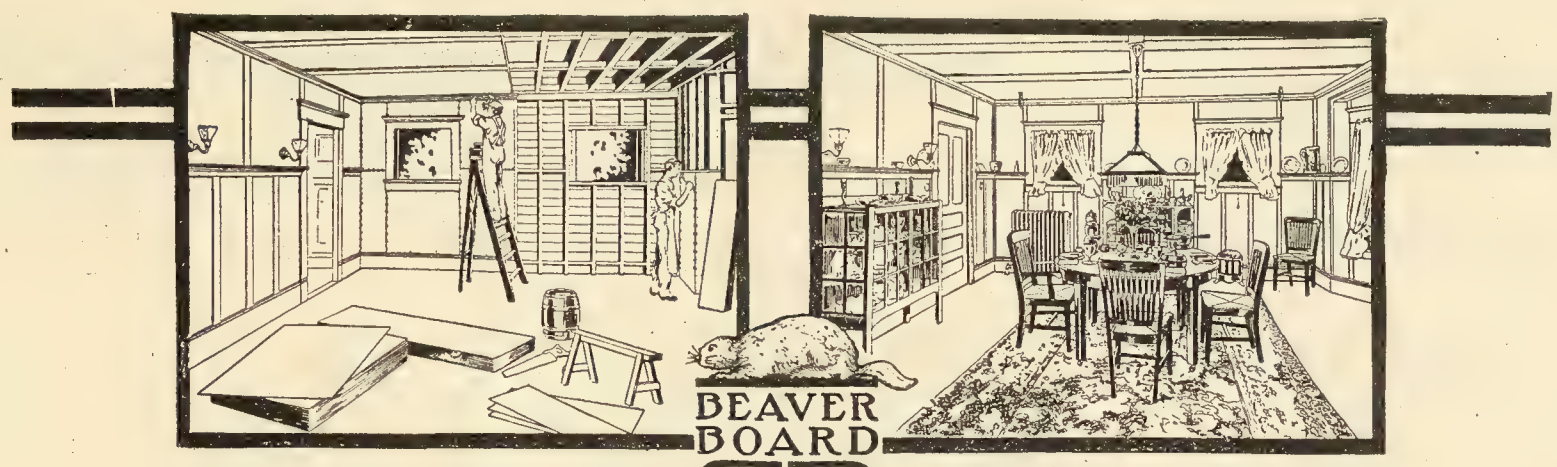
Office and Residence, Collingdale, Pa. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, L. P. Stradley, Land Title Building. Plaster, 2½ stories, 31x40 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, 1918 Pine street, $8,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William McAdoo, Pennsylvania Building. Brick, three stories, 23x60 feet. Slag and tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Church (alt. and add.), Girard avenue and Leidy street. Architect, E. V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Grace P. E. Church, Rev. W. J. Cox, 1139 North Forty-first street. Stone, one story, 25x25 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting.



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Residence, Medary avenue, Oak Lane Park. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, George O. Lummis, 142 North Delaware avenue. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 40x60 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Morrow & Johnson, Union avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Residence, Fort Washington, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Henry M. McAdoo, 265 South Thirty-eighth street. Stone and stucco, three stories, 45x60 feet. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. Architect, Louis Hickman, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. J. Leonard Levy, 1526 Denniston avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Brick and frame, 2½ stories. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Duquesne Construction Company, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cigar Factory (fire repairs), 435 Market street. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. B. Oblinger, on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x75 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street.

Sunday School, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, First M. E. Church of Collingswood. Brick, two stories, 80x80. Slate and slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Jacob Wenzelberger, Merchantville, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1917 Rittenhouse street. Architect, John I. Bright, 1701 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 20x60 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, who is taking sub-bids.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone, 2½ stories, 45x50 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Library Building (add.), Easton, Pa. Architects, Harrison & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 30x54 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to A. Steinmetz, Easton, Pa.

Memorial Building, Richmond, Va. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble or stone and steel, fireproof, two stories, 92x138 feet. Two low bidders, as follows: Building of marble, Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, $225,677. Building of stone, A. C. Bedford, Richmond, Va., $147,190.

Library Building, Newtown, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Newtown Library Association. Brick, 1½ stories, 32x42 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Garret B. Girton, Newtown, Pa.

Stable, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, $30,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two stories, 87x202 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Club House, Thompson and Cambria streets, $10,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 87, Thompson and Cambria streets. Brick, three stories, 21x76 feet and 21x25 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to James Reily, 2991 East Thompson street.

Club House (alts.), Bala, Pa., $7,500. Architect, private plans. Owners, Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa. Consists of new tiled terraces, etc. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, Chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, three stories. Power house, ice house, kitchen, dining room, bakery, laundry, etc. Bids opened as follows: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $295,000; L. A. Burke, Sons & Co., 25 West Forty-second street, New York, $314,800; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, $314,997; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, $320,295; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $341,183; Wayne Contracting Company, 1219 Filbert street, $341,400; Lathrop, Schade & Henwood, Scranton, Pa., $348,390; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, $356,390; Morrow Brothers, Baltimore, Md., $418,621.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3147 Diamond street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1113 Chestnut street. Owner, Morris Apt, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x75 feet. Tin roof. Contract awarded to Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.



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Store Building (alt. and add), 1220 Vine street, $3,200. Architects, Sauer & Hahn 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence L. Marks, care of architects. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), 37 North Tenth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, Samuel Sternberger & Co., 31 North Tenth street. Brick and concrete, three stories. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Hospital (alts.), Broad and Wolf streets, $3,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Consists of finishing of interior of fourth floor of Bradley Hall. Contract awarded to Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Ranstead streets. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, David W. Steel, on premises. Consists of new front and interior alterations. Contract awarded to J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

School Buildings, Oakmont, Delaware County, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, School District of Haverford Township, J. W. Huff Secretary. Brick, stone, three stories, 80x88 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

James Gallagher (O), 810 Swanson street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $22,000. Warehouse, brick, four stories, 40x104 feet.

W. D. Dodson (O), 1305 Pike street. Cost, $2,800. One dwelling, brick, 16x42 feet, F. and Thayer street. Cost, $1,600. One dwelling, two stories, 16x42 feet, F and Thayer street. Cost, $3,200. Two dwellings, 16x42 feet, F and Thayer street. Cost, $1,500. One dwelling, two stories, 16x42 feet, F and Thayer street. Cost, $24,000. Sixteen dwellings, two stories, 16x42 feet, F and Thayer street.

Mark Haller (O), 1803 South Eleventh street. Chrokes & Krauss (C), 739 Jackson street. Cost, $6,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x53 feet, 2134-36 South Sixth street. Cost, $6,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 2130-32 South Sixth street.

Frank W. Faulkner (O), 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $7,000. Two stores and dwelling, two stories, 16x46 feet, Ann and Memphis streets.

Jay Gates (O), 527 Chestnut street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $10,900. One dwelling, three stories, 26x48 feet, Maraboe street and Westmoreland street.

William McAdoo (O), Pennsylvania Building. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $8,000. Dwelling, three stories, brick, 23x60 feet, 1918 Pine street.

Thomas E. Brown (O), Second and Westmoreland streets. William Steele & Sons Company (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $17,000. Factory, six stories, brick, 39x66 feet, Second and Westmoreland streets.

M. Ceresoli (O), 1021 Dickinson street. S. Ceresoli (C), 1231 Christian street. Cost, $1,800. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x30 feet, 1120 Garrett street.

M. E. Church (O), Front and Tioga streets. S. G. Irwin (C), G and Ganger streets. Cost, $4,500. Church, stone, two stories, 18x51 feet, Front and Tioga streets. Cost, $6,500. Church, stone, one story, 35x60 feet, Front and Tioga streets.

W. H. Yellen (O), 4261 Benn street. B. Isenberg (C), 525 Wharton street. Cost, $1,700. One dwell, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Margerette and Tacony streets. Cost, $3,200. Two dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Margerette and Tacony streets. Cost, $10,700. Nine dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Margerette and Tacony streets. Cost, $1,700. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Margerette and Tacony streets. Cost, $1,700. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Magerette and Tacony streets. Cost, $1,700. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x40 feet, Magerette and Tacony streets.

Albert Kalmbach (O), 3505 North Front street. Cost, $2,200. One dwelling, two stories, brick, 16x45 feet, 3527 North Howard street.

Harry Brocklehurst (O), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $6,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $23,000. Ten dwellings, brivk, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $23,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost, $18,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue. Cost $18,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Lambert street and Medary avenue.

Conrad Lutz (O), Frankford avenue and Sinden avenue. A. W. J. William (C), Frankford and Sinden avenues. Cost, $2,300. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x40 feet, Frankford avenue and Pierson street.

Frank B. Thompson (O), Harvey and Wayne avenue. Cost, $100,000. Two apartment houses, four stories, brick, 31x75 feet, Fortieth and Locust streets.

No. 87 A. O. H. (O), 2900 East Thompson street. James Reily (C), 2991 East Thompson street. Cost, $10,000, club house, three stories, brick, 21x76 feet, 2900 East Thompson street.

F. P. Yetter (O), 2422 North Thirty-third street. Cost, $3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Benner and Van Dyke streets. Cost, $2,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Benner and Van Dyke streets.

W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second street pike. Cost, $6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Arthur and D streets.

Presbyterian Orphanage (O), Fifty-eighth and Chester avenue. H. E. Grau Company (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, $10,000. Power house, one story, 53x87 feet.

Morris M. Metzman (O), 1131 Poplar street. W. H. Holland (C), 836 North Watt street. Cost, $200. Shed, brick, one story, 10x22 feet, 1131 Poplar street.

Louis Weber (O), 1839 Frankford avenue. Cost, $3,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Marsden and Benner streets.

Alterations and Additions

W. W. Alexander (O), Coulter and Stokley streets. S. Hartin (C), 20 East Johnson Cost, $1,050. Garage.

H. G. Michener (O), 3811 Walunt street. James Spear & Co. (C), 1014 Market street. Cost, $640. Dwelling, 1824 Pine street.

N. N. Rosenberger (O), 3707 Germantown avenue. Harry P. Schneider (C), York road, above Erie avenue. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling.

Becker, Smith & Page (O), Swanson street and Snyder avenue. Philadelphia Iron Works (C), 414 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $800. Factory, Swanson street and Snyder avenue.

Casper Hacker (O), 326 Wister street, Germantown. Frederick Elvidge (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, $700. Garage, Shelden street and Wister street.

Simon Girsh (O), 1308 Bainbridge street. Seidman & Getz (C), 1312 North Sixth street. Cost, $550. Store, 31 South Second street.

Philadelphia Country Club (O), Bala, Pa. Charles Gilpin (C), Harrison Building. Cost, $6,000. Church, Bala, Pa.

First M. E. Church (O), Germantown, Philadelphia, Main and High streets. Maurice Hammer (C), 6902 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, $400. Church.

Weightman Estate (O), 1336 Walnut street. James S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, $7,500. Apartment house, Van Pelt and Chestnut streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), Philadelphia. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $5,000. School, Twelfth and Columbia avenue.

Seitter & Duff (O), Nicetown lane and G street. T. Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $700. Dwelling, Kensington avenue and Scheller street.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (O), Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets. Cost, $5,000. Station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets. Cost, $500. Station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets. Cost, $3,000. Station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets.

Jacob F. Lowd (O), 657 North Broad street. H. S. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 1519 Fairmount avenue.

J. Shun (O), 2600 South Seventeenth street. Otto Malz (C), 503 West Norris street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling.

Luther Home (O), Twentieth and Race streets. J. J. Harding (C), 746 Ringgold street. Cost, $475. Home.

Seller & Duff (O), Nicetown lane and G street. Thomas Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, $1,000. Stores, Jasper and Clarence streets.

James Nolan (O), 64 Church lane. Charles Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, $2,500. Stable.

Friends' Library (O), Germantown avenue and Coulter street. R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 218 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $4,500. Library.

Mrs. Margaret Keefer (O), 1434 South Broad street. E. & C. Keffer & Sons (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, $450. Dwelling, 1434 South Broad street.

Julius Perico (O), 1640 Green street. J. Borden & Sons (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 1640 Green street.

John Musselman (O), 153 Courtland street. A. Zengerl (C), 153 Courtland street. Cost, $1,200. Workship, Souden street and Rising Sun avenue.

Mrs. A. Peterson (O), 5924 Woodbine avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $2,500. Greenhouse.

G. C. Boldt & Co. (O), Bullitt Building. H. F. Hertenlieb (C), Bellevue-Stratford. Cost, $800. Dining room, Broad and Walnut streets.

C. C. W. P. Elliott (O), 317 South Seventeenth street. Burd P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, $1,250, Garage, 254 South Juniper street.

F. S. Pleasonton (O), 2009 Pine street. J. McGuckin & Bro. (C), 1023 Spruce street. Cost, $795. Dwelling, 918 Spruce street.

Mather & Co., 226 Walnut street. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $4,000. Office.

Sam L. Gayley (O), 1909 Pine street. Blackman Hamilton Company (C), 1720 Christian street. Cost, $650. Warehouse and shop.

A. Smith (O), 2127 South Seventh street. Abe Winer (C), 1433 South Seventh street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling.

Rev. F. McMall (O), Broad and Butler streets. J. J. Rufe & Son (C), Doylestown, Pa. Cost, $4,000. School.

Ed. McMonigle (O), 858 North Taney street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

M. S. Stewart (O), Emerald and Adam streets. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $6,800. Factory.

City of Philadelphia (O). William T. Fox (C), 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $4,000. School, Thirty-fifth and Haverford avenue.

Frank R. Rinker (O), 416 West Coulter street. Cost, $600. Warehouse and shop, 416 West Coulter street.

Baptist Church, Rev. R. Louis (O), 1722 Rodman street. C. A. Judge (C), 712 North Twentieth street. Cost, $2,700. Church, 34 East Shapwick street.

R. G. Green (O), 1906 North Thirteenth street. J. F. Grant (C), 1625 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $480. Dwelling.

A. H. Lieberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets. L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickson street. Cost, $1,400. Dwelling, 2123 South Seventh street.

A. Cromie (O), 7833 Germantown avenue. W. H. Foulk (C), 7821 Germantown avenue. Cost, $2,900. Store and dwelling, 7829 Germantown avenue.

F. M. Ross (O), 12 South Sixtieth street. E. Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost. $450. Store and dwelling.

City of Philadelphia (O). W. J. Smith & Son (C), 709 Fidelity Building. Cost, $8,000. School, Fifty-fifth and Vine streets.

Miss M. E. Fitzpatrick (O), 1518 Pine street. Kreibel & Co. (C), 826 Spring Garden street. Cost, $650. Dwelling.

George A. Jones (O), 412 South Fifty-fourth street. Fisher & Scull (C), 6033 Market street. Cost, $4,700. Fifty-fifth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. Julia M. Heavener (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. E. Erwin Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kensington avenue. Cost, $1,475. Dwelling.

Charles A. Mahon (O), 4505 North Carlisle street. Cost, $640. Dwelling, 3322 Jasper street.

Anson A. Mahis (O), 4227 Chestnut street. John C. Cave (C), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $2,500. Dwelling.

Chalfont Bros. (O), 1314 North Forty-fourth street. Coal trestle. Cost, $3,000.

Julius Persico (O), 1640 Green street. James Bris (C), 1736 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

Charles Dougherty (O), 11 North Juniper street. Mactavish & Hazzard (C), 1515 Pine street. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwelling, 301 South Thirteenth street.

Alfred Levarty (O), 4404 Pine street. T. S. Applegate (C), 6019 Market street. Cost, $900. Store and dwelling 153 South Sixtieth street.

Hamilton Trust Company (O), Fortieth and Market streets. W. V. Kettlewell (C), 20 North Fortieth street. Cost, $1,200. Apartment house, Forty-fifth and Walnut streets.

Frank Roche (O), 1360 South street. Andrew Donaldson, Jr., 2237 Oakford street. Cost, $600. Saloon and dwelling, 1360 South street.

Mark Hatter (O), 1803 South Eleventh street. Chrokas & Krauss (C), 739 Jackson street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 2138 South Sixth street.

Beautiful West Philadelphia Homes—Progressive Builder Plans to Save Tenants Money and Provide Greater Comfort:

Everyone is interested in the progress of Philadelphia as the city of homes. For that reason the extensive building operations which have been carried on in West Philadelphia this summer are deserving of mention—especially since the builders have striven to furnish homes of which any one might well be proud, so modern are they, so completely equipped with the very latest, most economical time and labor saving devices.

One operation of twenty-five houses located at Fifty-second and Springfield avenue, now being built by John Hendricks, is especially worthy of mention. By adopting a unique system of hot air heating—the International system—Mr. Hendricks has undoubtedly saved his tenants and purchasers a great deal of money. The manufacturers of this heating system claim that it is not only the most economical in coal consumption, but also the cleanest, most hygienic system and one which saves steps, furnishes perfect ventilation and supplies a uniform temperature of 70 degrees throughout the house even during zero weather.

All these are features which mean much to the man who lives in a house. As they are generally overlooked by builders, the attention paid to them in this instance is worth noting.

Builders and prospective tenants and purchasers are invited to inspect the complete sample house at Fifty-second and Springfield avenues, which is now open.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending August 12th, 1911:

Number of transfers	569
Amount of transfers	$1,459,787.29
Cash consideration	564,339.89
Mortgage consideration	895,447.40
Ground rent consideration	7,044.50
Which, on a six per cent. basis, amounts to	117,428.35

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Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

The Position of the Organ in Modern Churches.

The position of the organ in modern churches is a difficult one. The size of organs has increased very much in this country of late, and with reason, as our old church organs were lamentably deficient, compared with the German ones, in pedal pipes, which form the bass of the whole instrument, and which are necessarily the largest, and take up more room than any others. Such organs are not necessary, it is true, for accompanying the singing of the choir, and some architects and clergymen have been protesting against them of late years as unnecessary, and an interference with the architecture of the church; but they forget that there is congregational hymnody also to be considered, and to accompany that with any effect a large organ is absolutely necessary. Congregations, when they sing the hymns, all sing in unison, not in harmony; the organ is necessary to supply the harmony, and a small organ is perfectly futile for such a purpose. The ideal arrangement would be to have a small organ in the chancel to accompany the choir (when they alone are singing), and a large one in the west gallery to accompany the congregation, played by electric action from the keyboard in the choir; but that, of course, is expensive. Failing that, the best thing would be to have the organ in the transept, when there is one; or, otherwise, in the eastern bay of the nave; anywhere except in a low and confined "organ chamber." The bracketing of the organ high upon the wall may be done, but it is difficult to provide for a large organ in that way, nor is it good for the effect to have the organ very high up.—The Architectural Review, London.

MUST HAVE ARCHITECT AS HEAD

D. C. Burnham Tells Cleveland "City Planners" That no Other Profession Fits a Man For Work of That Character.

D. C. Burnham, the well known Chicago architect, made an address on the general subject of city planning at the recent meeting of the Cleveland City Planning Commission. He said in part:

"I do not know how much it is necessary for me to say about the history of city planning. We know how the ancients formerly were dwellers in tents, how the Syrians themselves dwelt in tents before the walls of Babylon were built. We know how the early Romans were also tent dwellers before the Roman Empire was established. As early as the days of Nero himself that Emperor attempted to re-plan Rome. Whether it is true that the burning of Rome had anything to do with Nero's efforts is a matter too far relegated to the past for us to establish now.

The Re-Making of Paris.

"Probably the most significant example of city planning on the great scale is to be found in the rebuilding of Paris, a work that was begun under the second empire of Napoleon III. There has been tentative plans for the rebuilding of Paris, of course, before that under Louis XIV, and in 1791 under the First Republic a plan has been made to do something with the wayward streets of old Paris and Napoleon I had some tentative designs for a remodeled Paris. On his march to Moscow he told his friends something of what he had in mind for the betterment of Paris—ambitious and grandiose plans which he expressed his intention to take up after his Russian campaign. These were days of great schemes on Napoleon's part and he told his friend Polanko, one of his Polish generals, that after subduing Russia he might go further East into Asia and when he came back he would begin his scheme to remodel his beloved Paris. The disastrous Moscow campaign, of course, put an end to these projects of the Emperor, but when his nephew, Napoleon III, came into power, he having his uncles' plans in mind, engaged the great Baron de Haussmann for the work in hand.

"Baron de Haussmann, in 1854, therefore began the plan for the remodeling of Paris inside of the old fortifications, and later regretted that he had not gone further in connecting up all these residential suburbs with the city itself.

"At one of the great decennial expositions in Paris these maps and plans of Haussmann were published, they showed complete plans for taking care of the sewerage and water systems—all the circulatory systems of the city in fact—so that through them later improvements were brought to a very complete state in 1889. If one were to lay these plans of Paris in 1889 over the city maps of 1854, as was then done, he will be greatly surprised to find out how much work had been done on Baron de Haussmann's original planning.

"Scarcely a quarter of a mile of the Paris streets are without some change being made and new streets reformed so that the new map laid over the old looks like an entirely new city.

"It was expected that these plans would occupy the work of at least two generations. That is true in regard to all city planning. It is difficult to change the established order of city plans. We have the same problem now at hand here. You must start in with the knowledge that to attempt the simplest change will require the greatest patience.

"The question of expense ought not in any way to hinder you. While economy must always prevail cost ought not to daunt you. You must remember that you are looking forward to results that cannot be accomplished in their fullness probably until the youngest man in this room has passed away. Any other view of the work before you ought to unfit any man for a place on this commission.

Major L'Enfant and Washington.

"In our own country probably the earliest scientific city planning was begun in Washington City in 1791. Many things were permitted to interfere with their accomplishment, but the well considered plans of Major



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L'Enfant, the United States Engineer officer whom Washington selected for the work still remained for future directions.

"About ten years ago Senator McMillan of Michigan, chairman of the Senate committee on district affairs being in a position of dictatorial power undertook to carry on the work that has been so long neglected. He was urged by a number of young men about him, including a number of members of the American Institute of Architects, to take up a comprehensive plan that could be followed throughout the future. And you, gentlemen, here must remember that if you want to get good orders, if you want the best that man can devise, it cannot come about haphazard. It must come as a result of your own planning.

"The Senate gave Senator McMillan a commission of experts and this created some opposition in the House of Representatives where Speaker Cannon thought he ought to have been consulted upon a matter requiring so large an expenditure. Senator McMillan telegraphed me to come to Washington. I went and suggested the names of a commission that was subsequently appointed.

"We decided that we would have more strength for the public if we worked without salary, pro bono publico. The effect we believed would give us greater strength in commanding public opinion which is undoubtedly did. I had done no planning myself at that time except at the Chicago Columbian Exposition, and it is only fair to say, by the way, that the plan of the World's Fair gave this country a wider understanding of the possibilities and wisdom, as well as beauty obtainable by careful and co-ordinated planning for public buildings.

City Plans Not Pipe Dreams.

"It took us about a year to get well under way and we went so far as replanning the mall that L'Enfant had designed, and took up the park system but it was pretty meagre; we were all pretty timid. I know I was, and that was a great fault. A little later I took more courage. Some people say I have gone to the extreme. They call my plans pipe dreams. They are pipe dreams if you think only of what you have the money in hand to accomplish today, but they are not pipe dreams if you thing of the future as you should. If any of you look backward fifty years and see the cities of America as your fathers saw them and look again as they are today, you would say that it was all done by magic.

"Three years ago in Chicago we got Mr. Merriam an expert statistician to compute something of the cost of improvements that have been made in that city. He decided that the city had expended about $225,000,000. What are the results? Scarcely any. No effort whatever, had been made on planning for the city. If we had had a comprehensive plan to begin with, Chicago would today be reaping a tremendous reward, not only in utility but in beauty and above all in citizenship.

"We think very little of beauty in itself except as it springs from the real practical thing that was to be accomplished. This takes time. ou must not think of drawing a plan in a year. It will take several years to report anything that you know is right.

"The main thing for you is to secure an organization that is willing to do the thing that is right without regards to immediate results.

Must Have An Architect.

"You must have some one at the head of this commission who will be capable of actual planning. He must be an architect. No other profession trains a man or men to do that work. The architect who stands over you, or stands under you as your master of the work, must be a level headed man. He ought also to be a poet. He must have that combination and you must insist upon it because such a combination exists and three or four have been found. I mean a man who will not suggest something that cannot be worked out with complete practicability, but at the same time is completely satisfying as a thing of beauty, not spending his time ascertaining

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the exact width of a street—others under him can do that—but composing a co-ordinate plan that will satisfy every criticism by its inherent value and practicability.

No Place for Timidity.

"They may be a diagonal somewhere costing millions, but which the perfection of the plan requires to be constructed. You must have the courage to insist on the right thing, if it is the right thing. No man can master this if he be a timid man. He will not carry you very far. He will back out. My belief is that the final plan which you will some day be able to submit, ought to be best physically that the human mind can conceive for this city. Then when such a plan is made the skeleton, the street system and all the circulatory system—you will find that it takes many years to work it out.

"You should proceed on the assumption that though perhaps someone may devise a better and wiser plan in the years to come, there are certain things we can do today. That is what Baron de Haussmann did in Paris. He took a certain boulevard, for instance, upon which my son, who is now a student in Paris, happens to be living. He saw that it was necessary for the fulfillment of his plans to begin the reconstruction of that thoroughfare, and though the work has just been complete now, it is a continuation of the plan devised by that architect more than half a century ago.

"But that is the way cities must be changed, and if I were with you now and making a speech asking you to give me in words "go" I should beg you not to tie me down, I should want free and unhampered power to plan the things that I saw must be everlastingly right."

Frisco Mayor Frightened.

Mr. Burnham then explained how after having left the city planning in San Francisco to take up the work of the government in Manilla he had been called back by the Mayor of San Francisco, who had come out in the tug to meet his ship because he was afraid that the plans for the new San Francisco were so elaborate they they would arouse the criticism and ridicule of the entire city.

"We went up on the hills 800 feet about the town," said Mr. Burnham, "to a place where we had been doing our planning, with the whole city lying at our feet, and there I asked the mayor just what it was that had caused his intense trepidation. Well he was afraid that the whole thing was too elaborate and would arouse the ridicule of the city. 'Have you got any money?' I asked, 'No,' he said, 'Can you raise any?' He thought maybe $10,000,000 might be raised and he asked me what I thought of the ultimate cost. I told him 'maybe $100,000,000 but that my point of view was that if he was going to make a plan for a very great city it would cost not only a great deal of money but a very long time. 'But,' I said, 'if it has the right elements, if it takes care of all your circulatory systems, your transportation problems, street car and steam, you must let the future pay for it.' It was an entirely new point of view for him and he agreed with me that the project was alright.

Time Ripe for Work.

"So I say to you here in Cleveland that it is high time to begin this work. Put in it your best thought and your highest imagination. Stop short of nothing. You have no right to talk of means. Cities and their power to raise money advances in geometric proportions. Ten years from now you can raise money ten times easier than you can today. That is the only way to look at it.

"At a London conference last February on city planning, I said: 'In a Democratic country like America the people own everything—our own lives if you push the thing to its element conclusion. This is going to come with this tremendous growth of thought concerning public affairs that the people are going to demand the best for themselves.'

"Every fellow has in him a desire to have pleasant surroundings. The man who says he does not possess that feeling, lies. The time is not far off when the citizens are going to say: 'I am a working man, I like nice things. I can't afford them, but I can have them if you boys join us in getting them,' and we can direct our taxation, assessments, public levies, and our public services, so that we can have them. A knowledge of what can be breeds desire and desire in most cases breeds action.

A Strong Man Wanted.

"Have therefore, I say, a strong man with you—the best in the work that you can get, the brain that will co-ordinate all these projects—the man who can tell you exactly where each fault lies and how better things can be brought about, so that you are convinced that his is the better plan, because it fills every objection that can be raised to it.

"A great city planning diagram once recorded will do its own work. It will keep coming back, insisting on itself. L'Enfant's plan was Washington's. It bears the stamp of his great mind. Washington chose L'Enfant's hand to carry out his project. When we at Washington took the project up we went abroad as a commission, and we went with a pretty conceited point of view. We felt that we could beat the world. We were going to give the world something it had never had seen before in city planning. Well we came back pretty humble, for we saw that L'Enfant had discounted all of us years before. L'Enfant's plans 120 years ago were insisting themselves upon us still.

Makes for Citizenship.

"Our Chicago plans were called a pipe dream. Mayor Harrison says today that he is going on with the work. The council is now preparing means for assessments or bonds to carry out two of the most difficult projects of the whole plan. The time has come when the people are demanding this sort of work. In 25 years every city will have its plans. This is not a fad nor a passing fancy. It is a strong mark of nature that mankind has risen to a level from which he will never recede. We want better things.

"The meaning of better play grounds is better citizens. In Sherman Park, Chicago, which is now swarmed with happy people who have their gymnasium, swimming pools, free assembly halls, half a dozen base ball grounds, etc., the character of the entire neighborhood has been changed. Great classes of crime have entirely disappeared. The manners of the people has distinctly changed. Men and women take new pride in themselves and in their homes. They are proud to mingle

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with each other in the evening in their common park. They have become better citizens and why? An ideal has been created, and they are living up to it. The point of view of this committee should ever be the state rather than beauty or pleasure. It is for citzenship above everything else that city planning lives and has its being. No better service can be rendered a state than thus improving the lives of its citizens.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Board of Estimate of New York has voted to acquire for park purposes the Dreamland property at Coney Island and a strip of beach about a mile long, consisting of 250 acres, at Rockaway Park, and extending from Jamaica Bay to the ocean. The Dreamland project will cost the city about $1,500,000, while the Rockaway land will cost $1,250,000. The Coney Island property embraces a strip of land about 1,000 feet along the shore front and about 700 feet wide, extending from West Fifth street to West Tenth street, south of Surf avenue. The Dreamland Company submitted two options for the purchase of the land. It offered to sell to the city at private sale for $1,350,000, or for $1,500,000 should condemnation proceedings be required.

**It has recently been found that reinforced concrete dates from ancient times. An examination of the roof of one of the numerous tombs along the Via Appia, has disclosed the fact that the roof is a slab of hydraulic cement concrete in which are embedded bronze rods crossing one another so as to form a lattice reinforcement in quite the modern manner.

**A new brick plant is being built at Yeagertown, Pa., by P. A. Barnet, of Saxton, Pa.

**For the purpose of dealing in and manufacturing clay products and fireproofing materials, the Clay Products Company has been recently formed at Jersey City, N. J., with $2,000,000 capital. F. P. McDermott, of Jersey City, N. J., is one of the incorporators.

**After a prolonged idleness, the plant of the Rose Brick Company has resumed operations at Sharon, Pa.

**The United States Roofing and Tile Co., of Parkersburg, W. Va., recently elected E. C. Moore president and Ned P. Elzey general manager.

**The Butler (Pa.) Concrete Manufacturing Company have completed their new plant and are working with Zagelmeyer machinery.

**A cement plant is among the matters being considered by the Rose Point Limestone Company which has been formed at New Castle, Pa., by E. F. Morris, of New Castle.

**The mammoth plant of the Hocking Valley Products Co., near Columbus, O., offices of which are in the Harrison Building, Columbus, is now running with a capacity of 60,000 building and paving bricks a day. The former company was reorganized for nearly $400,000. Daniel E. Regan is general manager of the property.

**The National Roofing Co., of New York, which maintains offices in Pittsburg, has been awarded the contract for the roofing for the large new plant of the Saxon China Co., at Sebring, O. The plant occupies a site 170 by 570 feet.

**C. Edwards Holden, the aged brick manufacturer of New Philadelphia, O., has disposed of his brick plant interest to the Maynard H. Murch Co., of Cleveland, O., for $150,000. This has resulted in the formation of the Holden Clay Products Co., of Cleveland, with $10,000 capital stock, of which Mr. Murch is the head.

**We are advised by the architectural department of Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., that it is desired to collect a line of manufacturers' samples for use in the course of construction and materials. These should be addressed to the care of Prof. Francis Palmer Smith.

**J. M. Willis, architect, York, Pa., has, it is stated in press dispatches, been appointed advisory architect to the new Pennsylvania State Board of Education.

**On July 5 the Boston brach office and show rooms of the McCrum-Howell Co. were removed from No. 91 High street to fine and more spacious quarters at Nos. 69 and 71 Federal street. The new headquarters will not only be advantageous from a location standpoint, but will permit of a much larger and more varied display of products of the McCrum-Howell Co.—vacuum cleaning, heating, enameled iron ware and concealed transom lifts—all of which are made under the trade name of "Richmond." Mr. J. J. Bennett is in charge.

**Harry J. Marks, Mem. Am. Soc. M. E., will hereafter act as the sole agent in the Metropolitan District for the American Engine Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Marks has installed a large number of American-Ball Engines, including both simple engines and the American-Ball Angle Compound Engine, under a great variety of conditions and for different services. He will be pleased to place at your command such data and information as he has accumulated relating to power plants for central stations, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, factories, hospitals, etc., and in regard to reduction of steam consumption, floor space, noise, vibration, etc. Special attention is given to the intsallation of these engines in connection with exhaust steam heating systems. Mr. Marks' office is in the West Street Building, 90 West street, New York.

**The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting on July 20, at the beautiful Huntingdon Valley Country Club Grounds, Noble, Pa., instead of at the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms. Automobiles of the members: Thomas B. Hammer, William H. Fritz, Horace A. Reeves, Eli B. Hallowell, B. Franklin Betts, and A. Finlay were in requisition for transportation, and the golfers of the party left the Union League sharp at 1.30, those who were not participants in this pastime followed at 5.30.

Those present were: Frederick S. Underhill, Owen M. Bruner, Robert G. Kay, B. Franklin Betts, Arthur W. Kent, Frederick C. Righter, Wilmer B. Hammer, John Hammer, T. B. Hammer, Jr.; W. H. Harding, J. A. Finlay, Emil Guenther, Mr. Parker, W. A. Robinson, Mr. Blatchley, W. J. Mingus, J. W. Floyd, R. W. Wistar, Horace A. Reeves, William P. Shearer, J. E. Troth, Charles J. Coppock, J. W. Turnbull, William H. Fritz, William T. Betts, Ralph Souder, Eli B. Hallowell, Jacob Holtzman, Joseph W. Tatum, George W. Seltzer.



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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 16, 1911.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

The following is a copy of a circular issued by the committee of the Ninth International Congress of Architects, to be held in Rome from the second to tenth of October, 1911. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing any of the members of the permanent committee (American section), whose names are as follows: William S. Eames, chairman; Francis R. Allen, Glenn Brown, Daniel H. Burnham, George B. Post, George Oakley Totten, Jr., secretary.

The members of the general organization committee have the honor of inviting you to take part in the congress which is to be held in Rome from the second to the tenth of next October, according to arrangements made with the permanent committee in Paris, for International Congresses.

It was agreed at the Congress of Vienna that this meeting, the ninth of its kind, should be convened in Rome on the occasion of the festivities in Italy, organized to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as capital of the kingdom. The eight preceding, of which the first was held in 1867, met in Paris, Brussels, Madrid, London, and lastly in Vienna. All led to important results, both as to the artistic and technical aspects of our profession.

His Majesty, the King of Italy, has graciously acceded to the wishes of our committee in accepting the patronage of this congress, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Public Instruction and of Art have kindly consented to act as honorary presidents.

By kind permission of the Syndic of Rome the congress will be inaugurated in the historic hall of the Horatii and Curiatii. The following subjects will be considered:

Reinforced concrete, the mode of using it in different countries, and how it may be applied to great buildings both as regards the technical and the decorative point of view. Duties and rights of the architect with regard to his employer. The technical and artistic education of the architect, and the architect's diploma. The exercise of his profession beyond the limits of his own country. Considerations as to modern architecture. The carrying out of architectural works for the State or other public bodies. The desirability of a dictionary of comparative architectural terminology. Foreign academies in Rome. (History. Course of study and works of the pupils. Their influence in their respective countries.)

Written communications and lectures are admissible on the following subjects: Plans for the laying out and aesthetics of towns. Building regulations.

The committee will be extremely obliged to all those who will furnish written articles on the above subjects, to be sent in before the fifteenth of August next, accompanied by a summary in one of the four languages to be employed in the discussions of the congress, viz., French, English, Italian and German.

In every country the sections of the permanent committee for International Congresses, or failing such section, a representative to be hereafter named, will receive the applications of those desiring to become members. The applicants are requested to return the enclosed card without delay, so that the committee may know the probable number of persons to be expected.

The committee, earnestly hoping that representatives from every country will honor the approaching congress with their presence, sends to each a cordial greeting.

Your "ad" in the "Builders' Guide" is read by people who contemplate building and who are directly interested in the proposition you have to make. In other words, every reader is a possible prospective buyer.

THAT ICONOCLASTIC SPIRIT AS APPLIED TO CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE.

We had occasion in a recent number of the "Guide," and in bantering mood, to comment upon the spirit of architectural iconoclasm manifesting itself on all sides, a development for which we attempted to account by ascribing it to a passion for epigram. By way of lending point to the comment, we quoted certain airy opinions attributed to Mr. Ernest Flagg and Mr. I. K. Pond. That the end of this rollicking anvil chorus has yet to be is evidenced by certain other opinions "wrote sarkastik" by Messrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick and Archibald G. Rigg. Commenting on the subject of the new Lincoln Memorial at Washington, Mr. Fitzpatrick observes:

The report of the Art Commission in regard to a suitable memorial to Lincoln, for which Congress has authorized $2,000,000, has just been made public.

It is scholarly, quite long and undoubtedly has been given much and able study. Rightly it discourages anything that would compete with the Capitol or with the Washington monument. But it shows a tendency on the part of the commissioners to stick to the commonplace, the usual, for they undoubtedly will fall back upon some hackneyed peristyle, colonnade, shaft, vault, statuary or other funereal and perfectly useless "monument" somewhere upon the Mall, where it will properly balance something else and be upon some imaginary line or axis of still something else, an academic, student solution of a great problem that deserved a better fate at their hands.

Here in Washington we suffer from a surfeit of such so-called "monuments." We have colonnades, peristyles, shafts, men on horseback, anatomical studies in bronze, fountains, horse troughs and such scattered so promiscuously and so many of them that they give us the nightmare and that without the intermediary of welch rarebit. To add to that collection of junk smacks of cruelty to the natives. We respectfully protest.

Mr. Rigg's contribution to the gloomy gods of pessimism formed a part of an address delivered by that gentleman to the Spokane, Washington, Architectural Club.

"The term 'American style' is in itself a misnomer," says Rigg. "The word 'American,' as applied to a distinctive style of a distinctive people, cannot be used. The American nation as a composite and amalgamated whole as yet is not a reality. It is true that we have developed some characteristics which might be termed national, but until there is a more complete fusion of the diverse traits which characterize us we cannot use the word 'American' in an absolute sense. * * *

"From what we have noted of the different styles in America from the earliest times, it is plain they have been adaptations of foreign styles. Into what chaos in America have they led us? The result of the best adaptation is the gradual formation of a national style of architecture. Style is never evolved by architectural invention, for invention belongs to science.

"Of the many things entering into the different architectural styles, the influence of

individuals has counted least. One generation of builders has taken up the work where its predecessors stopped. The fashions of architecture perish; style endures.

"Of course, we have to-day one development in building absolutely peculiar to America, but whether it can be called real architecture or whether we wish it labeled 'The American Style,' is open to argument. I refer to the commercial buildings best exemplified in the skyscrapers. Are they a necessity? Can buildings of twenty or more stories be legitimately placed on a street laid out for three or four-story blocks? Is there no limit but that of self-interest to which we may look?

"To the European cities that years ago limited the height of secular structures our skyscrapers are architectural monstrosities."

In the circumstances the attitude of the "Guide" is disposed to be wholly consolatory. Things are really by no means so bad as they are painted. What contemporary architecture needs is to banish the gods of gloom, dispel the marauding "jinks," take a toehold on the spirit of optimism and listen to the melody of the spheres. Which is merely another way of phrasing the familiar injunction, "Cheer up! The worst is yet to come!"

The "Builder's Guide" is the OLDEST, and the ONLY Architectural Publication in Pennsylvania.

COMPETITIONS, COLLABORATIONS AND THE NEW HOME FOR THE MANUFACTURERS' CLUB.

The "Guide" notes, with a feeling akin to regret, the circumstance that the successful design for the new building planned for the Manufacturers' Club is to be selected by competition. While this feeling is, to some extent, alleviated by the fact that in the particular case in question the architects invited happen to be men from whom work of the highest grade may be expected, the "Guide" feels that a vastly better result might have been attained had the process been one of collaboration rather than competition. In other words, had the architects chosen been asked to collaborate upon a design and set of plans contributing to the final result the best qualities of each, we feel that the outcome would most likely have been a building of greater architectural importance than will be possible under competitive standards.

The notion that competition affords the best method of securing artistry in design shows really marvellous vitality in the face of expert opinion to the contrary.

Just as soon as something of more than parochial importance architecturally is suggested a buzz is heard regarding the advantages of the competitive process. In the vast majority of instances what is the result? A design is selected which, by some fortuitous freak of chance, happens to blend into the preconceived ideas of the jury of award. It may not be the best design. Indeed, it is not infrequently the worst. But because it contrives to embody some feature of planning, some trifle in the way of detail or some pet principal of design in the momentary good graces of the committee on award it is enabled to triumph over better things and to add one more to the long list of buildings that just miss positive mediocrity. We ask our readers not to deduce from these views upon the general unwisdom of the competitive idea the inference that we are assuming any such melancholy outcome in the case under discussion. Nothing, in fact, could be more remote from our thoughts. Natively optimistic, we shall continue to hope for—basing this hope upon the high professional repute of the gentlemen competing—a design that will add measurably to Philadelphia's prestige as a center for all that is admirable architecturally and otherwise. At the same time we could have wished that another method had been followed, involving either the selection which, by a process of elimination of the one architect best qualified to do the work, or, assuming competition to be advisable to all, to secure the maximum good deducible therefrom by intelligent collaboration.

PRESERVING THE CITY'S BREATHING SPOTS AGAINST ENCROACHMENT.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, has finally returned as "disapproved" the much discussed Stilwell Bill, the object of which was to authorize the erection of the proposed new court house in that city in City Hall Park. Public opinion in New York City, as elsewhere, is becoming definitely crystallized in opposition to the utilization of the city's breathing spaces for any purpose other than that for which they were originally designed, viz., the supplying of little green oases of relief from the crowding walls of congested centers. It is to be hoped that a similar reaffirmation of the public's position will manifest itself here in Philadelphia, where under various philanthropic guises an insidious effort is apparent to invade the city squares.

Let us have "infant mortality" stations, pasteurized milk depots and recreation centers in whatever ratio we may require them, but let us not have them at the expense of our park system.

MAJOR HUNT'S SUGGESTION OF A GALLICIZED LINCOLN.

The suggestion of Major Clyde Du Vernet Hunt, U. S. A., that M. Rodin, the French sculptor, be invited to come here to undertake the commission for the statue of Lincoln to crown the proposed memorial at Washington is as unpatriotic as it is ill-advised. M. Rodin's style is essentially grotesque, in every way antipodal to a subject so vitally human and lovable as the personality of Lincoln. Besides, Major Hunt's suggestion conveys the assumption that we have not here in the United States a sculptor equal to the task of portraying the greatest American of his time, an assumption insulting to a body of men of the highest artistic ideals and of the most honorable achievement. Fancy a gallicized Lincoln!

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Tallest Building in the World.

New York's tallest skyscraper, the fifty-five-story Woolworth Building, now under construction on the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Park place and Barclay street, will be an artistic as well as an imposing structure.

It has a frontage of about 155 feet, and a depth of about 200 feet, and will be 750 feet in extreme height above the curb—considerably higher than the Singer and Metropolitan towers and exceeded only by the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Below the curb, the foundations run down to bed-rock, at a depth of about 110 feet—making a total height of about 860 feet from the foundation grillages to the top of the tower. The foundations consist of concrete piers sunk by the penumatic caisson method. The exterior walls will be of granite up to the 5th floor, and of terra cotta above, and the partitions 8 inches thick will be of hollow bricks. The basement and first-story floors will be of reinforced concret, 5 inches thick, serving as diaphragms to distribute and resist the balanced exterior horizontal pressures. The upper floors will be of hollow terra cotta arches. All structural steel will be protected and fire-proofed by a one-inch coating of cement mortar and by having the interior spaces filled soild with mortar or concrete and enclosed with an outer shell of terra cotta at least three inches thick. No wood or other inflammable substance will be used anywhere in the building, the windows, doors, and trim will be made of presesd steel, the floor finish will be of mosaic, all of the exposed exterior windows will be glazed with wire glass, and the pyramidal tower will be sheathed with tiles and covered with copper.

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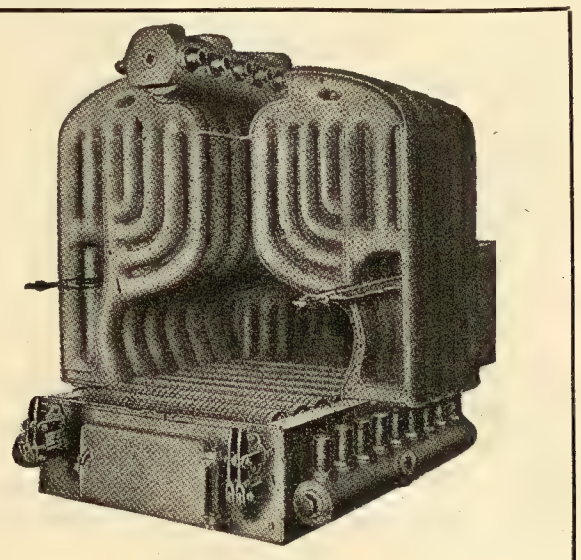
"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

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Metal Columns:

Many builders of houses in the suburbs look upon columns for porches, pergolas and interiors as luxuries and therefore they are inclined frequently to endeavor to do without these types of adornment because of their cost and their tendency toward rapid depreciation when exposed to the weather. Specially is this true where columns are used for so-called built-up pillars. Architects and builders sometimes yield to the demand of the owner for columns of the latter class, even though there may be danger of warping or opening up of the seams. The development of the metal column is a matter of recent accomplishment. The method in which difficulties have been overcome are graphically shown in new catalogue just issued by the Union Metal Manufacturing Company, of Canton, Ohio. It is especially well compiled booklet of some thirty pages bearing the title "Union Metal Columns." The work is very comprehensive, explaining the type and method of construction, showing photographs revealing the architectural possibilities of metal columns in the consideration of almost every type of building. The book will be mailed upon application to the address given above.

Fire Doors and Fittings:

The Variety Manufacturing Company, Chicago, are manufacturers of Underwriters' standard tin-clad sliding doors and sliding door hardware; Underwriters' standard tin-clad swing doors and swinging door hardware; sliding iron fire-proof doors, swinging iron fireproof doors, iron window shutters, joist hangers and strap and pin anchors. These products have been tested by the Laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and carry their label of approval; an important consideration for those looking for safety as well as efficiency. The company have furnished fire door equipment to a large number of important buildings, among them those of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago; Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago; Butler Bros. Company, Chicago, Minneapolis and Jersey City; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlet & Co., Chicago; Marshall Field and Company, Chicago; Simmons Hardware Company, Sioux City and Minneapolis; Omaha Fire Proof Storage Company, Omaha, Neb.; Turner Moving and Storage Company, Denver, Colo.; Pittsburg Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, Pittsburg. The fact that this line of goods is made in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and carries their approval will be duly appreciated by all those looking for safety as well as utility. The company is one of the largest, perhaps the largest, manufactureer of fire proof doors in the world. Illustrated booklet sent free upon application.

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The Irving Vehicle Washer, manufactured by the T. J. Smith Manufacturing Company, 4283 Park avenue, New York City, has won a well-deserved popularity, being used in all sections of the country, particularly in garages. There are cheaper washers on the market, but the claim is made that it is a money saver in the long run, since it is highly effective and prevents waste of water by means of a shut-off operated at the hose-nozzle. By the use of this washer electric light bills can be materially reduced, as it is not necessary to light up the whole four sides of the wash stand. In the meantime better work can be done since the light shines directly on the side of the vehicle, disclosing the spots that need cleaning. The No. 3 and 4 washers are constructed entirely of bronze, with the exception of the hose arm, which is of galvanized pipe. These washers take quite a wide range in price, but are all guaranteed to do effective work. They are furnished on fifteen days' trial if desired.

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"There is no form of art on which the consensus of enlightened opinion is agreed that it is either better or as good now than ever before. There are enthusiasts on both sides," writes A. Embury II., in the House Beautiful. "And there are others who take the middle ground that there can be no comparison made between old and new forms, because of the different ideals held by the artists of eras so widely separated. I suppose that there are many who hold that Shakespeare is the greatest master of English literature who has ever lived; for myself I prefer Stevenson and the contempt of more enlightened critics. Yet in Shakespeare's time his contempoary and friend, Ben. Jonson, was almost alone in believing Shakespeare the equal or superior of the great Greek dramatists. So in painting, the admirers of Abbey, Sargent and Sorolla believe them better than the medieval Rembrant and Velasquez; while others cannot concede that the earlier men will ever be surpassed; and yet from the few small remains of Roman painting left at the time of the Renaissance, critics were wont to believe that the old age was still the superior of what to them was the new.

"So in sculptor it is an open question as whether the work of Phidias, Praxiteles and Myron was equalled by Cellini, Donatello and Michelangelo, or if these have in their turn been surpassed by Rodin, St. Gaudens and Chester French. It is a question which can never be finally decided since sentiment and taste play so important a part in deciding such a question, but one thing we can know, that the work we are doing in our time is the best possible to us, and the most sympathetic to our conditions and our needs. Any group of great artists must evolve great work, but it is a work whose trend is guided and developed by the atmosphere of the generations in which they live, which brings to the surface latent possibilies and hidden talents."

* * *

"Architectural competition never was, is not and never will be an ideal way of selecting an architect," writes Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick in the American Builder and Contractor. "Not one owner in a hundred thousand has the qualifications necessary to a discriminating judgment as to architectural merit; his selection is either a prejudiced personal one, or he is blandished by some trick of rendering, of glibness of tongue or vain promise of extraordinary or impossible achievement. If he selects a professional advisor it is rarely a great master, or a man of noted ability and keen sense of differentiation. The judge is seldom the peer—save in name—to many of the competitors and wish all the prejudices, the whims, the narrowness of the individual to which is often added an impaired digestion. The successful competitor is usually not the one who even attempts to do his best for the owner, or who honestly endeavors to solve the problem, but rather the one who best knows the judge's whims, and is shrewd enough to cater or pander to them. If there is a board of award the case is but changed in detail—not in principle; you get a compromise between prejudices, and that's all. At best a competition is a delusion and a snare, and too often it winds up in a mess or a scandal.

"Once in a while, in a free-for-all competition, a great light, a new genius is discovered, but it happens so seldom that we hardly need to sit up nights watching for the new star. I have known something of that kind to happen but twice in the past thirty years, during which period I have been more or less actively intimate with competitions. Indeed there is scant opportunity for that sort of thing these days, as in most cases the big competitions, particularly the Federal and State ones, are 'restricted.' The eligible competitors are naturally the most successful practitioners and the big jobs seem to be, quite by accident ,of course, portioned out with arithmetical precision and rotation."

* * *

It is known that the great eighteenth century architects insisted upon designing the furniture as well as the house. In the present-day revival of good taste in furniture, the architect's personal influence on his client is again playing an important part. There is an ever increasing willingness among the latter to be persuaded that the man who designs the home may be safely entrusted to either design, or at least select, the furniture that goes into it. For the relation between the architecture of any period and its furniture is a close one; and those ignorant of it have, over and over, converted an interior (so far as movable decorations go) into a traversty of the architect's intention. He, therefore, is justified in playing the dictator in this matter. This does not mean to the extent to which the late Stanford White played the role when, calling for an axe, he broke irreparably a wretched, over-ornamented chandelier that had been purchased and hung without his approval in a room of his designing; but it does mean that the architect is quite right in representing to his clients how unfair it is to him to "queer" the result of his best efforts in their behalf by that heterogeneous accumulation of furniture, draperies, and pictures with which families who have been in comfortable circumstances for the last quarter of a century are apt to be afflicted.—The House Beautiful.

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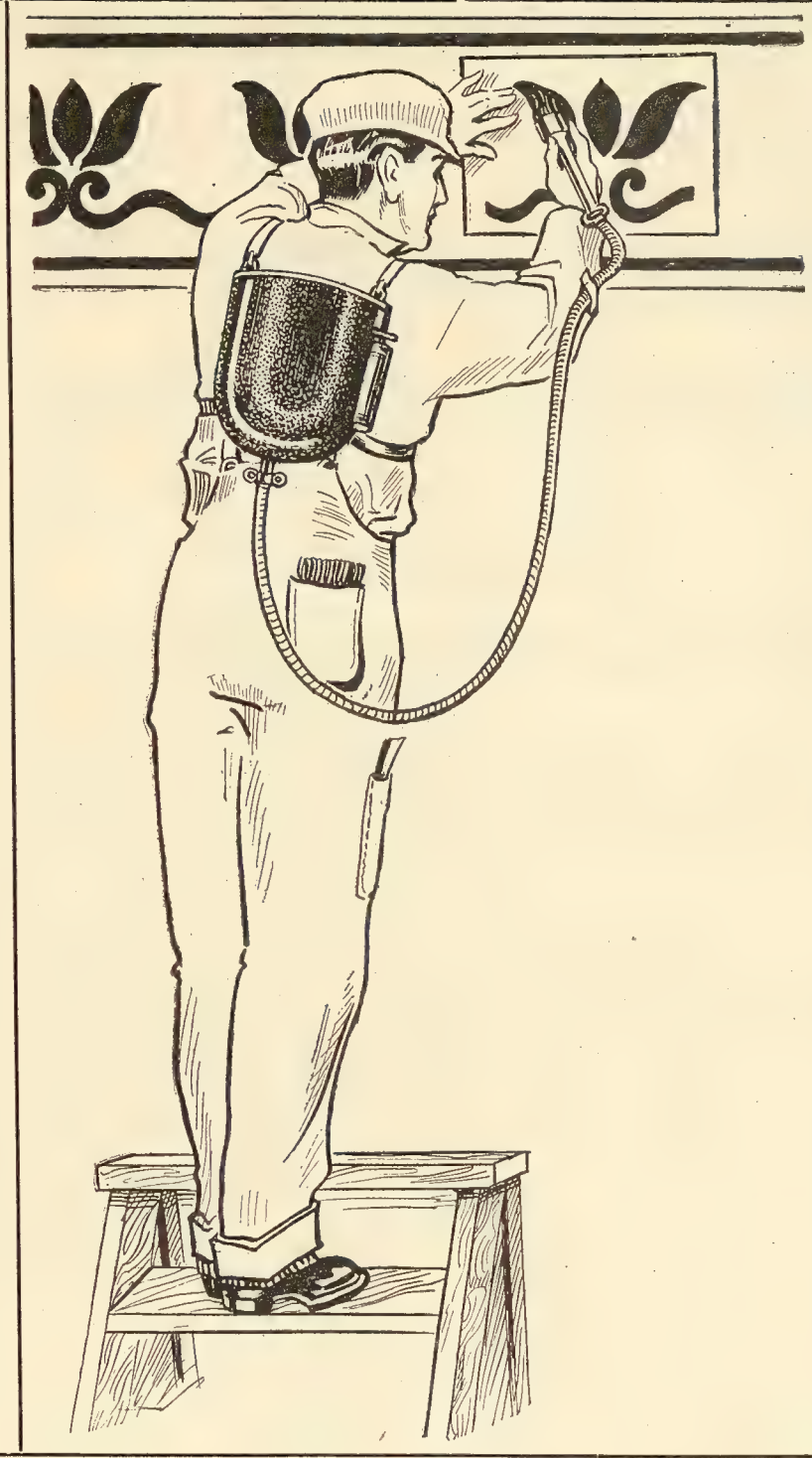
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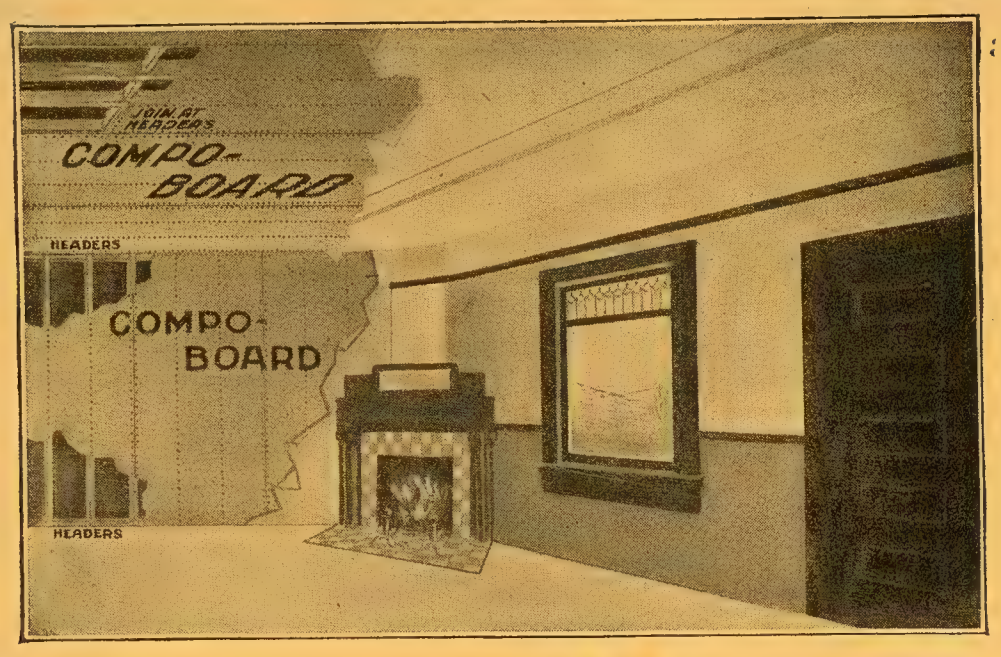
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Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 34. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Police Station, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets, $65,000. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and limestone, two stories, 38x150 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due August 23d. The following are figuring: Wayne Construction Company, 1218 Filbert street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Police Station (alt. and add.), Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia Department of Public Safety. Brick, two stories. Owners taking bids, due August 23d. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; John R. Wiggins.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1407 Jefferson street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, A. M. Greenfield, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, three stories, 14x16 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Westview avenue, Germantown. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Amos Y. Lesher, care of Felin & Co., Land Title Building. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 68x39 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Theatre and Hall, Cumberland, Md. Architect, Wright Butler, Cumberland, Md. Owners, Wertheiner Building Company, Cumberland, Md. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x126 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.

Hotel and Station (alt.), Cumberland, Md. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick, one story, 50x59 feet. Slag and slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 28th: Irwin & Leightong, Franklin Building; Roydhouse & Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Office Building, 126 North Twelfth street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building. Brick, three stories, 17x104 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners are taking sub-bids.

Sanitorium, West Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Dr. S. E. Winter, Colonade Hotel. Stone, three stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Pier and Shed, St. George, L. I. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Corrugated iron and steel, one story, 90x500 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 26th. Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Hotel and Station (alt.), Cumberland, Md. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Baggage room, one story, 50x59 feet. Slag and slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans have been recalled by owners who will have new plans drawn.

Residence and Stable, Princeton, N. J., $25,000. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Barber Gummere, Princeton, N. J. Stone, three stories, 84x56 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects taking bids, due August 28th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George W. Davis, 133 Walnut lane, Manayunk. Stone, three stories, 36x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received revised bids.

Power House, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, one story, 95x128 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 24th. The following are figuring: John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; C. P. Bower Construction Company, Bulletin Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.

Church, Lansford, Pa. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Lansford, Pa. Brick, one story, 140x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received revised bids.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1513 Chestnut street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, H. C. Swartley, 1410 Chestnut street. Brick, four stories, 20x138 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due August 24th. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansome street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Philadelphia Construction Company, 1341 Arch street.

Power House and Laundry, Elizabethtown, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Masonic Home, care of George W. Guthrie, Broad and Filbert streets. Stone, one story, 77x92 feet. Slag and tile roof. Architects have received bids.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J., $60,000. Architect, George Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble-Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta, three stories. Owners have received revised bids.

Apartment House, Norwood, Pa. Architect, Stanford B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owner, Mrs. H. L. Greig, Norwood, Pa. Brick and hollow tile, three stories, 40x50 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Synagogue, 3436 Paul street, Frankford. Architect, L. V. Scheer, care of D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Hebrew Congregation, Frankford, Philadelphia. Brick and plaster, two stories, 30x53 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due August 24th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. M. Daniels, 252 South Juniper street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; John F. Davis, 1208 Chestnut street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Store Building, Cumberland, Md. Architect, Wright Butler, Cumberland, Md. Owners, John Schwarzenback & Son, Cumberland, Md. Brick, four stories, 40x55 feet. Asbestos, shingle and slag roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 25th. Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Garage, Holly Oak, Del. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owner, C. Marshall Markoe, Holly Oak, Del. Frame and plaster, one story, 15x25 feet. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, Brandywine Summit, Del., $5,000. Architects, Price & McLanahn, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. A. Harvey, Wilmington, Del. Frame, two stories, 25x40 feet. Gas lighting, hot water heating, shingle roof. Owner is taking bids.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J., $6,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, Michael Seltzer, 247 South Third street. Brick and frame, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects are taking bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Dr. Louis Summers, Fort Washington, Pa. Stone and stucco, three stories, 30x50 feet. Slag roof, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Power House, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, one story, 95x128 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due August 24th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

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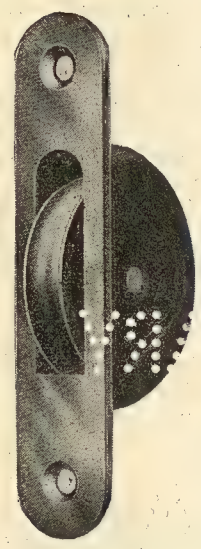
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Pier, Ocean City, $75,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Chris Hand Ocean Pier Company, Ocean City. Steel and concrete, 500 feet long, 140 feet wide. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Fifth and Race streets. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn square. Owner, A. Hartung, 26 South Marshall street. Brick, concrete and steel, eight stories, 70x170 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in Progress.

Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architects, Dothard & Dothard, 243 South Tenth street. Owner, James Quinn, Narberth, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 28x41 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

School, Ambler, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, The Pennsylvania School or Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa. Stone, two stories, 39x42 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 23d. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; W. C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; J. S. Rodemich, Ambler, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 105 West School lane, Germantown. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. Thomas C. Kelley, 136 East Price street, Germantown. Stone, 2½ stories, 15x30 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Walls, Approaches, etc., Washington, D. C., $100,000. Architects, Kley & Cret, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C. Marble, granite, etc. Consists of terraces, steps, walls, etc. Architects taking bids, due September 1st. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; James L. Parsons, Washington, D. C.; George A. Fuller Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Noel Construction Company, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md.; Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass.

Stores and Apartments (alt.), 5203 Haverford avenue. Architect, Samuel Milligan, 520 Walnut street. Owners, O'Neill & Co., Crozer Building. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids. The following are figuring: Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; F. P. Dillon, 1225 South Twentieth street; F. P. Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue.

Nurses Home, Norristown, Pa., $15,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, name withheld. Stone, three stories, 35x32 feet. Slate roof, indirect steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Media, Pa. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, W. L. Rowland, 4800 Chester avenue. Frame, two stories, 80x30 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam or hot water heating. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about three weeks.

Garage, City Line, Bala, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, .T F. Reilly, Fiftieth street and City Line, Bala. Concrete, two stories, 52x128 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Bungalow, Woodbury, N. J., $5,000. Architect, George Van Hook, care of Charles Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Shingle, 1½ stories, 25x36 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Hotel and Cottages, Atlantic City, N. J., $30,000. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner's name withheld. Plaster, 2½ stories, 50x90 feet. Hotel, slate roofs, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Norristown, Pa., $10,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, H. C. Stinson, 317 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 26x45 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Parish House and Chapel, New York City. Architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, 170 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owners, Trinity Parish, New York City. Stone, one and three stories, 210x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due September 1st. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Hall and Lodge Building, Sixtieth and Spruce streets. Architect, Thomas F. Bennet, Betz Building. Owners, Tuckahoo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Sixty-first and Osage street. Brick, three stories, 40x95 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Carvan Construction Company, 5144 Locust street; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; Thomas J. Carberry, 51 North Hutchinson street.

Bank Building, Vineland, N. J., $25,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Vineland Trust Company, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one story, 40x80 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

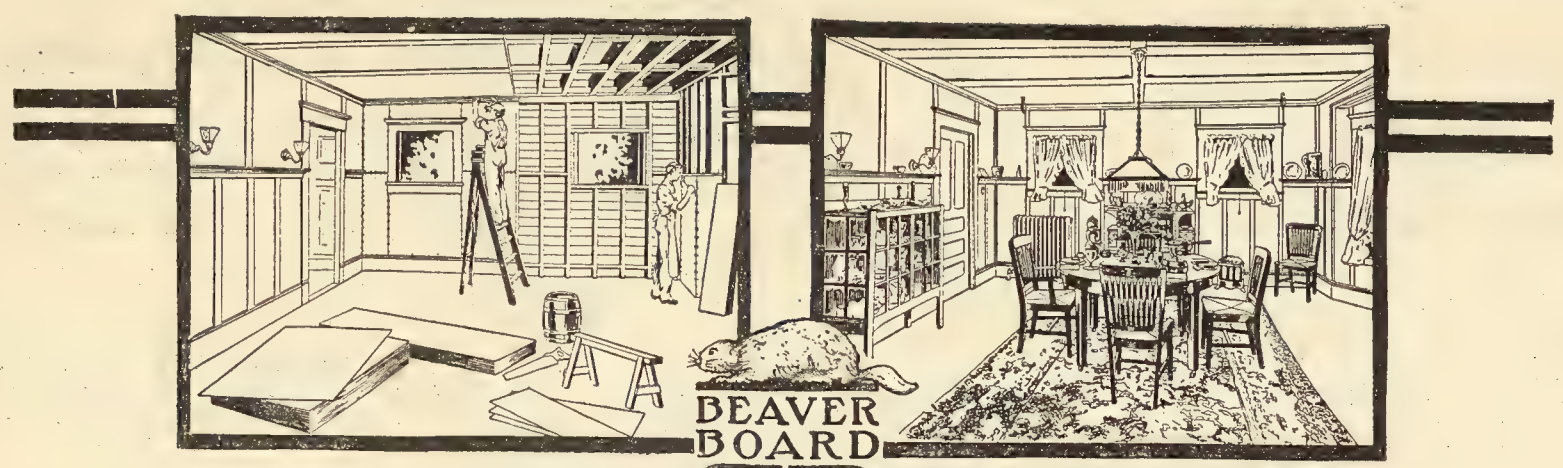
Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $8,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead and Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Allen Read, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 38 x28 feet. Hot air heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Carriage House, Edmand and Hancock streets. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, C. Schmidt & Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, four stories, 30x50 feet. Builder, A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, is taking sub-bids.

Garage, Meadowbrook, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, George A. Elsasser, 217 South Erd street. Brick and plaster, one story, 70x27 feet. Steam heating, slate roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due August 25th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; H. M. Kister, 621 Sansom street.

Factory (Add.), Sixth and Columbia avenue. Architects, Heacock & Hopanson, Bailey Building. Owner, H. H. Sheip Manufacturing Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 40x60 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Stable, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, C. A. Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner's name



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withheld. Terra cotta blocks and plaster, 1½ stories, 28x32 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store and Apartments (alt. and add.), 716 N. Broad street, $6,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner's name withheld, care of architect. Brick, four stories, hot water heating. Consists of interior alterations. Architect taking bids, due August 24th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. Morris Daniels, 252 South Juniper street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Store and Offices (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, W. C. Fleck & Bros., York road. Brick, three stories, 20x50 feet. Tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Memorial Building, Richmond, Va. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble, two stories, 92x138 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids all too high. Architects are drawing a revised set of plans.

Gardener's Cottage, Entrance Gates, etc., St. Davids, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Stone, two stories and tower, 50x38 feet. Architect taking bids.

Bungalow, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, C. A. Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Frame 2½ stories, 20x30 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Road House and Garage, Second street pike and Fisher's lone. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner, Frank Schillings. Brick and stone, three stories, 45x81 feet; stable and garage, 34x62 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect will call for bids in one week.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Car Repair Shops, Hardman & Rowlesburg, West Virginia, $100,000. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Consists of the following buildings: Engine house, one story, 60x112 feet. Sand house and tower, one story, 15x45 feet. Ash and inspectors pit, 10x250 feet. Rest house, one story, 20x154 feet. Platform, 15x30 feet, etc., slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building.

Convent, Seventeenth and Ritner Streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, care of Rev. O. P. McManus. Stone and brick, three stories, 36x75 feet. Contract awarded to Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

Engine House, St. Clair, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Concrete, one story, 90x107 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to C. P. Bower Construction Company, Bulletin Building.

Store (alt. and add.), 56 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, C. A. B. Zook. Brick and stone, one story, 35x70 feet. Contract awarded to H. L. Wiant, Lancaster, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1919 Arch street. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Edward R. Snader, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting (steam heating reserved). Contract awarded to Owen Fogarty, 1918 Cherry street.

Boiler, Engine and Pump House, Colver, Pa. Engineers, Frank C. Roberts & Co., Colver, Pa. Owners, Ebenburg Coal Company, Colver, Pa. Brick, one story, 140x107 feet. Slate roof. Contract awarded to Samuel Bell & Sons, Lebanon, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 137 East Johnson street. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. M. O. Bales, on premises. Stone, three stories, tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove Avenue.

Rectory, Malvern, Pa. Architect, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Malvern Presbyterian Church. Stone, 2½ stories, 28x38 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. D. Burkey, Duffryn Mawr, Pa.

Carriage Factory and Show Rooms (add.), 1934 Arch street, $40,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners Gregg Carriage Company, 1926 Arch street. Brick (concrete floors), four stories, 40x150 feet. Slag roof, vapor heating, electric lighting.



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Contract awarded to John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Passenger Station, Lafayette, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Stone and brick, one story, 20x65 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. H. Lippincott, 145 North Carolina avenue, Atlantic City. Brick and frame, three stories, 30x30 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Karrer Bros., 27 South California avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Church (alt. and add.), Flemington, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, First Baptist Church of Flemington. Stone and concrete, one story, 15x30 feet. Copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. Miller, Flemington, N. J.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Medico-Chirurgical College, on premises. Brick, five stories. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

City Hall, Hazelton, Pa. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, City of Hazleton. The low bidders as follows: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $85,900; H. A. Campbell, Hazelton, Pa., $88,400; S. Y. Fredericks, Hazelton, Pa., $88,900; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, $90,900.

Laundry Building, Thirty-fourth and Pine streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, City Hall. Brick and stone, two stories. Bids opened as follows: Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street, $27,500; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, $28,405; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street, $28,620; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $31,000; Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building, $31,241; William Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, $31,480; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street, $32,292.

Roof House, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J. Concrete, one story, 16x20 feet. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Sunday School, Overbrook, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architects, Price & Lanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Overbrook Presbyterian Church. Stone, one story, 25x63 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, I. Moore Simonin, Delmar and Morris streets. Stone, 2½ stories, 25x45 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Mausoleum, Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner, A. Schoenhut. Granite and bronze, 26x34 feet. Contract awarded to J. M. Gesslers Sons, Thirty-ninth and Baltimore avenue.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Union Fertilizer Company (O), South Delaware avenue. The American Agricultural Chemical Company (C), 92 State street, Boston, Mass. Cost, $40,000. Mfg. Brick, 187x279 feet, three stories.

Mrs. George Hutchinson (O), 131 Kalos street. Cost, $3,400. One dwelling, brick, three stories. Morris Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Ridge avenue and Roxborough avenue.

George Holland (O), 6233 Ridge avenue. C. M. Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, $3,400. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x58 feet, Ridge avenue and Roxborough avenue.

Wendell & Wright (O), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Alfred James (C), Bala, Pa. Cost, $1,250. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 24x66 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

Medico-Chirurgical College (O), Seventeenth and Cherry streets. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $20,000. Hospital, brick, one story, 60x72 feet.

John Megraw (O), 407 Land Title Building. Cost, $26,000. Thirteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Fifty-fourth and Whitney avenue. Cost, $14,000. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Fifty-fourth and Whitney avenue. Cost, $2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Fifty-fourth and Whitney avenue. Cost, $2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Fifty-fourth and Whitney avenue.

Enos L. Seeds (O), 6314 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, $800. Garage, brick, two stories, 23x27 feet, 6314 Wissahickon avenue.

S. L. Smedley (O), 904 Stephen Girard Building. N. W. Berman (C), 3932 Aspen street. Cost, $7,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 24x52 feet, Fifty-fourth and Susquehanna avenue.

Holy Souls Parish (O), Nineteenth and Atlantic streets. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $50,000. Church, brick, three stories, 64x73 feet, Nineteenth and Atlantic streets.

A. R. Hallman (O), Haddonfield R. R., N. J. Cost, $3,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories. 18x45 feet, 3921 North Fifth street.

George W. Deene (O), 37 West Duval street. Cost, $1,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, 66 Good street.

William Algeo (O), 5108 Spruce street. Cost, $3,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, 5110 Spruce street.

C. F. Charlton (O), 103 South Thirtieth street. Cost, $10,000. Garage, two stories, brick, 50x185 feet, Fortieth and Chestnut streets.

Louis J. Tuntzky (O), 854 North Tenth street. Jacob Newborn (C), 844 North Tenth street. Cost, $8,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x60 feet, Eighty-fourth street and Eastwick avenue.

W. F. Carr (O), Howard street and Lehigh avenue. Stewart Bros., 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $6,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 20x62 feet, 1335 East Montgomery avenue.

James C. Sneden (O), 1705 South Thirteenth street. Cost, $3,200. One story dwelling, brick, two stories, 17x42 feet, 1815 South Twentieth street.

Alterations and Additions

Mrs. E. Cope (O), Tulpehocken and Greene streets. J. W. Fretz (C), Fifteenth and Medary avenue. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

H. L. Hackett (O), 2221 East Cumberland street. W. R. Brown (C), 2145 East Firth street. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling.

Ed. Liggi (O), 928 South Eleventh street. Angelo Brengola (C), 705 Kater street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 928 South Eleventh street.

D. J. Rafferty (O), 3159 Kensington avenue. Barnes Brothers (C), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 3160 Frankford avenue.

Thomas Bradley (O), Twenty-first and Market streets. A. Stephenson (C), 2601 North Myrtlewood street. Cost, $500. Market, Twenty-first and Market streets.

Dr. H. C. Shurtleff (O), 34 South Fortieth street. James M. Holm (C), 5456 Arch street. Cost, $2,500. Dwelling and office, 33 South Fortieth street.

H. C. Wood (O), 164 School lane. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 West High street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Mr. Boyle (O), Keystone Hotel, Fifteenth and Market streets. M. R. Dillon (C), 4801 Walnut street. Cost, $4,000. Garage, Twentieth and Brandywine streets.

J. B. Oblinger (O), 435 Market street. Joseph Bird & Co. (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, $4,000. Store Building.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. Morris Daniels (C), 262 South Juniper street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 406 Tulton street.

S. Applebaum (O), 519 South Third street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, Eighth and South streets.

Thomas Marshall (O), Swarthmore, Pa. Cost, $75,600. Twenty-seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Fifty-eighth and Warrington avenue. Cost, $57,600. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Fifty-eighth and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3,000. One dwelling, brick, 16x45 feet, two stories, Fifty-eighth and Warrington avenue.

Fletcher McNeil (O), 1505 Vine street. D. Henwood (C), 220 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $830. Store and dwelling.

Benj. Alexander (O), Hale Building. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling, 127 North Fifteenth street.

St. Augustine's Church (O), Fourth and New streets. P. J. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $4,500. Chapel.

S. Boreland (O), Tenth and Girard avenue. Basch Company (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $650. Store, 932 Girard avenue.

N. H. Hannach (O), 2962 Kensington avenue. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $450. Store, 2962 Kensington avenue.

S. Field (O), 543 East Cambria avenue. Samuel Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, $400. Store.

Acorn Club (O), 1618 Walnut street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $1,000. Club.

J. A. Mackle (O), 1524 North Eleventh street. J. Borden & Bro. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

Thirteenth Street M. E. Church (O), Vine and Thirteenth street. J. Borden & Bro. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $700. Church.

Motta Moffa (O), Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets. Blackman Hamilton Co. (C), 1720 Chestnut street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling.

Mrs. C. W. Bales (O), 137 East Johnson street. J. W. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $5,000. Dwelling.

J. H. Laverell (O), 4538 Baltimore avenue. Cost, $4,000. Garage, 4536 Baltimore avenue.

Joseph McKinley (O), 3335 North Fifth street. Cost, $400. Shed, Tioga and Palethorp streets.

M. I. Ryan 1614 Cherry St. Philadelphia

Tiles, Mantels, Grates, Marble, Mosaic and Terrazza Work

Pfingstay Bros. (O), 846 East Chelten avenue. George H. Whitener (C), 403 East Penn street. Cost, $2,500. Garage.

Benj. M. Bodwick (O), 218 South Fourth street. Penn Building Company (C), 5202 Market street. Cost, $5,000. Store and dwelling, Greene and Chelten avenue.

Jacob Wilhelm (O), 1225 Windrim avenue. H. E. Wagner (C), 5034 Keyser street. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling, 1227 Windrim avenue.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to

---

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending August 19th:

Number of transfers	456
Amount of transfers	$1,313,761.95
Cash consideration	636,130.00
Mortgage consideration	677,631.95
Ground rent consideration	36,186.66
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	603,111.01

ATHEY *Cloth Lined*
Metal Weather Strip
For Windows and Doors
Dust-Proof and Air-Tight
CORBIN & STULL Land Title Building Philadelphia
Bell Phone, Spruce 66-87

THE Daily Building News Published by The Building News Publishing Company gives to builders, contractors, material men and decorators the earliest possible news in regard to new buildings projected within a radius of a hundred miles of Philadelphia. With its aid you get into immediate touch with everything in the shape of a business opportunity in your line. This service costs $50.00 a year and is invaluable to men interested in the structural field. Ask for sample bulletins and examine the scope and utility of the advance news we furnish daily in this department.

All the advance Information to be had Days Ahead of Our Competitors —Full and Complete Particulars. Our "Daily Building News" Service lets you in "Before the Rush." For Sample Sheets, address

"Daily Building News"
Perry Building, Philadelphia

F. WEBER & CO.

Architects', Draughtsmen's & Engineers' Supplies

F. W. & Co.'s Waterproof Drawing Ink — **F. W. & Co.'s "Apollo" Drawing Pencils**

The freest flowing, absolutely waterproof Drawing Ink on the market. It does not settle.



A superior quality of Lead Pencil with all the advantages of the best manufactures at the extremely low price of 60c. per doz. 5c per piece

Architects', Builders', and Engineers' Transits and Levels. "Weber's Economic" Architects' Level, $25.00 Complete. *Send for Catalogue, Vol. 300.*

1125 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

United Brick & Clay Products Co.

310 Morris Building, ... Philadelphia

—Manufacturers of—

BRICKS

Greys, Reds, Ironspots, Mission Velvets, Red Velours, Hollow Brick and Tile : : :

INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT OF FACE BRICKS BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

The First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Company

927-929 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia

December 1, 1910

Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

A Double Deck Street.

The Chicago Plan Commission has been considering means for relieving congestion of traffic on Michigan avenue from Randolph street across the river to Ohio street, a stretch of about seven blocks north of Grant Park. Of two plans proposed the one providing a boulevard 216 feet wide was finally abandoned and it was decided to adopt a plan for double decking the street; one of the reasons for this decision being that it was estimated that the cost would be two million dollars less. This plan calls for the construction of an elevated viaduct which will be used exclusively for light traffic, all heavy traffic being required to use the street level roadway. As the district adjacent to the river is largely given up to wholesale houses and most of the teams having business with these would come under the heavy traffic class, the fact that there is no direct communication between the elevated viaduct and the buildings would involve little if any convenience. The plan includes a double deck bascule bridge over the river. At the end of each approach to the viaduct it is proposed to build a plaza 222 feet square.—"Municipal Journal."

PREPARED ROOFINGS

What Prepared or Ready Roofings are—How made—Present Utility and Vogue—Water-Tight Joints for Heavy Mineral Surfaced Roofings.

Since the wholesale destruction of our forests and the general rise in the cost of shingles and other building materials a demand for some other roofing material as a substitute has been created throughout the country. To meet this demand, materials of all classes—sheet metal, clay products, slate, cement and finest grade of refined asphalt—have been used to manufacture an article for this purpose. Unfortunately there has been much deception in this trade, for there has hardly been a roofing whose merit has won it a position in the market, but it has been followed by a cheap article with a cheap price, which from its looks could hardly be detected from its better made competitor.

There is one thing clear, however, which is, that the prepared or "ready" roofings have come to stay; that they are filling a position in our markets where there has been a lack; and to-day they hold one of the foremost places in the general building trade among high-grade roofing materials. Further, a man who really wants a good roofing can get it by asking for it, provided he does not merely buy on a price basis but purchases those grades made by the standard concerns throughout the country.

Prepared roofing might be classified under two heads: 1, smooth surfaced roofings; 2, gravel, feldspar, slate chips, or other mineral surfaced roofings.

The smooth surfaced roofings have one layer of felt, which is usually saturated with an asphaltic liquid. This felt is surfaced on both sides with a thin coat of asphaltic material and finished with soapstone or something of similar character. In making the better grades of roofing they simply increase the thickness of this saturated felt, using similar asphaltic coatings and finishing materials. The terms "one-ply," "two-ply," etc., used to distinguish different grades, thus refer to the thickness of the felt and not to separate layers of material. In all reliable brands good quality felt is required in the manufacture, good material used in saturation, and great pains taken that the felts are thoroughly saturated and literally filled with the asphaltic products used for this work. The manufacture of the felt is itself a most important consideration, as it requires skill and care to combine the necessary high absorptive power with sufficient tensile strength. Smooth surfaced roofing is supposed to be coated every few years and the coating for this purpose is sold by the manufacturer.

The surfaced roofings are made mostly from high-grade asphalts, applied on top of a foundation of alternate layers of felt and asphalt, the felts being lighter than those used in the smooth surfaced roofings. The upper layer of this asphalt is thicker and is heavily coated with gravel, mica, slate or some other mineral rock. These roofings differ from the smooth surfaced in that the latter depend largely upon the saturated felt, both for strength and durability, while in the rock-surfaced roofings this is not the case, the chief function of the felts being to support a greater amount of weather proofing material. There must be enough felts in the foundation to carry this extra material and furnish strength enough for easy handling in the trade and in application.

The roof is based on the theory that the asphalt and mineral surfacing used in its construction is in itself, when properly applied, indestructible, while the felt is more perishable—as is proved by the fact that it is of little use in a roof until thoroughly saturated with the asphalt mixture. Thus, in making roofing for high-grade buildings, where permanent durability is necessary, the mineral surfacing and asphalt are increased in quantity rather than the burlap or felt. These roofs have to be recoated at but rare intervals when manufactured from a good grade of asphalt.

Although the smooth surfaced roofings and the gravel or mineral surfaced roofings are often sold and recommended in competition with each other for similar purposes; and though both, when properly made, are good roofs, they really belong in two different classes of trade. The smooth surfaced goods—which are much lighter in weight than their gravel and mineral surfaced competitors, are used for the lighter construction work. They find a ready sale among merchants and dealers throughout the country and, because of their lightness in handling and comparative cheapness in price, appeal to the general trade. Smooth surfaced roofing has one great drawback, however, that for some reason—possibly because its use has spread so rapidly—there are more cheap imitations of it than of any other roofing material in the country, and its purchase should be based on careful investigation.

The gravel and mineral surfaced roofings are sold largely in the general trade, but more particularly where permanent roofs are wanted. They make a fine appearance on residences and all classes of buildings when



RESIDENCE, ROLAND PARK, MD.

Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Philadelphia

properly applied, and the fact that they are heavier than the smooth surfaced goods appeals to the higher class trade; but the difference in weight interferes with some grades of mercantile business because it makes an extra bother in handling. As a result, this business drifts towards large permanent work, such as fine business blocks, large buildings for factory and railway use, a large class of farm buildings, etc. An intermediate roofing is made by most of the manufacturers of the gravel and mineral surfaced roofings for the cheaper and lighter trade by using sand instead of gravel surfacing and a lighter top coat of the asphalt covering.

In prepared roofings quality as well as looks must be considered. Without exceptoin, the manufacturers of high-grade roofings have recognized this fact and standard grades of refined asphalt are used in the manufacture of the roofing in combination with best grades of long-fibre, wool felts and of complete saturation.

The first question an architect or practical builder considers in connection with a prepared roofing is the joint. This point needs attention. Some recommended using for the joints the hard cement of which the roofing is made, instead of the liquid cement. This hard cement is not quite so easy to apply, as it must be raised to the proper temperature; but it is more likely to ensure a tight roof. Some makers also lap the sheets from three to six inches instead of the regular two inches. A still greater improvement appears when a close weld with hot asphalt is made with the upper sheet to the two-inch lap of the lower surface of the under one, from which the mineral surfacing has been removed, leaving a surface heavily coated with asphalt.

The six-inch welded joint, made by one of the leading manufacturers, merits special mention, for it not only has the principle of the joint produced by removing the mineral surfacing, leaving the heavily coated asphalt surface ready for the hot weld; but, in addition, has a four-inch extension of single felt beyond the ungraveled, marginal edge, which, when coated with hot asphalt of high temperature, gives an additional weld of a layer of felt as permanent as any other of the layers of felt used in the composition of the roofing. This joint is so perfected that it is not necessary to drive a nail through from the top of the roofing, all the nails necessary to be used being driven through the lower sheet into the roof and covered with the upper layer, which is then welded to the lower sheet.

The growth of the prepared roofing business in the United States during the last few years has been marvelous. Twenty-five years ago shingles, galvanized iron, tin, and slate represented all the grades of roofing sold, except a cheap felt for temporary work. To-day, in practically every city and village in the United States, from one to a dozen different brands of high-grade roofing material are sold by the dealers. In Canada, nearly every town has dealers handling roofing made by American manufacturers, while in Buenos Ayres, S. A., at the recent exposition, the highest prizes were awarded to three grades of prepared roofing manufactured in the United States, and a fourth received honorable mention. — American Carpenter and Builder.

There was a man in our town
  Who did not advertise,
He jumped into a right good thing
  And outgrew normal size.
Then when he saw his sales fall off
  He woke to his position,
And said, "The trouble seems to be
  Too darned much competition!"

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

** The Cement Products Exhibition Company, Chicago, has assured the prospective exhibitors at the New York Cement Show that the sale of Madison Square Garden will not affect the holding of the New York exhibition in this building. While most of the reports which have been circulated during the last three years that Madison Square Garden was to be demolished seem to be untrue, it is a fact that a New York syndicate has now arranged to purchase the building with the intention of erecting a big office building in its place.

The contract for the purchase of the property, however, will not become operative until about March 1, 1912, which is several weeks after the dates set for the New York exhibition. The coming show will be the last time the cement gathering will be held in the celebrated old structure on Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

** According to an official report, Canada produces 82 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos. The companies operating asbestos quarries and factories in Canada are capitalized at $24,290,000. In 1880 only 380 tons of asbestos were produced in the Dominion, valued at $24,700; in 1909 the output was 63,300 tons, valued at $2,330,000. In 1909 2,000 men were employed in the asbestos industry, and received wages amounting to $1,350,000. In the Black Lake quarries, in the Province of Quebec, there are 45,000,000 tons of asbestos rock in sight. The Russians are the only real rivals as regards extent of asbestos resources, but are heavily handicapped by the excessive cost of transportation of $35 to $40 per ton from the Russian mines to London. Serious competition is not feared by the Canadian companies on this account.

** E. G. Westmoreland has resigned as president and general manager of the Chalmette Cypress Company, whose plant is in St. Bernard Parish, near New Orleans. Charles W. Robinson has been elected president of the company and J. W. Landrum, general manager. J. C. Hubbell was elected treasurer. Mr. Westmoreland was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Landrum comes from Boleyn, La., where he was vice-president and general manager of the Boleyn Lumber Company, manufacturers of yellow pine.

** Alva A. Griner, formerly Western manager of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, has been placed in charge of the New York office, A. T. Hansen taking his place as manager of the Chicago office. The company has opened new offices in Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburg. W. D. Callinan is in charge of the Cleveland office at 905 Garfield Building; S. C. Malmberg is in charge of the Detroit office at 1314 Ford Building, and L. H. Gibson of the Pittsburg office at 2435 Henry W. Oliver Building.

** A plan is being discussed to establish a municipal heating and lighting plant in connection with the fire service pumping station, now being built on South street, between Lombard and Pratt streets, Baltimore. The plan is to heat and light the City Hall, Court House and the two City Hall annexes from the pumping station. It is pointed out that the pumping station has to be kept in readiness at all times for an emergency call, while it may not be in actual service more than once or twice a year. The fuel and power that must be necessarily wasted could, it is believed, be utilized to advantage for heating purposes. The proposition is being advocated by President John Hubert, of the Second Branch City Council.



INTERIOR OF RESIDENCE, ROLAND PARK, MD.

Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Philadelphia



INTERIOR OF RESIDENCE, ROLAND PARK, MD.

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** The next convention of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association will be held on the east coast during November. This will be the regular semi-annual session, and it is the first time in three years that the cypress men leave New Orleans for a general meeting. The date fixed in the constitution and by-laws is the third Wedenesday in November, but this may be postponed at the discretion of the executive committee. The exact date will be announced later, as will the place of meeting. Three years ago, when the association met at Savannah, Ga., one of the chief entertainment features was the Vanderbilt automobile cup race. As the race for the same trophy is to be waged over the Savannah speedway in November, it is believed that the selection of the place of meeting by the association will fall to that city.

** "Blowout Ventilation" is the term that has been applied to the methods adopted in Cleveland for freshening the air in school rooms, whereby at the sound of the gong the children leave their studies and commence marching exercises, calisthenics or run out into the playground while the doors and windows are thrown wide open for a few minutes.

** George H. Frost, founder of the "Engineering News" and president of the Engineering News Publishing Company, who has achieved distinction through his long and successful labors in that field, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Machinery Club in New York on July 7th. The luncheon was given by celebrated engineers and other friends to commemorate Mr. Frost's seventy-third birthday, many of the guests having been associated with Mr. Frost in early days of "Engineering News." Among the guests were the following: Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, Alfred P. Boller, C. W. Buchholz, Clemens Herschel, F. R. Hutton, Emil Kuichling, Robert W. Lesley, Nelson P. Lewis, Gustav Lindenthal, Col. E. D. Meier, Mansfield Merriman, Spencer Miller, Alfred Noble, John F. O'Rourke, Joseph O. Osgood, James Owen, William Barclay Parsons, George H. Pegram, William L. Saunders, Charles E. Speirs, T. Kennard Thomson, John C. Trautwine, Jr., Samuel Whinery, Hon. William H. Wiley, William J. Wilgus, George H. Frost, Charles Whiting Baker, Alfred E. Kornfield, F. C. Wight, F. E. Schmitt, Charles Frost and Francis W. Frost.

Following the luncheon, informal speeches were made by William Barclay Parsons, Major William H. Wiley, Robert W. Lesley, of Philadelphia; William L. Saunders, John F. O'Rourke, Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, president of the New Jersey Senate, and Mr. Frost.

** The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., announces the appointment of Edward E. McNair as district sales manager with headquarters in Detroit. Mr. McNair has been manager of the company's Chicago branch.

** John H. Schofield, of Schofield Bros., says they have about 10,000,000 feet of good dry hardwood on hand, among which there is some red and white oak, all in good condition and ready for prompt shipment. Business is in good shape. Robert W. Schofield is at the Salt-Keatchie Lumber Company's plant, at Schofield, S. C., looking after affairs.

** The Mayor-Lane Company, New York, dealers in heating and plumbing supplies, has completed the equipment of its new quarters at 340 Hudson street, where it has nearly 30,000 square feet of floor space. The officers or the company are: President and treasurer, Victor A. Harder; secretary, Victor A. Harder, Jr.; manager of sales, Fred G. Ellis.

** Official data indicate that building operations in the German city of Cologne (which has a population of 517,000) were quite active during 1910 as compared with the previous year, especially in the number of new dwellings built, and in this connection it is interesting to note that there are no wooden structures in Cologne. The buildings, 400 to 600 years old, are not wholly fireproof, but

or slow burning construction; all buildings erected now are of brick, stone or concrete and absolutely fireproof. Wooden stairways are not permitted in any except single residences of two stories; all others must be of iron or concrete. There has not been a dwelling house burned down in Cologne for many years, fires in most instances being confined to one room.

** The directors of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company held a meeting on July 25th, but no business of special importance was transacted. Very satisfactory progress has been made by this organization and Justin Peters, its manager, says everybody was supremely happy. Their loss ratio for the first six months of 1911 was only 25 per cent., and the company continues to pay a 40 per cent. dividend to its stockholders and is writing up a large volume of new business. The evening terminated with a dainty collation, at which great good cheer and inter-congratulations were mingled.

** The Mehring & Hanson Company, 307-309 West Washington street, Chicago, is the title of a new heating and ventilating engineering and contracting firm of which Geo. Mehring, of Chicago, is president. The other officers are: Vice-president and treasurer, David N. Hanson, Jr.; secretary, George H. Dickerson, Mr. Mehring, the president, is a prominent figure in the heating trade in Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Master Steam Fitters' Association and is a charter member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He was formerly for many years with the L. H. Prentice Company, of Chicago.

** Messrs. J. A. and W. Bird & Co., who are manufacturers of prepared roofing and building papers, with offices at 88 Pearl street, Boston, announce that in order to centralize the manufacture and sale of Rex Flintkote Roofing and other waterproofing and insulating appliances, they have transferred their interest in these products to the Flintkote Manufacturing Company. The factory of this company will be at Rutherford, N. J., and the general offices at 88 Pearl street, Boston, Mass.

** George D. Fletcher, for a number of years connected with the American Wood Working Machinery Company, at their Chicago office, has recently taken charge of their business at Philadelphia and surrounding territory.

Mr. Fletcher is a thoroughly practical wood working machinery man, and a millwright of no mean ability; and patrons of the woodworking machinery trade will no doubt find it to their interests to consult Mr. Fletcher along the lines he represents. His office is at 1338 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those who know Mr. Fletcher best predict and bespeak for him continued success in this new field along his special lines of endeavor.

** The International Municipal Congress and Exposition will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, September 18-30, 1911. As already announced, the subjects which have been decided upon for discussion and the exhibits for exploitation include heating systems for schools, vacuum cleaning equipment and ventilating systems.

** The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., is building a four-story structure at Broadway and Grand River, Detroit, to be occupied as its general offices.

** The success of the Clay Products Exposition, which it is proposed to hold in Chicago on March 7 to 12, 1912, is now apparently assured.

With the preliminary organization effected and sufficient money in the treasury, the International Brick and Clay Products Exposition Company has commenced work in a businesslike manner through the opening of its office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

Mr. F. L. Hopley, of Bucyrus, Ohio, well known as promotion expert, has been selected as manager of the exposition and will make his headquarters in the office of the company.

The work of dividing and apportioning the space in the great Coliseum Building where the exposition is to be held is now in progress and a large number of applications has already been received.

The value of exhibitions of this character is great and the opportunities afforded to educate people who lack specific and much-needed information will, we are sure, be readily availed of.

This exhibition will afford clay manufacturers an opportunity never before presented. It is hoped and believed that the natural pride and rivalry among the makers of clay products will result in an attractive and instructive showing.

** Jerome H. Sheip, well-known wholesaler in the Land Title Building, this city, gives the pleasing information that his Mobile plant is working most satisfactorily and that stuff put out therefrom is giving great satisfaction to users. When questioned about the latest developments in connection with his Mobile operations, Mr. Sheip immediately lit up with one of those won't-come-off smiles and remarked, "Turning out great." All of which stands for itself.

** The Sixth Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials will be held in this country during the first half of September, 1912, at dates not yet definitely determined. It is hoped that the dates will be so arranged that sectional meetings may be held in common with sectional meetings of the Congress of Applied Chemistry, which will be convened in Washington, D. C., on September 4, and will hold meetings in New York from September 6-13, 1912.

The members of the executive committee are as follows: James Christie, William R. Webster, Dr. R. Moldenke and Robert W. Hunt, the last two newly appointed members of the society.

** Charles Downing Lay has been appointed landscape architect to the Board of Park Commissioners, New York City. He will give particular attention to the improvement of the parks of Manhattan. Mr. Lay was born at Newburgh in 1877, studied architecture at Columbia and landscape architecture under Frederick Law Olmsted at Harvard.

** The Reading Foundry and Supply Company, Reading, Pa., has been organized to manufacture cast-iron soil pipe and fittings. The company will also handle heating and plumbing supplies. President, John G. Fleck; vice-president, John Chase; treasurer, Fred W. Fleck; superintendent of foundries, Edward Stratton; manager, Walter Sippel. The company has a well-equipped soil pipe foundry in Reading.

** Among recent lumber trade visitors to the Metropolitan district were Fred S. Morse, of Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, wholesalers of Springfield, Mass.; Owen M. Bruner, wholesaler of Philadelphia; Rufus L. Sisson, of A. Sherman Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of Potsdam, N. Y.

More or Less Personal

D. D. Ellington and G. M. Simon, both of the architectural school of the University of Pennsylvania, won second and fourth awards respectively in the recent competition for the Eighth Annual Paris Prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.

* * *

The W. G. Cornell Company, of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, have just issued a handsome print on art paper of the new Munsey Building at Baltimore, McKim, Mead & White, architects, in which they installed the plumbing. The main offices of the Cornell Company are in the Everett Building, New York City.

* * *

Subject to the approval of Governor Dix, State Engineer Bensel appointed Joseph Ripley, of Albany, and Mortimer G. Barnes, of New York, as consulting engineers in connection with the construction of the barge canal, as authorized by the Manley bill, which legislated out of office the advisory board of barge canal consulting engineers and transferred the duties of the board to the State Engineer, who is empowered to employ necessary assistants. Ripley and Barnes were members of the old advisory board. Mr. Bensel also announced that he would appoint, with the consent of the governor, William H. Burr, of New York, professor of civil engineering at Columbia University, and George G. Green, former chief engineer of the New York City Dock Department, as the other members of the new board of consulting engineers.

* * *

**Frank W. Hall, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Sprague Electric Works, has been appointed manager of Hoist Sales, and after July 15, 1911, will be located at the New York office.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

"Successful home-making is the art of doing well no more than you can afford to do," wrote a wise authority on the subject. It is safe to suppose that no home-maker does more than he can afford to do; but how seldom he does it well. A comparatively poor man who inherited some land in the wealthy colony of Bernardsville, commissioned his architect to build him a ten thousand dollar house. He knew that exteriorly it could not possibly compete with the neighboring mansions; but there was one point, so he and his wife had reasoned, where not even a millionaire should surpass them. Though they had but a paltry ten thousand dollars at their command, it could give them five bathrooms. The architect expostulated against such immoderation, but they were obdurate. For themselves, three children (quite grown) and two maids, five bathrooms were a positive necessity. So were four "huge" fireplaces. No amount of argument could prevail upon them to diminish the number in either case.

Naturally, everything else had suffered in consequence. Every feature, outside and in, that might have had individual design and treatment (had not a vast disproportion of the money gone into bathrooms) is hopelessly commonplace. The windows are a meaningless repetition of equal sized and equally spaced openings. No one enjoys seeing the same thing over and over even though it be good; and these are not good. All the doors, coarsely moulded and paneled, are, like the windows, stock sizes from the factory. So are the balustrades and newel post. The bedrooms, that might have been large and airy are small and cramped because, by actual figuring, one-seventh of the second-story floor area is taken up by bathrooms; so are four of the windows. The dining-room is absolutely unfeatured save for the fireplace; its unfortunate windows and their unfortunate disposal make it impossible to place the furniture attractively. The money spent on any one of the baths would have provided this dining-room with a built-in china-closet and dresser, with casement windows opening into the piazza or the garden side, and with doors to shut it off from the hall when desired. In other words it could have been a room instead of a straight-sided box.

This is but one instance of not doing well what one can afford to do—of spending a given sum without relation to the actual requirements of the case or the beauty of the house. And it is this American mania for an overplus of bathrooms that is causing most of the trouble. To boast of the number of baths in his new house gives him the average client far more satisfaction than if he could say he had secured an original Jacobean mantelpiece, an Adam ceiling, or an old Colonial front doorway. How the mania torments the poor architect is too pathetic to be written. In the Bernardsville case cited, the lady still insists that he could have given her, for her ten thousand dollars, a little pergola at the side of the house, "if only he had used some judgment!"—The House Beautiful.

* * *

"If there was a scarcity of 'handicraftsmen' in the South, there was an absolute dearth of architects throughout the country," writes Russell F. Whitehead, discussing "The Old and New South," in the pages of "The Architectural Record." "When a very important building was to be done, an architect often had to be imported to build it, or a design to be imported from an architect in London. Thus Governor Shirley imported Peter Harrison to build King's Chapel in Boston. Thus Governor Bladen brought over 'Mr. Duff, the architect, from Scotland' to build 'Government House' in Annapolis. The vestry of St. Michael's, in Charleston, imported a design for their edifice from 'Mr. Gibson' (probably James Gibbs) 'of London.' But you are to remark that there was also to be reckoned with the native amateur. Architecture was, throughout the eighteenth century, a part of polite education. It was universally assumed, to be sure, that 'architecture' was simply the compilation of building materials according to certain formula, announced in the first place by Vitruvius and extended by Palladio and the authors of the Italian Renaissance, and brought down to date by Sir William Chambers. It was exclusively an affair of the grammatical compilation and application of the five orders, just as it is now coming to be in our professional practice with public works. Jefferson merely went beyond a number of other dilettanti in his enthusiasm and in his opportunities. Christ Church, in Philadelphia, was designed by a physician, Dr. James Kearsley, as the result of a competition which he won from the other amateurs and from the mechanics. But he was beaten in a competition for what is now everywhere known as 'Independence Hall,' and beaten by a lawyer, Andrew Hamilton. In the design of Nassau Hall at Princeton, Robert Smith, the carpenter, who individually designed the steeple of Christ Church in Philadelphia, collaborated with 'Dr. Shippen.' There must have been among the educated men of every community some who were capable of detecting 'false quantities' and conventional solecisms in the employment of the orders. And the same sort of culture survived colonial architecture properly so-called, and extended into the period of the Greek revival."

Why Large Bricks Were Used in London.

Something less than a century ago there used to be a tax on building bricks in England, and in order to evade it the bricks were made of larger and larger sizes. These were used for cellars and other concealed places. To stop this fraud, an act was passed in the reign of George III fixing the legal size of bricks. Early in Queen Victoria's reign the tax was taken off, and bricks may now be legally made of any size whatever. But any change from the standard size would bring about great inconvenience. All calculations are made for building on this standard size, and the London buliding acts have practically fixed it at 9 by 4½ by 3 for all time.—"London Standard."

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Vapor—Vacuum Heating:

"What $95 Did" is told in a folder that is being sent by the Vapor-Vacuum Heating Company, 96 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, this amount being the cost of heating a four-story building with the Vapor-Vacuum heating system. The building in question is reproduced showing that it is exposed on all four sides. It occupies a plot 30x140 feet and is four stories high. It contains 2,700 square feet of direct radiation, divided into forty radiators. The manufacturer guarantees a saving of 25 per cent. on coal with the use of this system. Other features emphasized are the absence of pounding in the pipes, in addition to the use of a vapor inlet valve by which the amount of heat admitted to each radiator may be controlled.

The Duntley Air Cleaner:

"What Science Has Done for You" is the title of a new folder describing the Duntley air cleaner and purifier, made by the Duntley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. The construction of this device may be seen from the accompanying illustration. It is designed to purify the air of dust, dirt and germs, as well as tobacco smoke and odors, although, according to experiments, it has been found capable of reducing room temperatures from 69 degrees to 60 degrees, a reduction of 9 degrees, within a few minutes. A further test, made by placing cracked ice in the reservoir of the purifier, showed a reduction of temperature to 55 degrees, or a reduction of 14 degrees. All of the experiments noted were made in an ordinary living room. The device is operated by a Burke universal electric motor, operated on either direct or alternating current.

Adamantile:

"Adamantile" is the name given by the National Mosaic Flooring Company, of 826 Perdido street, New Orleans, La., to a new form of floor tile, of which they are the manufacturers. These tile are made, it is stated, of La Farge cement and French color under great hydraulic pressure. The advantages claimed are great wearing qualities, perfect joints and absolute freedom from cracks.

The manufacturers state that the cost is no higher than high grade ceramic tile and that they are prepared to supply Spanish, Moorish, French and American designs in two hundred and forty different patterns.

It is further stated that many important buildings where these tiles have been introduced into the floor have withstood the hardest and most unusual wear.

They desire to correspond with architects.

Galvanized Steel Studs:

The H. I. Jeffers Fireproofing Corporation, whose factory is at Bridgeport, Ohio, with offices at Wheeling, W. Va., are manufacturers of galvanized steel studs for fireproof partitions. This important adjunct to fireproof construction, when forming part of the Jeffers partition, is, it is claimed, a departure from other systems, in that the steel stud is so constructed that a plaster board or tile slab of one-inch thickness, sixteen inches wide and any desired length up to four feet, can be placed between the studs as they are erected, thus forming one-half the thickness of the partition. It is further claimed that this can be done at a less cost than the same amount of plaster, if done by hand-troweling. On this tile the finish coats of plaster are applied. Many forms of construction to which these steel studs are applicable, together with views of important buildings wherein they have been employed are shown in an interesting pamphlet which may be had on application.

Encaustic Metal Ceilings:

As the roof is perhaps, in case of adjacent conflagrations, the most vulnerable point in the fire hazard, any material that will lessen the liability of ignition is to be desired.

The Wheeling Corrugating Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., with branch offices in principal cities, are manufacturers of metal shingles of many patterns and forms. These they offer as an artistic, safe and economical roofing material and the various merits claimed are interestingly set forth in an illustrated pamphlet which may be had upon application.

This corporation also manufactures "Encaustic" metal ceilings and side walls. This metal is a combination of steel sheets stamped in various designs and coated with what is termed a patent flexible enamel. Each coat of enamel and also the gold decorations are burned on to the metal under the action of heat. The finished product, it is claimed, is a flexible, durable enamelled sheet that will retain its original color and finish indefinitely.

An illustrated catalogue shows various designs, together with color schemes.

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Recent Trade Literature

"The Ideal Heating Journal" is the title of a new house organ published by the American Radiator Company, Chicago. Volume I, No. 1, is dated July, 1911. The journal, it is stated, will be devoted to the advancement of the steam and hot water heating industry. Separate items cover features of the company's various specialties and many miscellaneous notes. The publication is attractively gotten up and is a credit to its publishers.

* * *

"Vismera" sheets are described in a booklet issued by the Inland Steel Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago. The name "Vismera" signifies purity and strength and these are prominent characteristics of the sheets in question. They are made either plain for use in tanks, stacks, cornices, skylights, ventilators, etc., or corrugated for culverts and flumes, rofing and siding, etc. Those in the market for sheets of this character should get quotations from this company.

* * *

"Standard Concrete Construction." A brochure issued by the Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., describes their standardized concrete construction for factories, warehouses and office buildings which they have named "System S." The essential feature of this system is an ingenious set of unit steel forms for floor and column construction. The floor forms are in panels made in units that can be easily handled. The company claims for this system the advantages of economy, rapidity of construction and superior finish of concrete surfaces.

* * *

The catalog of Yale and Towne is a bulky affair. It is unreasonable to expect the average user to read it through, but the adoption of the loose leaf system, backed up by an advertising campaign, at once calls attention to the latest improvements in the special line carried.

With full size illustrations printed with descriptive text on coated paper the recipient of these periodical changes of the catalogue pages, gets an idea of what is most modern in that particular line. For instance, the last installment of loose-leaves received from this company includes a new seamless Yale and other types of padlocks and night latches, rim turnbuckles, flush bolts, cremone bolts, store door handles, coat and hat hooks, pull down hooks, key plates, door knobs, roses and plates, and other building hardware. These changes are for Catalogue No. 20 and are dated as of May 15. Duplicates may be obtained by addressing Yale & Towne, 9 Murray street, New York.

* * *

The Empire Iron and Steel Company, Niles, Ohio, are sending out a unique and decidedly attractive folder dealing with their well-known "Empire" metal ceilings. In addition to some really fine illustrations showing metal ceilings, it contains several strong endorsements by highly satisfied users. It carries a small detachable postcard asking for a free copy of their metal ceiling catalogue "containing rich illustrations of your designs in Louis XIV, French Renaissance, Colonial and miscellaneous styles." As to the letters of indorsement the folder says:

"They come from opposite callings of the building profession—the technical man and the practical worker. They are men with opposite viewpoints and experiences but their praises for our metal ceilings are similar. These same men would tell you that the Empire's ceilings are artistic, fire-proof, easily erected, sanitary, perfect fitting, vermin-proof, economical and everlasting. We gladly co-operate with suggestions, working drawings and estimates free of charge. Put a stamp on the card and mail it for our handsome 32-page catalog and prices."

* * *

No. 4 of the Edwards Metal Sheet, published monthly by the Edwards Manufacturing Company—"The Sheet Metal Folks"—Cincinnati, is quite up to the standard set by the preceding numbers, and clearly indicates the success of the publication. It is finely illustrated and illuminated in colors. Some of the illustrations show splendid effects produced by the Edwards metal ceiling, which is made in forms "suitable for every kind of room under the sun," being peculiarly adapted for dwellings, churches, public buildings, theatres, banks, stores, apartment houses, hotels, restaurants, vestibules, bath rooms and kitchens. These ceilings and side walls are ornamental and attractive, utilitarian and sensible. Their catalogue, No. 8, contains designs calculated to suit every taste.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 23, 1911.

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A LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE "GUIDE" AND ITS GROWTH AND FUTURE.

The promise made its advertisers and subscribers, when the present management assumed control of the "Guide," that the paper would be developde until it had reached a plane of influence ranking it well up among the leaders in its field has been kept in every particular. From a quiet, dignified and respectable but mediocre and old-fashioned organ of real estate and building intelligence, the "Guide" has been broadened and deepened into an architectural and building trades paper that compares favorably with the best. It has been, for some time past, the official organ of Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects. With this issue it adds four additional pages to its size, making it a regular twenty-four page publication, and becomes the official medium for the monthly bulletin of the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange. It is the intention of the management to devote these extra pages to illustration in direct response to the following letter received some weeks since from one of the most distinguished of American architects:

> The "Guide" is great. Your reading pages are more varied, interesting and instructive than those of any other architectural publication which reaches my office. Where you are weak is in illustration. With more pictures the "Guide" would be by long odds the best publication of its kind in America.

Strong talk, that. The kind of praise that stimulates and encourages. Well, we are going to have that illustration, too, in due course, and plenty of it. Here is where we begin. Before we have done Philadelphia and Pennsylvania shall have, in the "Guide," a trade and architectural publication of commanding and admitted excellence. Nothing short of this will satisfy the expectations of the present management. Our friends know what the "Guide" was. They know what it is. All that we ask is a continuance of the confidence which has made so much possible, within so brief a period, and our friends will be privileged to see what the "Guide" will be.

The gain, within the past year, in circulation, in advertising support, in news influence and in trade confidence has been little short of phenomenal. It tells plainer than words the need which existed here in the middle East and South for a truly representative and authoritative structural trades magazine. Five thousand live progressive subscribers with a direct interest in modern building methods, materials and devices are now regular readers of the "Guide." Among these are architects, builders, contractors, building managers, decorators, building owners and engineers. Every mail adds its tribute to this clientage. Are you a subscriber? Don't you think you should be? Remember—

> "While the lamp holds out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return."

The modus operandi is, after all, quite simple: Tuck a five dollar note in an envelope. Enclose your name and address. Write upon the envelope's exterior

> "The Builders Guide,"
> Perry Building,
> Philadelphia.

Stick a stamp in the upper right hand corner of the envelope, and mail. This little operation insures you the "Guide" for fifty-two consecutive weeks.

In the words of a well-known humorous weekly:

"Why not obey that impulse?"

BUILDING MEDIUMS, THEIR USE, SPECIAL ADAPTABILITY AND ABUSE.

The editorial, here quoted, from the Chicago Post, has given rise to some tart and not invariably intelligent comment in the pages of publications devoted to the exploitation of cement:

"The Illinois Outdoor Improvement Association has put forth in pamphlet form an interesting article by Jens Jensen, the landscape architect, on 'Improving a Small Country Place.' The article is full of stimulating suggestions for those who can use them, but we are most concerned right here to note that the author sets himself against the invasion of the small country place by concrete. He says:

"'A brick walk with an arbor effect makes the most fascinating link possible between the terrace or lawn at the front and the garden in the rear. A walk leading to a garden should never be of any material save brick. It satisfies the artistic sense and invites the footsteps with promises of pleasant vistas beyond the possibilities of any other material. Besides it is thoroughly serviceable. Concrete is harsh, forbidding and commercial by comparison with brick for this particular use.'

"His words come none too early. The bungalow era in American architecture is in the throes of a struggle with two very formidable forces—the Italian pergola and the American concrete. It has rallied magnificently against the pergola, but cement is creeping up on it in a thousand ways.

"Mr. Jensen has been almost too considerate of cement for the small country place. He limits his condemnation to its use in garden walks, but he might have gone further. It is just as bad for other sorts of walks, in the country place. As we are told a thousand times a week, this is the cement age, and only the limits of the ingenuity of the editor of the "Cement Age" check the country house uses to which this 'harsh, forbidding and commercial' material is now being put.

"The trouble with concrete is that it is so hard. A cement walk across a lawn is like a heavy load laid upon the soft, velvet grass. It will never blend with its surroundings and never soften with age. Nothing so time-defying should be conspicuous about a country place whose chief charm is that it mellows with the years."

That there is considerable basis for Mr. Jensen's contention as well as for the "Post's" own comments should be apparent, we think, even to the most superficial observer. While all building mediums, cement included, have their virtues and respond, with a mobility truly marvellous, to the purposes of the master designer, there is not the remotest doubt that in their anxiety to promote the use of a favorite medium the cement interests have advocated uses of cement to which this admirable material has been but poorly adapted. Cement and concrete, in

their own immediate zones, need no word whether of justification or defence. Numerous examples exist to show that in the hands of an architect who knows how to use them these materials can be made as attractive and as artistic as brick or stone or any other medium known to the building trades.

In the final analysis the responsibility for failure in the use of any medium must rest with the designer. Cement has its natural adaptability in a ratio equal to that of other materials. The selection of the medium best adapted to the work in hand is, or in any event should be the province of the architect. To attempt to hold the medium itself at fault for errors of selection or for incongruities due to the deficient artistic sense of the designer savors of folly. Ugliness is not confined to any medium. Beauty is denied to none. One's wonder grows, not that so many failures may be cited, but that so few occur in the headlong effort to adapt to uses obviously incompatible mediums wholly admirable within their proper limitations. Brick has its special adaptability. So has stone. The same may be said of cement, concrete, terra cotta and stucco. To employ any or all in the absence of a sense of artistic proportion is to invite failure—a failure the responsibility for which rests not with the medium but with the designer.

MR. ERNEST FLAGG AND THE SANITY OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

And, now, Mr. Ernest Flagg again. Mr. Flagg romps into type to say that in his judgment, our American cities present "little that is sane in their architecture;" that our architecture "smacks too much of archeology;" that "our artistic sense is undeveloped;" that we use "modern methods of construction and antique methods of design" and a whole rigmarole of other unpalatable things which may be true in specific instances but which are certainly not true in the mass.

Here and there in the Flagg diatribe stands forth a nubbin of fact. This, for example:

"The time is at hand when the absurdity and bad taste of our past methods will be fully understood and freely admitted. Sheet metal cornices, with profiles suitable only for stone, will no longer be used at the tops of towering structures, where they serve no other purpose than to shut out some part of the sadly needed sunlight from the abyss below. Stonework which appears massive, but which is in reality only a thin veneer over the iron columns, will not be thought necessary. Terra cotta will be used in a legitimate way as a filling for panels where no strength is required, or as a covering for metal to protect it from fire, and will no longer masquerade as stone. Huge walls of masonry, which add nothing to the strength of the building and which must be supported at great expense by the iron framework, will be dispensed with. The propriety of using colonnades and arcades as crowning features perched on the top of facades hundreds of feet high, where they belie the interior arrangement, will be questioned, and a hundred other features which are not reasonable will give place to forms which are suitable both to the material used and to the purpose for which it is used.

"When this happens we will make progress in the direction of good art and the creation of a national style capable of a reasonable explanation. But unless we take the matter in hand promptly we shall find ourselves outdistanced by the French."

In the main Mr. Flagg's conclusions will strike the calm and impartial observer as unnecessarily heated and peevish. Terra cotta, en passant, has too firmly established its status as an individual and attractive architectural medium to masquerade as anything other than it is. What Mr. Flagg needs is little course in the literature of optimism. He needs to get out into the open air and observe the summer sky and watch the stars and listen to the babbling cheeriness of bird and brook and breeze. He needs to read the verses of Frank Stanton and Walt Mason and to forget for a space the intense intellectuality of which he is the sum, the essence and the apogee.

American architecture has its faults to be sure. So, for the matter of that, has the architecture of England, of France, of Germany and of Italy. Regarded in a spirit of philosophical fairness there is, none the less, much that is good, much that is hopeful and much that is enthusiastic to be said of it. In fact, as a nation, we are, after all, comparative infants. Does not the lofty-browed Mr. Flagg expect too much of us? An electric fan and a book of editorial reflections by Mr. Hearst's Mr. Brisbane would be of immense benefit in helping Mr. Flagg back to a saner and less volcanic view not only of things in general but of American architecture in particular.

Conclusions formed in the heat of August will stand considerable revision by the time the first frost makes its appearance. Things are seldom so hopeless in the glitter of winter as they have seemed. In fact it may be stated as a general proposition that things are never at any time so black and unachieved as crows and pessimists would have us believe. A number of tepidly intellectual persons, including we may say the editor of the "Guide," can see no reason to feel at all despondent regarding American architectural tendencies. These persons are to be sure not so ponderously intellectual as the very aesthetic Mr. Flagg, but then isn't it possible to be intellectual to a degree approaching a kind of mental dessication?

An interesting experiment is being tried out by the Realty Trust of New York City, which is selling new houses on a twenty year first and ten year second mortgage, payment on account to be made semi-annually. Heretofore mortgages, of the trust company variety, have been limited to five years, three years being the average period of duration. With the new twenty year mortgage the company gives a paid-up twenty year policy in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which is the twenty years fixed as the life of the mortgage. Should the mortgagee die during the twenty years fixed as the life of the mortgage, the policy becomes collectable and his heirs come into full and unrestricted possession. Never in the history of real estate has a plan so equitable and so comprehensive in the measure of protection it gives the purchaser been perfected. It is to be hoped that the plan will be copied by some of the more enterprising of our local mortgage-lending concerns.

The International Municipal Congress and Exposition to be held in Chicago, September 18th to 30th, is to be a notable display of advanced municipal ideas dealing with housing, city planning and cognate activities of a sociological, aesthetic and utilitarian calibre. New York is to be featured in an exhibit fitly representative of the best metropolitan ideals along the lines indicated. If Philadelphia is preparing anything for the congress to emphasize her prestige as a center of intelligent municipal planning, the fact has thus far escaped public notice. What, may we ask, is Philadelphia doing? Will Mr. Hicks or Mr. Buchholtz deign to explain?

A Portable Theatre.

Not long ago Charles Frohman lamented the falling off in attendance at the better sort of theatres. The loss, he said, was accounted for by the multiplication of picture shows. One remedy is to reduce the scale of prices in theatres. However, a serious obstacle to really popular prices would be the high cost of maintaining class buildings, among which theatres are to be numbered. A decidedly original mode of overcoming this difficulty will be tried in France by the director of the Theatre Antoine, M. Gemier, who has invented a portable theatre, which is to tour the French provinces. It is to be known as the Theatre National Ambulant. The theatre has been constructed at a cost of $82,500. Its stage, thirty by fifty feet, is made of fireproofed wood. The 1,650 seats in the auditorium are arranged on a sloping floor, the prices varying from twenty cents to one dollar. The rents, M. Gemier complains, are too dear on the road, and, besides, the portable theatre will insure good houses because of its novelty.

The Wheeling Corrugating Company's pamphlet, No. 290, recently issued, treats of sheet metals and sheet medal products. It is interesting to note the wide range of adaptability of sheet metal, from articles of common every-day utility to the more artistic use in metal ceilings and sidewalks. This pamphlet illustrates and describes many articles that are accessories of the modern building. It may be had by architects on application to the Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

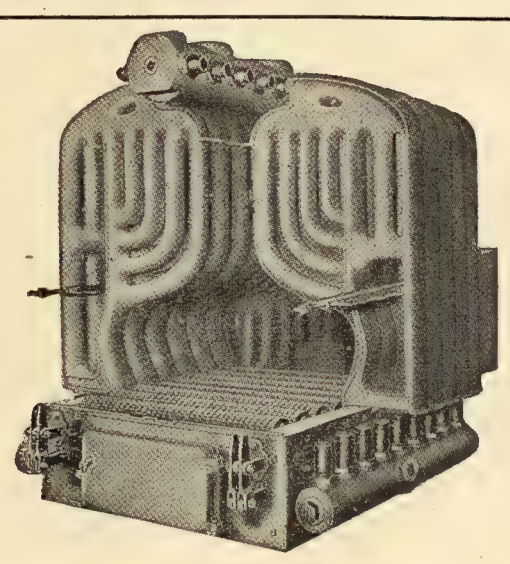
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Models and Their Value in Architectural Practice.

While models of very important buildings, and of monuments or memorials in which figure-sculpture is largely introduced, have been, and still are, occasionally prepared to enable the persons interested in their erection to properly judge of their appearance when executed, the every-day value of models, either of a temporary or a permanent nature, is not generally realized by the architectural profession, says Berthold Audsley in the London "Building News." This want of appreciation is much to be regretted, for were models more frequently resorted to, as object- lessons, there would be fewer mistakes made in the proportions and grouping of parts, and in the character and association of details. Perspective drawings may be more or less truthful, but as a rule are misleading, especially so when artistically colored and enhanced in attractiveness by the addition of effective surroundings, which exist in the artist's brain, and never can exist in the locality of the building when erected. Further, well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, dashing equipages, prancing horses, and other artistic "properties" are introduced with lavish brush by the well-paid artist, who is instructed to produce a "taking picture." Such a picture is depended upon by the architect to secure the approval of his design by the client, who is, generally speaking, little versed in matters architectural; and who is, accordingly, unable to divest his eye of the glamor of the artist's cunning, and come down to severe criticism of the architect's design, even should the architect have been careful to show sufficient detail to enable any one to form a correct idea of what the work will look like in hard stone or brick. Again, be it said, a perspective shows a building from only one, and usually the most favorable, point of view, and under such a condition displays two of its sides only. It is, accordingly, an insufficient exponent, even if it is a fairly truthful one, of tne architect's conception.

A model, on the other hand, if properly made to scale and carefully detailed, in strict accord with the architect's design, is an honest statement of facts which cannot mislead any one, even though he may be quite unskilled in architectural composition and treatment. From it the client can form an accurate conception of the structure the architect proposes to erect for him, and approve or disapprove with assurance, to the avoidance of any ultimate disappointment. What is of equal importance, perhaps: such a model will effectively show the architect, before it is too late to remedy it, where any weakness obtains in his design, either in comparative proportions or in the grouping of parts when viewed from different points—such points as the building, when erected, would be invariably seen from. Should everything appear right, both the client and the architect will be satisfied that the building will be a successful work so far as its external treatment is concerned. Such an assurance can never be positively arrived at from the inspection of an ordinary perspective or from geometrical drawings.

There are different classes or grades of architectural models, which are made to meet certain requirements, and which vary considerably in the labor necessary for their fabrication, and also, to some extent, in the materials called for in their construction. The more distinct and important of the classes alluded to may, with advantage, be briefly described in the present article.

The first and simplest class of architectural models embraces those which may be properly designated block models, for that term conveys a correct idea of their simple form or treatment, which merely shows the several main portions of a building in correct proportion and position with respect to each other, but which dispenses with all subordinate features and ornamental details that exercise no influence on the massing or grouping of the main portions. A model constructed on such lines, bald and uninteresting though it may seem, is extremely valuable in enabling the architect to judge correctly how the several leading elements of his design will accord with each other; and to learn with certainty in what manner they will group, artistically or otherwise, when viewed from the chief and inevitable points of sight. Every experienced architect knows how very different such a feature as a tower, constructed with stages of varied forms, appears when seen from different points of view, and it can be safely surmised that numerous towers and spires that have been erected in modern times would have assumed more artistic and pleasing proportions and treatments had they been tested by correctly-made models prior to construction.

Block models are valuable as object-lessons in other directions, and notably for developing and critically examining complex and unusual roofing problems. Models for this purpose, being of a temporary character, can be easily and quickly made, and they so clearly solve all difficulties in formation, and show where any weakness or awkwardness obtains that the architect can quickly reach a satisfactory decision in all questions at issue. The best—and, indeed, the only—material necessary for the construction of models of this first class is stout cardboard, such as is used for mounting drawings or photographs. The several pieces required have to be accurately drawn and cut, and put together with a thick solution of gum arabic. The models can be left in the white cardboard or painted in any desirable manner.

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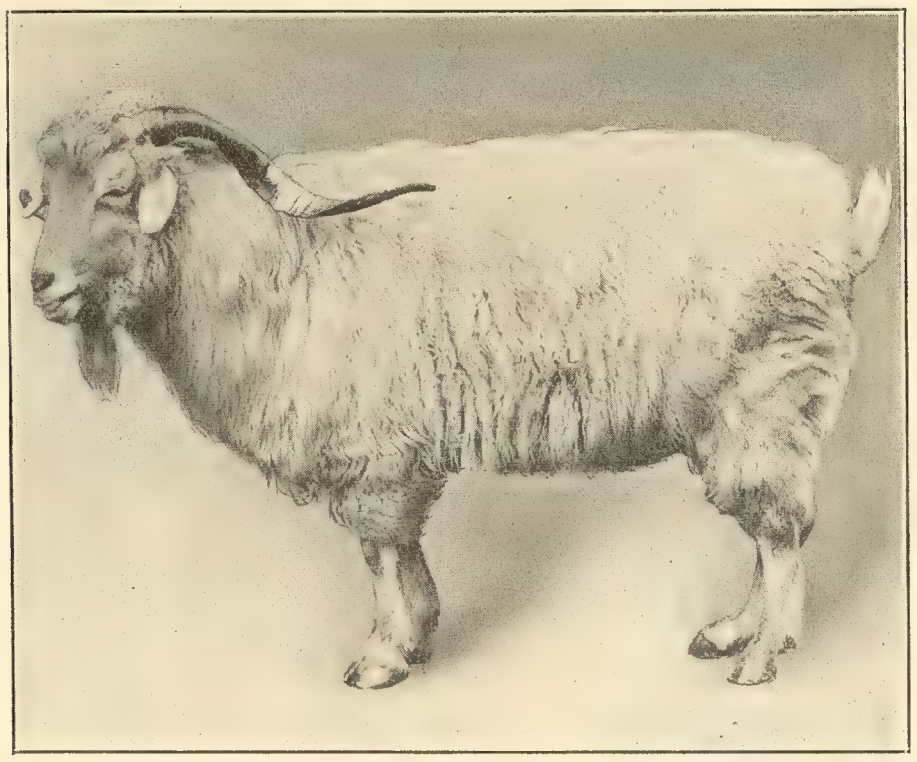
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At this point we may properly enlarge somewhat on the great advantage of employing cardboard as the chief material in the construction of architectural models. It is superior to every other material when correctly handled. It is more durable and trustworthy than either wood or plaster; for in the first place, when properly put together and protected by shellac varnish and oil paint, it defies the action of both hot dry and moist air—a thing no wood can do for any length of time. On the other hand, it can be more accurately and sharply shaped in all the usual architectural details, including the most complex moldings and pierced and tracery work, than is practicable in either wood or plaster. Its use involves no objectionable mess, and this certainly cannot be said of wood or plaster work. It requires no complicated tools or molds; for, beyond the usual drawing instruments, a knife, a few punches, a steel straight-edge, and a simple circular cutter, no other tools are necessary; for simple models, and for the chief work in all models, however large and elaborate, the knife and straight-edge are alone called into play. The cardboard is best cut upon a piece of glass; and all flat pieces, when gummed together, are most effectively pressed between pieces of thick plate-glass, while the smaller details are conveniently pressed under flat marble or lead weights.

The second class of architectural models include all those that are made on purely suggestive lines, and are only sufficiently detailed and otherwise treated to convey a general idea of the dimensions and architecture of the buildings represented. Models of this class are useful for the purpose of showing, in an effective manner, arrangements of buildings and other features in town-planning schemes and local improvements, and for conveying correct ideas of the grouping of detached buildings, such as are common in large industrial institutions, hospitals, colleges, and such like.

Models for the purposes just named can, as a general rule, be made almost entirely, if not entirely, of cardboard; wood, for instance, being used for columns, vases and any other details which can be easily formed in the turning lathe. Great elaboration in any direction will be unnecessary; and ornamental or carved features need only be represented in a very simple and sketchy manner, involving little labor in their execution. It is a very common thing to see in models, now frequently made by hands understood to be skilled, the greater part of the architecture merely drawn or painted on perfectly flat surfaces. But there is no necessity for this make-believe method to be followed by the modeller endowed with moderate skill, who, instead of drawing or painting the doors, windows, and their associated or other details, will render all-important architectural features with their proper recesses and projections by the aid of his knife and other simple tools. A model so made is a very different thing from that which is practically a block model, presenting flat surfaces treated to imitate sunk and raised work. It is as easy for the skilled modeller to cut out a door or window opening, and otherwise finish it in a sufficiently expressive manner, as to carefully draw and color it on a flat surface, so as to convey the idea of depth and projection.

We have now to speak of models of the third and most advanced class. These may be properly designated art models, being constructed with an accuracy as absolute as skill and materials can attain, and with the view to permanent interest, or for museum or exhibition purposes. Such models demand the greatest care and attention to detail throughout their formation, and the proper use of numerous materials, which are not only beyond the power of cardboard and paint to successfully imitate, however cunningly manipulated, but are eminently desirable in themselves. The materials alluded to include polished marbles and granites, certain forms of metalwork, stained glass, mosaic, choice woods—ornamentally worked or turned, or inlaid to represent parquetry (to proper scale)—and electric lamps (of proper size, and chiefly for interior models). Notwithstanding the introduction of these adjuncts, cardboard must remain the dominant material if the model is to be lasting and in every way satisfactory in its character.

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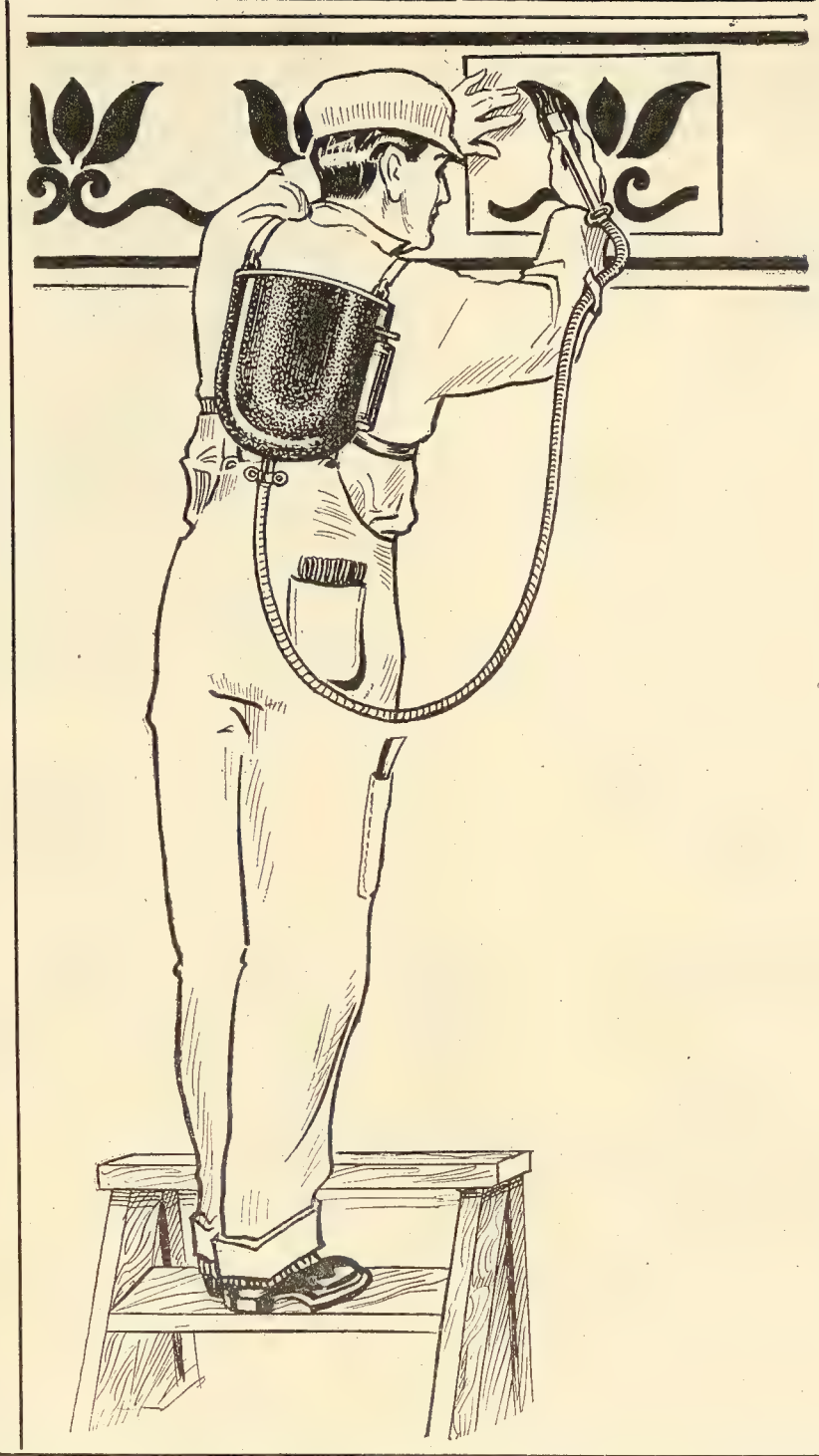
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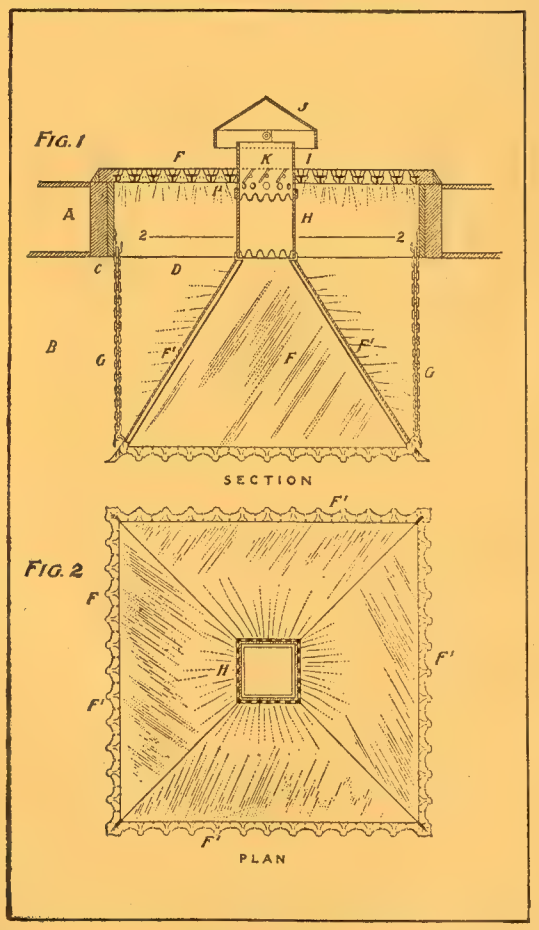
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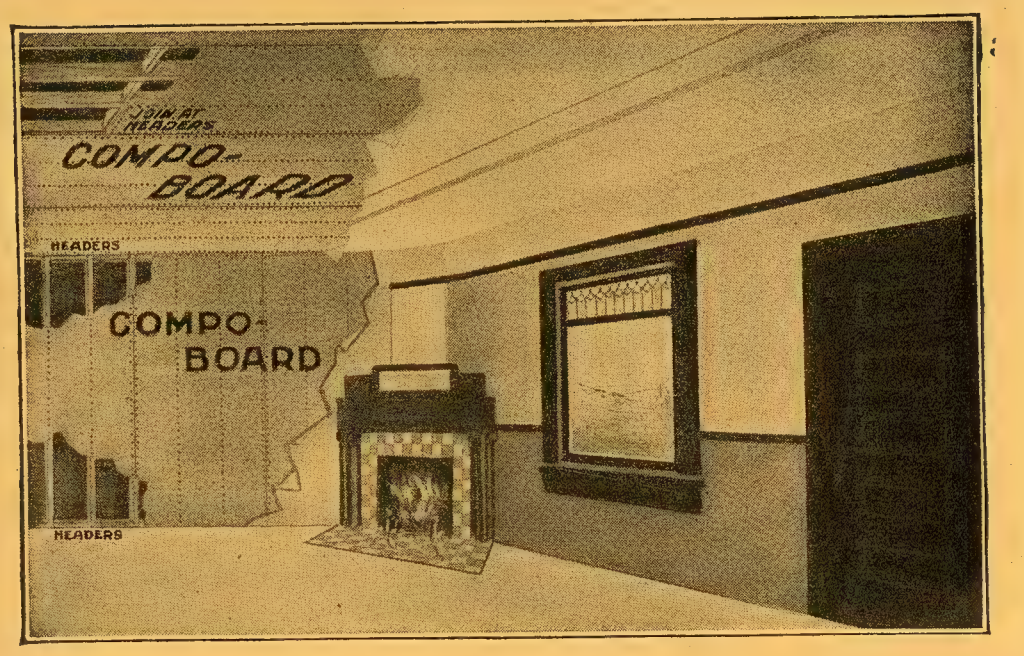
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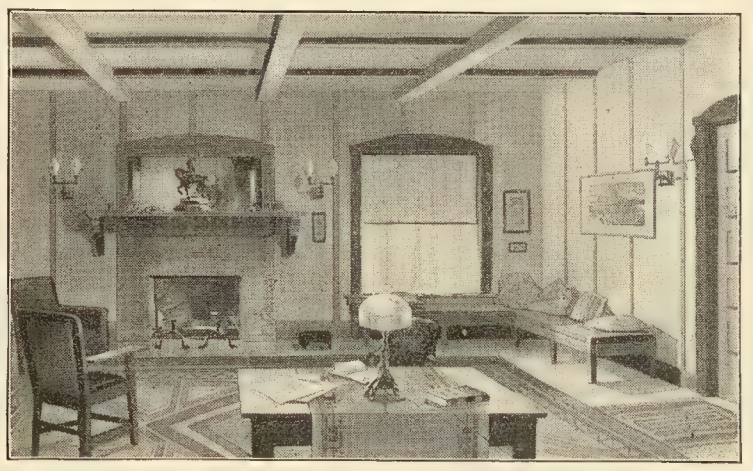
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No. 35. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Passenger and Freight Station, Cressona, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, one story, 25x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Wayne, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, R. Francis Wood, Brown Building. Plaster, 2½ stories, 37x86 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due September 2nd. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa., W. J. McCone, Devon, Pa.

Passenger and Freight Station, Cressona, Pa. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Brick, one story, 25x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Store and Bakery (alt. and add.), 866 North Seventh street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, Jacob Weiner, on premises. Brick, two stories, 25x35 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Piano Store (alt. and add.), 718 North Broad street. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Thomas A. Patton & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x70 feet. Architects taking bids, due August 31st. George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. H. Williams & Son, 416 Locust street, are figuring.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, Michael Seltzer, 247 South Third street. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Playground, Fifty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Recreation building, three stories, 30x100 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due September 1st. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Playground, Ninth and Jefferson streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Pavilion, brick, one story, 26x12 feet, tin roof. Owner taking bids due September 1st. John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Cliffdale, N. Y. Architect, P. M. Lloyd, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Brick, stone and stucco, three and four stories, 30x30 and 50x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence and Stable, Gwynedd Valley, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank A. Wills, 1202 Montgomery avenue. Concrete and frame 2½ stories, 48x27 feet, wing 23x17 feet. Stable, two stories, 25x31 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due September 1st. Following are figuring: F. P. Reynolds, 1113 Cherry street; Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street; Wayne Contracting Company, 1214 Filbert street; William R. Beisel, Hatfield, Pa.; William Godshall, Kulpsville, Pa.; I. Lawler, Norristown, Pa.; Linker, Loose Company, 348 South Fourth street; C. R. Knapp, Builders' Exchange.

Residence, Villanova, Pa., $75,000. Architects, Brokie & Hastings, 220 Chestnut street. Owner, Louis R. Page, North American Building. Stone, tnree stories, 40x70 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects will take subbids in about two weeks.

Barn, Darlington, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewartson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Glen Mills School, Darlington, Pa. Stone, two stories, 101x50 feet. Electric lighting and slag roof. Architect taking gids, due September 1st. Following are figuring: W. Provost, Chester, Pa.; P. E. Jefferies, West Chester, Pa.; William F. Worrall, Media; J. W. Worrilow, Media; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Stable, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. E. D. Hood, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick, two stories, 55x33 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heat, tin and shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due September 6th. Following are figuring: J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Alex. Carie, Chestnut Hill; A. P. Simpson, 435 Winona street, Germantown; George Hogg, 634 Sansom street; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, H. B. Painter, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 41x46 feet. Electric lighting, hot air heat, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due September 2nd. Following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Hotel, Colver, Pa., $20,000. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Colver Land Company, Colver, Pa. Stone, two stories, 88x30 feet, two wings, 20x30 feet each. Steam heat, shingle roof, electric lightin. Owners taking bids, due August 31st. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Office Building, Colver, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Colver Land Company, Colver, Pa. Stone, two stories, 25x60 feet. Steam heat, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in a few days.

Apartment House, West Philadelphia, $250,000. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, twelve stories. Plans in progress.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Augusta, Ga. Architects, Druckemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Frame, four stories, 56x113 feet. Shingle and composition roofs, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Twenty-second and Diamond streets, Philadelphia. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Northwestern General Hospital, on premises. Brick, three stories, 28x32 feet. Slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due August 31. The following are figuring: Heist & Doherty, 1216 North Eleventh street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; T. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; J. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street.

Bath House, Fifth and Morris streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, T. Cherkasky, 342 South Fourth street. Brick, two stories, 32x108 feet. Slag roof. Owner taking bids. Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, is figuring.

Sanitarium, West Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Dr. S. E. Winter, Colonnade Hotel. Stone, three stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Cliffdale, N. Y. Architect, P. M. Lloyd, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Owner, Clarence Kenyon, Cliffdale, N. Y. Brick, stone and stucco, three and four stories, 30x30 feet and 50x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Hall, Perry, N. Y. Architect, Frank W. Kirkland, Rome, N. Y. Owner, Town of Perry, care of C. A. Carmichael. Brick and stone, two stories, 59x76 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Church, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, C. O. Brown, Gloucester, N. J. Owner, First M. E. Church, Gloucester, N. J. Brick, two stories, 30x59 feet. Tin roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due August 28th.

Residence and Garage, Ardmore, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, H. B. Painter, Bailey Building. Stone, 2½ stories, 32x45 feet. Architect ready for bids.

Piano Store (alt. and add.), 718 North Broad street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Thomas A. Patton & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x70

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feet. Architect taking bids, due August 31st. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. H. Williams' Sons, 411 Locust street; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; J. Sims Wilson & Co., 1125 Brown street; H. M. Kister, 621 Sansom street; Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Factory, Fifth and Green streets. Architects, Penckert & Wunder, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Emil Eppers, 609 North Fifth street. Brick, three stories, 40x80 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due September 5th. The following are figuring: Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; George Kessler, Drexel Building; Stewart Brothers, 2526 North Orkney street; Harry Koch, 408 Fairmount avenue; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Synagogue, 2109 to 2115 North Broad street, $100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Adath-Jeshurum congregation, Rev. J. H. Landan, Seventh and Columbia avenue. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 75x160 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due September 8th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; J. S. Cornell Son, Land Title Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Cramp & Co., Denkla Building; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Ritner streets. Architect, George E. P. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Third Baptist Church, Rev. George Window, 1338 Ritner street. Stone, one story, 80x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Pelham road, Germantown. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. J. T. Carroll, 217 Pelham road. Stone, three stories, 25x40 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Harry D. Stephenson, care of architect. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 36x54 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Bank and Office Building, Birmingham, Ala. Architects, William L. Walker, Empire Building, Birmingham, Ala., and Mowbray & Wiffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owner, American Trust and Savings Bank. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, twenty stories, 50x125 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due September 13th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

City Hall, Hazleton, Pa., $90,000. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, City of Hazleton. Brick, marble and steel, three stories, 100x120 feet. Slate and slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners ready for revised bids.

Playgrounds, Ninth and Jefferson and Fifty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 26x12 feet, and two stories, 30x100 feet. Tin and slate roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner taking bids, due September 1st. Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., $1,000,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Building. Lessees, Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, New York City. Brick and steel, fireproof, ten stories. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids this fall.

Bungalow and Office, Harvard, Mass., $25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Fiske Warren, Harvard, Mass. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 25x60 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Twin Residence, Abington, Pa., $10,000. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, E. K. Paul, 6837 Germantown avenue. Brick, 2½ stories, 25x35 feet each. Slate roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Library Building, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, E. L. Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Ridley Park Library Association. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Stores and Residences (three), Front and Diamond streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, S. Greenstien, 1429 South Sixth street. Brick, three stories, 18x60 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Hospital Building, Fairview, Pa., $300,000. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, two and three stories. Revised plans in progress.

Twin Residence, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, $6,000. Architects, Durham Brothers, Heed Building. Owner, George Beimcister, 7427 Second street pike. Brick, two stories, 32x70 feet. Slate roof, hot air heating. Plans completed.

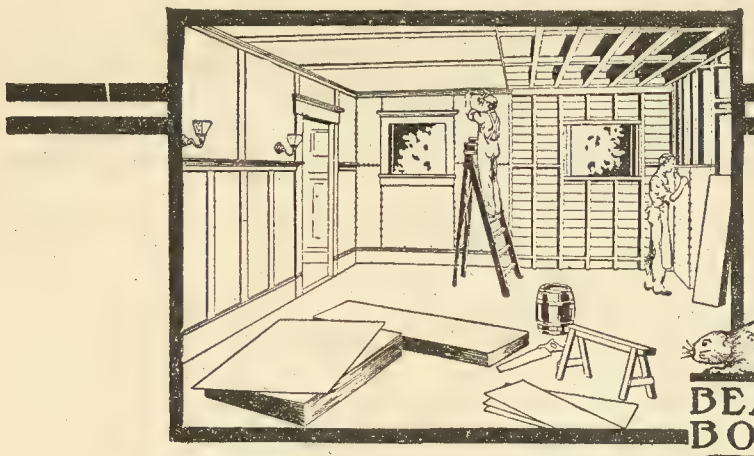
Residence, Devon, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. K. Rowland, Devon, Pa. Stone and timber, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Fire House, Belgrade and Huntingdon streets. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Safety. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 41x94 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due September 2nd. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. H. Jordan, Thirtieth and Columbia avenue.

Fire House, Sixth and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 39x94 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due September 2nd. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. H. Jordan, Thirtieth and Columbia avenue.

Laundry Building (rebuilding), Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, $22,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, care of Director Joseph S. Neff, City Hall. Brick and stone, two stories. Owners taking revised bids, due September 5th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; Ed. Fay & Son, 1819 Ranstead street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street.

Offices and Residence (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, W. C. Fleck & Bros., Jenkintown, Pa. Brick, three stories, 20x50 feet. Tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due September 8th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; S. D. Carson, Jenkintown, Pa.; J. Duhree, Jenkintown, Pa.; T. Irwin, Ogontz, Pa.; J. Dagney, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; W. Leonard, Ogontz, Pa.; Samuel Poole, Ashbourne, Pa.; Fesmier & Son, Glenside, Pa.



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Police, Fire and Patrol Station, West Philadelphia. Architect, C. B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Rectory, 2033 West Toronto street, Philadelphia. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Mary's R. C. Church. Brick, two stories, 32x50 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Church, Fifty-fourth and Vine streets. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owners, Our Lady of Victory R. C. Church, Fifty-fourth and Vine streets. Completion of first floor, marble and tile, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Wayne and Horter streets, Germantown, Pa. Architects, Dietring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Franklin Baker, Jr., 234 West Horter street. Stone, 2½ stories, 24x80 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J. Architect, George E. Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta (concrete floors) three stories, 70x40 feet. Bids opened as follows: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, $52,204; American Concrete Steel Co., Newark, N. J., $53,400; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, $55,516; J. S. Rogers Co., Stanhope, N. J., $57,900; Jacob Myers Sons, Witherspoon Building, $58,980; James Steelman, Bridgeton, N. J., $65,726.

Home (add.), 717 Franklin street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, The Sheltering Arms, on premises. Brick, two stories, 10x25 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom street.

Police Station, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Brick and limestone, two stories, 38x150 feet, tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as followed: Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, $55,400; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $57,400; Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $59,475.

Bath House, Tacony Road and Levic street. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 91x140 feet. Bids opened as followed: Wayne Contracting Co., Heed Building, $42,800; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $43,453; Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $43,985.

Residence, Elwyn, Pa. Architects, Penckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, George A. Welsh, Bailey Building. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories, 38x45 feet. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architects, Dothard & Dothard, 243 South Fourth street. Owner, James Irwin, Narberth, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 28x41 feet. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

School, Pemberton, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, School Board of Pemberton. Brick, stone trimmings, two stories, 43x129 feet, and 34x53 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to D. H. Sharp, 39 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Archie E. Waugh, Drexel Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x50 feet. Contract awarded to Fred Elvidge, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Bath and Boat House, West Chester, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Westown Boarding School, West Chester, Pa. Brick, one story, 35x70 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. H. Jones, West Chester, Pa.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, J. B. Lippincott, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and brick, two and one-half stories, 70x60 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.

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Store Building (remodeling), 1518 Chestnut street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, H. C. Swartley, 1410 Chestnut street. Brick, four stories, 20x139 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Laboratory (alt. and add.), 1809 Wallace street. Architect, E. S. Paxson, 729 Walnut street. Owner, American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, on premises. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to John Byrd, 1427 Catharine street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 215 North Fifth street. Owner, F. W. Ayer, 406 Penn street, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 16x22 feet, tin roof, hot air heating. Contract awarded to H. G. Henchman, 626 Penn street, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Manayunk, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George W. Davis, 133 Walnut Lane, Manayunk. Stone, three stories, 36x53 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Fifth and Market streets. Architects, Simon & Bassett, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, David Netter, Fifth and Market streets. Brick, four stories, 30x40 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof. Contract awarded to J. J. Niehenke, 1719 North Willington street.

Shop Building, Media, Pa. Architect, A. G. Thorp, care of Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George S. Thorp, Media, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 20x35 feet. Amatite roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. W. Worrilow, Media, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

M. Straut (O), Frankford Road and Venango street. D. Snyder (O), 1950 East Stella avenue. Cost, $3,000. One store and dwelling, two stories, 14x50 feet, brick. Cost, $2,000. One dwelling, two stores, 14x50 feet, brick.

Thomas Smith (O), 1913 Bristol street. McLaughlin & McNamara (O), 3973 Elser street. Cost, $2,600. One warehouse, 16x52 feet, brick, three stories, 1911 Bristol street.

F. Maffei & D'Antonio (O), Seventy-seventh street and Holstein avenue. Cost, $1,850. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet. Eighty-fifth and Vance streets.

J. Brennan (O), 3909 West Fairhill street. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x50 feet, 3905 West Fairhill street.

Harley & Fagan (O), 503 East Monastery street. Cost, $1,200. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Terrace and Walnut Lane.

City of Philadelphia (O). R. W. Matthews (C), 8042 Montagry street. Cost, $10,000. Gymnasium and toilet, two stories, brick, 40x40 feet, Dutson and Glenlock streets.

F. Thompson (O), Eighty-fourth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, $5,600. Two stores and dwellings, two stories, 16x50 feet, Media and Robinson streets.

Hyman Taylor (O), 1330 Germantown avenue. B. Walker (C), 3930 Elser street. Cost, $3,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x53 feet, 1332-34 Venango street.

J. J. Armstrong (O), Broad and South streets. Harry Miller (C), 427 Catharine street. Cost, $3,000. Brick store, three stories, 16x48 feet, Fifteenth and South streets.

Charles K. Surdkuecht (O), 6011 Torresdale avenue. Cost, $2,100. One brick dwelling, three stories, 16x42 feet, Robbins street and Torresdale avenue.

Ella P. Deitrich (O), 3109 Higbee street. Lewis Deitrich (C), 3109 Higbee street. Cost, $4,000. Two brick dwellings, 16x48 feet, 3018-20 Comby street.

Palukie Hall Association (O), 4227 Germantown avenue. Emil Schargot (C), 4227 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,500. Brick hall building, two stories, 50x100 feet, Hunting Park and Germantown avenues.

Goldfine Bros. (O), 458 New Market street. M. Kirschner (C), 610 Moore street. Cost, $20,200. Brick stable, three stories, 58x80 feet, 328-32 North American street.

City of Philadelphia (O). J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $2,800. Bath house, one story, 52x111 feet, brick, Fifty-seventh and Summer streets.

E. F. Hassinger (O), Sixth street and Rising Sun Lane. H. M. Muster (C), Sixth street and Rising Sun Lane. Cost, $2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Sixth and Luzerne streets.

J. W. Carson (O), Glenwood avenue and Palethorp street. Joseph McNutt (C), 1929 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $9,000. Stable, brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, Glenwood avenue and Palethorp street.

Alterations and Additions

P. Shapiro (O), 3204 W. York street F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, $700. Store and dwelling, 3024 West York street.

W. J. Turner (O), School Lane. W. T. Price (C), 519 East Martin street. Cost, $900. Dwelling.

Baxter, Kelly & Turist (O), 1918 East Boston street. Stewart Bros., Orkney and Dauphin streets. Cost, $900. Tower, 1918 East Boston street.

U. G. I. Co. (O), Broad and Arch streets. W. W. Lindsay Co. (C), Harrison Building. Cost, $5,500. Gas tank, Laurel and Canal streets.

P. A. Speitel (O), Warnock and Cambria streets. H. P. Werner (C), 2842 Warnock street. Cost, $1,150. Store and dwelling.

P. Manning (O), 2342 Reed street. R. Robson (C), 1827 Naudain street. Cost, $440. Dwelling.

A. Schmidt & Sons (O), Edward and Hancock streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $3,000. Brewery foundations concrete, Edward and Hancock streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending August 26th, 1911:

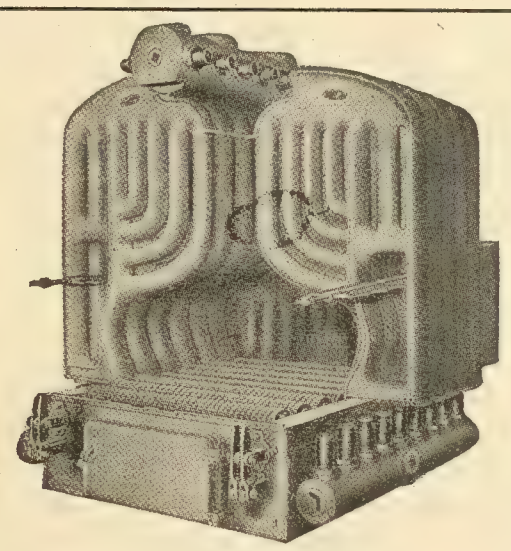
Number of transfers	470
Amount of transfers	$1,293,395.00
Cash consideration	231,795.00
Mortgage consideration	1,061,600.00
Ground rent consideration	4,598.00
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	76,483.32

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this Exhibition has no equal, and the attendants will give any desired information.

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RECENT TRADE LITERATURE

The feature of the last issue of "Graphite" is a full page picture of the new Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Forty-sixth street and Madison avenue, in the construction of which Dixon's Silica Graphite paint, made by Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., was used to protect the structural steel in its framework. Other pictures include a half-page engraving of the new Municipal Building at Trenton, and one of the recently completed Croisic Realty Building at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. The text relates to the merits of Dixon's Graphite productions.

* * *

The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has just issued a book of more than 240 pages, size 5x7 inches, entitled "The Complete Line." As its name indicates, it illustrates and describes the complete line of radiators, sectional water boilers and various forms of heaters made by this Company.

* * *

The new catalog issued by the I. L. G. Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, will be of interest to the trade. It is a book of 72 pages, embracing descriptions and illustrations of the company's types of blower portable ventilating sets, propeller fans and automatic shutters, and contains a mass of mechanical data, such as the size of round and rectangular flues for given air volumes, areas of circles, volume and density of air, the temperature in the atmosphere, tables of air pressure in velocity, weights of galvanized iron, prices of galvanized iron pipe, etc. Guide readers may obtain copies of this catalog by addressing the I. L. G. Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

One of the latest examples of "business getting" literature is a postal folder being sent to the trade by the Empire Iron and Steel Company, Niles, Ohio. On opening the circular one finds five beautiful half tone reproductions of as many of the company's choice designs in metal ceilings with letters of endorsement from prominent concerns of opposite callings of the building profession. This makes an excellent supplement to the attractive metal ceiling literature which the Empire Iron and Steel Company has been sending out, and if any readers of The Guide have been overlooked it would be well for them to write at once to the manufacturers.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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OFFICIAL ORGAN BY APPOINTMENT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 30, 1911.

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BE SOCIABLE. DROP "THE GUIDE" A LINE NOW AND THEN.

The Guide is always pleased to hear from its readers upon any topic of architectural or trade interest and will be glad to give space to expressions of opinion covering subjects of interest in this general field. So that when next you chance upon something in the Guide's columns that rides close to one of your own pet theories or which trots counter to one of your own cherished hobbies don't, we beg of you, keep the good things you are able to say upon the subject locked up within your own zone of cogitation, but write them out fully and clearly and let us have them for publication. After all, Mr. Architect, Mr. Builder, Mr. Material Man and Mr. Decorator, this is your paper, not ours. The old saying that two heads are better than one still has some merit in it. Let us talk things over occasionally in a good natured way and interchange views. Some of the finest things we know have grown out of discussion. Nothing on earth is more essential to complete understanding. We want to understand one another, do we not? Then let us exchange views now and then. Our point of view may be good enough in its way. We'd like, occasionally, to have yours. Don't hesitate therefore to write when you feel that you have something to say. We'll find space for it. There ought to be lots of little incidents in the vacation experiences of our architectural friends worth writing about—places seen, sketches made, points of architectural interest noted and other items of light and diverting character. Have you had such experiences? Tell us about them. Let us introduce now and then the note of human interest and local color.

"If you want to go fishing and catch fish," says an exchange, "you must go where the fish are." If you want to advertise a building proposition and advertise it in such a way as to make your advertising pay you've got to advertise in a paper read by builders, building owners and architects—in other words in a building paper. Get that?

CLAY INDUSTRY CONVENTIONS. IMPORTANT GATHERINGS AT THE COMING CHICAGO SHOW.

When the Clay Products and Permanent Home Exposition throws open its doors at the Coliseum, Chicago, March 7th to 12th, the Windy City will become for a time the mecca of brick men from every portion of the country. A series of conventions of brick, tile and ceramics organizations will add interest to the exposition. Among the associations billed to meet in Chicago during the five days of the Clay Products show may be mentioned:

The National Brick Manufacturer's Association.

The National Paving Brick Manufacturer's Association.

The Building Brick Association of America.

The Clay Machinery Manufacturer's Association.

The American Ceramics Society.

The Illinois Clay Worker's Association.

The Middle West Clay Workers' Association.

In a way this show will be the largest and most important gathering of the brick interests ever assembled.

THE BUNGALOW—ITS VOGUE, GROWTH AND FUTURE STATUS.

The Bungalow has, apparently, come to stay. Originally planned, here in the East, as a kind of temporary structure designed for occasional summer occupancy and embodying little in the way of artistry, either of line or interior fitting, the Bungalow has gradually developed,—in the hands of architects with a penchant for blending the beautiful with the utilitarian,—into as "homey" and attractive an all-year-round nook as it is possible to devise at moderate cost.

Indeed so strikingly is this the case that at several points, surburban and seaside, within easy reach of the big cities, whole colonies are being planned of these cosy, one-floor structures.

To the town dweller accustomed to climbing stairs, to the waste of space incidental to city homes, and to large and elaborately fitted rooms, there is something most engaging and restful in the cosiness of the modern Bungalow with its absolute utilization of space, its air of cosiness, its simple and attractive fittings and its freedom from "spare" rooms and stairways. With the growth of the Bungalow craze has come a popular demand not only for a better order of design but for better construction. Bungalows are now possible so strongly constructed and so admirable in every essential feature as to be worthy of classification as "homes" in the very best sense of this much abused term.

Whether eventually the Bungalow type of home will find its way into the urban building zone offers a theme for conjecture. In outlying sections where ground may be had at moderate cost the Bungalow as an all-the-year-round home structure would seem to be entirely feasible.

To the young Newlyweds, filled with romantic ideas of love in a cottage, the Bungalow type of dwelling should appeal with peculiar force and directness.

In any event the future of the Bungalow as a summer habitation for city people in moderate circumstances would seem to be assured. Many of the most prominent of our architects have been specializing in this type of structure with a success as conspicious as it is gratifying.

REASONS WHY THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER SHOULD COLLABORATE.

There is evident in engineering circles a disposition to resent the architectural elaboration of engineering works of magnitude upon the ground that structures of this character may be regarded as sufficiently beautiful by sheer force of their adaptability to the uses for which they are builded,—a conten-

THE NORTHWESTERN PASSENGER TERMINAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, GEO. A. FULLER CO. ARCHITECTS, FROST & GRANGER

Architecturally the new passenger terminal of the Chicago Northwestern Railway, at Chicago, is a most imposing edifice. Frost & Granger supplied the plans which were carried out by the George A. Fuller Company, as building contractors. These plans provided for the combination of a new passenger terminal station and train shed on a plot comprising approximately ten acres of ground, bounded by Madison, Lake, Clinton and Canal streets. Elevated approaches amounting to ten and one-half miles more were a part of the contract.

Some idea of the scope of the task assigned the architect and constructor may be gleaned from the dimensions of the buildings and room figures given, showing the volume of traffic to be accommodated. The station yard, for example, covers 343,040 square feet, the train shed 265,800 square feet, and the waiting room and office section 69,760 square feet.

Sixteen tracks, having a capacity of 200 cars enter the train shed permitting the station a maximum capacity of 250,000 passengers a day.

The total cost of the new terminal is given as $23,750,000, of which $11,560,000 was expended for real estate. The principal building is a four-story structure in the style of the early Italian Renaissance, set off by a lofty six column Doric portico at the Madison street entrance; the columns being seven feet in diameter at the base and sixty-one feet in height. This portico, or collonade, is flanked by a vaulted vestibule one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, twenty-two feet deep and forty feet high with ceilings and walls of fine cut granite and an art-marble floor. At each end broad marble stairways lead to the main waiting room. Other vestibules scarcely less ornate in character lead from the Canal and Clinton street entrances to a kind of public space 235 x 88 feet in area, devoted to ticket offices, lunch-rooms, telegraph desks, telephone booths, parcel check



CHICAGO

NORTHWESTERN

TERMINAL

Madison Street Vestibule

FROST & GRANGER,

Architects

rooms, etc. This room is walled in Green grueby tile, has floors of art marble and a guastavino ceiling.

An information bureau is one of the features of this space.

The track level floor is occupied by a main waiting room 100 x 200 feet in area and 82 feet in height, designed after the fashion of a great Roman atrium. The ceiling, which is vaulted, is of ornamental tile with ribs of decorative terra cotta. Girdling this room are the public and pay toilet, the barber shop, the dining room, retiring rooms for lady travelers, fruit and magazine stands, etc., and as on the ground floor, a perfectly equipped bureau of information.

The walls of this main waiting room are of art marble with columns and pilasters of pink Tennessee marble bases with Scaglioli shafts and caps. Such of the columns as stand free are of Greek cippolino marble.

North of the main waiting room lies what is known as the main concourse, an avenue 60 x 320 feet enclosed from the station yard by a partition of wire glass.

The third and fourth stories are devoted to division offices, tea-rooms, public bath-rooms, emergency rooms, etc., and the basement is given over to the kitchen, barber shop, stores, employees' rest rooms, lockers, toilet rooms, baggage store rooms and like conveniences of modern travel.

This main building occupies the major portion of the block bounded by Washington Boulevard, Clinton, Madison and Canal streets with an east and west frontage on the north side of Madison street of 320 feet and north and south frontage on Canal and Clinton streets of 218 feet.

From the north end of the main concourse extends a train-shed of the well-known Bush type. It spans Washington Boulevard and randolph street, where large subways are constructed. Its enclosing walls are of mottled gray brick with granite trimmings, and, rising to a height slightly greater than that of the room of the train-shed, make the entire station appear like one mammoth building. Beneath are the baggage-rooms, carriage and automobile driveways, cab stands, emigrants' quarters and mail and express rooms.

Ample elevator service is provided. In the main station there are five Otis elevators: three for passengers, running from the basement to the fourth story; one for passengers, from the street level to the fourth story, and one baggage and store elevator from the boiler-room floor to the street level. Adjoining the main building there is a baggage and funeral elevator, running from the basement to the track level. Dumb-waiters, electrically operated, are provided in connection with the kitchen and dining, lunch and tea-room service. In addition to the above, there are also installed eight baggage, mail and express elevators, running from the street to the track level just north of Randolph street.

All elevators in the terminal station building South of Washington Boulevard are hy-



CHICAGO

NORTHWESTERN

TERMINAL

Waiting Room

FROST & GRANGER,

Architects

draulic, and driven by high-duty steam-actuated pumps, the steam being transmitted from the power station 1,500 feet away. The eight baggage-lifts from the street to the track level, north of Randolph street, are electrically operated.

The power station for heat, light and power is located in a triangular piece of ground bounded by Lake and Clinton streets and Milwaukee avenue. It is constructed of mottled gray brick, matching the train-shed enclosing walls, and has a granite base and terra-cotta cornice. There is also an auxiliary power plant in the northwest corner of the terminal station.

A Custodis radial-brick chimney, 11 feet in internal diameter at the base, 10 feet 6 inches at the top and 245 feet in height above the boiler-room floor, has been constructed at the northern angle of the triangular plot in which the power house is situated.

The main waiting-room is supplied with ornamental lamp standards and fixtures around the walls, and in addition concealed lamps placed along the ledges on the north and south sides, lighting by reflection from the vaulted ceiling, the large open space of the apartment. Extensive street lighting also has been arranged for, including a projector over the entrance to the Washington Boulevard subway, on the Canal street side, from which a vertical beam of light is thrown into the air, making the terminal location conspicuous at night.

A special system for snow melting has been provided, steam connections having been made to prevent the freezing of the horizontal runs of track drainage. Yard lighting, track-interlocking systems, etc., have also been arranged for.

The station building and the undertrack portion of the train-shed, including the train-shed enclosing walls, were constructed by the Geo. A. Fuller Company. The first set of holes for the cassion foundations was started on November 12, 1908. On November 20th, 1908, fine running sand and water were encountered in the caisson wells to rock, delaying the work and necessitating sinking the wells to rock by the pneumatic process, the work being done by the Foundation Company, of New York. Eighty-seven of the total number (ninety-three) of wells sunk to rock were sunk by the use of compressed air to an average of 90 feet below the average inside grade. One hundred and seventy-two wells were put down for the foundations under the terminal station building, exclusive of the train shed; ninety-three to bed-rock and seventy-nine to hardpan. The total number, one hundred and seventy-two, of cassion wells sunk are under the terminal station building proper. The rock wells are from 96 feet 2 inches to 104 feet 10 inches below Chicago datum, and the hardpan wells are from 49 feet 1 inch to 74 feet 1 inch below datum.

All wells are filled with concrete, composed of one part Marquette Portland cement, three parts sand and five parts crushed stone. Rock was reached in the last rock cassion on May 25, 1909, and concreting in all wells was completed by June 1, 1909. To a depth of about



CHICAGO

NORTHWESTERN

TERMINAL

Canal Street Entrance

FROST & GRANGER,
Architects

80 feet the foundation work was done according to the usual "Chicago method"; but below this, down to the rock, from 140 to 120 feet below the curb, the "pneumatic process" had to be employed. The first 10 to 15 feet is refuse material, dumped there after the Chicago fire; the next 60 feet, blue clay; the next 10 to 20 feet, hardpan; and the lowest stratum, sand, gravel and boulders, from 20 to 30 feet in thickness and water-bearing throughout.

The basement excavation was begun immediately upon the completion of the caisson foundations. The cast-base setting for the steel work was started in the latter part of March, 1909, and the work of setting the foundation girders was begun during the first week in April. The setting of the steel uprights was begun in May, and the steel setting was practically completed by October 30, 1909. The setting of the final beams and girders, however, in the Madison street front had to be postponed because of the delay in the granite setting. The last of the steel was placed in position on March 22, 1910. All steel was furnished by the American Bridge Company. The fireproof windows, doors and trim were put in by Knisely Brothers.

The switchboards in the station and power house were installed by the Walker Electric Company.

In the switch-signal department six clocks of the Newman watch-clock system are installed.

The entire switchboard equipment in the power house building and main terminal station was built by the Walker Electric Company in accordance with designs and specifications of Messrs. Pierce, Richardson & Neiler, consulting engineers.

All circuits which are not protected by circuit-breakers are protected by Walker aluminum fuses.

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I'm getting more magazines now than I read,"
But says instead, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact, we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our hearts dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
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—Ex.

You believe in advertising, of course. Sure. Everybody does nowadays. But—why don't you advertise?

THE ARCHITECTURAL SENSE

Of those who have taken up architecture as a profession it would be interesting to know how many have been led to do so by irresistible impulse—by the conviction that it afforded the one outlet for their talents.

Rather is it among the professions that must assume at their outset a primarily business side that architecture must be placed. The career commences in an office that is, rightly enough, a very different place from a studio, and it is only in later years that the real meaning of the profession has an opportunity of developing itself. It may never do so. The student who has chosen architecture as a vocation, or who has had it chosen for him by well-meaning parents or guardians, may, while proving an excellent exponent of the business side of his profession, fail ever to "find himself"—fail, that is, to justify his devotion to it for his life-work.

If, on the other hand, there should be revealed to him an insight of the architectural sense, an appreciation of proportion, mass, form, the profession will at once be raised above a purely business career, and will place him, so inspired, in the domain of the arts.

How rare this is at the outset is hardly realized. Such a sense often seems to dawn by happy accident, at a mature age, and it would seem to come oftener to those who have not been concerned with architecture as a profession, but have gone to it for study and pleasure, for relaxation from their immediate business pursuits. And such men, had they the conditions of the Middle Ages to favor them, would possibly have proved to be some of our finest architects, leaving behind them results quite worthy of ranking with the work of those who have followed the profession in the orthodox way. It is often to the man unconcerned with buildings that the



CHICAGO NORTWESTERN TERMINAL

Detail of Waiting Room

FROST & GRANGER,
Architects



CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN
PASSENGER
TERMINAL

FROST & GRANGER,
Architects

perception of architectural form comes with its fullest meaning.

Circumstances, not definite choice, decide the career in the majority of cases, and an immature mind may as suddenly awaken to a literary sense in the architect's office as an architectural sense may dawn on one who has had no special training in that direction.

A great architect is the happy combination of mind that has been trained in the medium that affords it most scope for its imagination. Long unconscious of the direction of his powers, the very realization of this knowledge at a critical period is an impulse to genius that cannot come to one who knows it would come too late. Genius is the realization of great things created in the mind, and a great architect must be able to do all and more than he who has had all the architectural training available. The latter indeed will often seem to achieve more than a true architect's mind if that be unrealized, unless we are able to discern in what other direction that instinct has been applied. For a genius will find material to be wrought by him—the medium wherein to express himself—in whatever path chance may have thrown him. Even in those cases where there has been a strong underlying impulse towards the deliberate selection of architecture as a profession, it has been actuated more by the inducement held out by the hope of erecting buildings—churches and large houses—than any prompting towards the realization of architectural forms—the ambition to shine in the highest paths of the profession rather than the aspiration to express oneself through architecture.

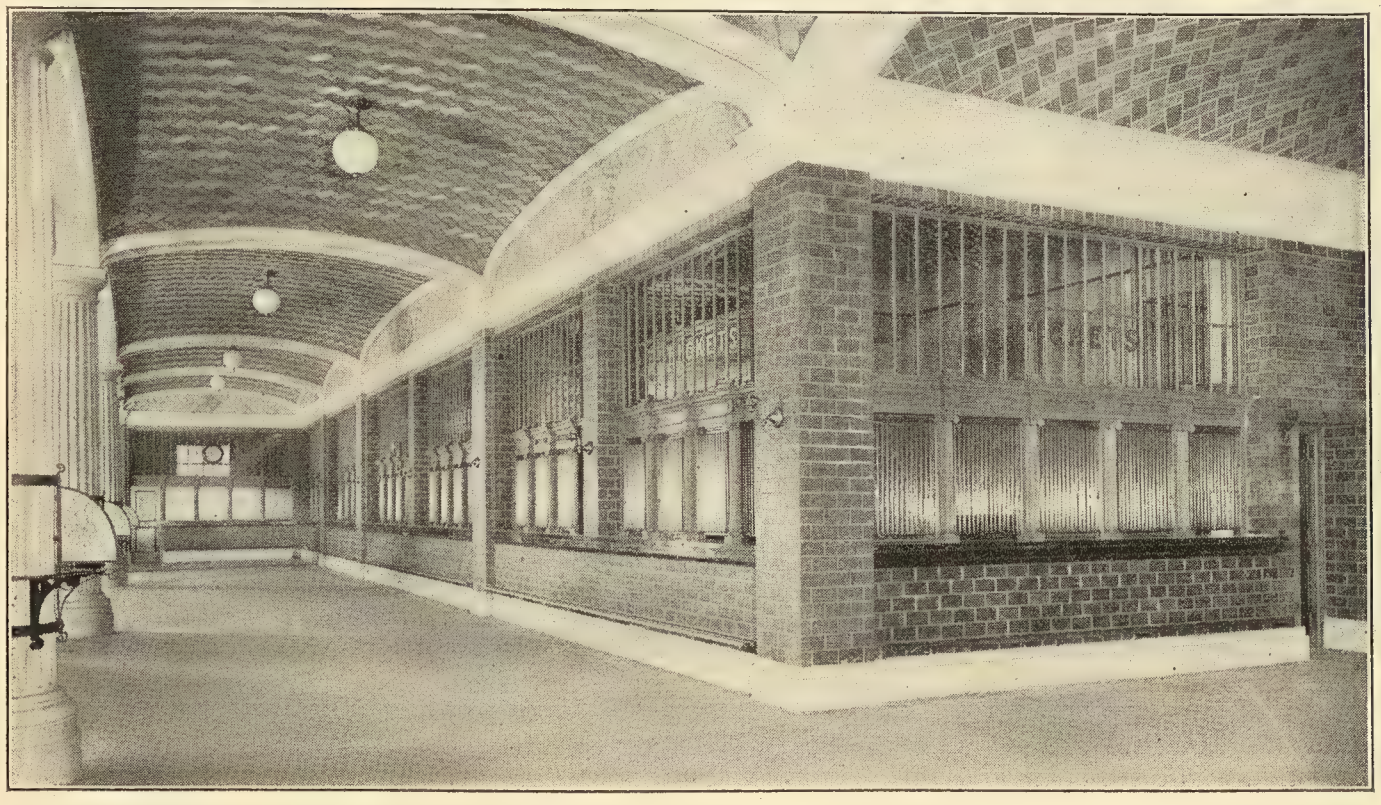
To aim at the "essentials of architecture" is to endeavor to find just that point which makes a building something more. There is always that moment in any creation of man when one added touch shall mean everything or nothing. And so we seek the spark that turns a sentence into a piece of literature, or the masterstroke that transposes a building into architecture.

The test of all art is a contemporary test, and cannot be referred to the past. There must be represented something compatible with the experience and accumulated intellect of the present. The past is an historical reckoning. Is it something to us?—not, was it something to them?—should be the question, as true as regards architecture as it is with literature. It is well enough to trace the development of an art from its primitive stages, from the days when it stood for great things to the minds which fashioned it, onwards to the times when such things appear grotesque and puerile. But to lapse into the archaic and the primitive for our present needs is to travel along a road that leads nowhere. Architecture, in common with any other art, must grow with the age; be as invested as any department of the human in-

CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN
TERMINAL

Train Approach

FROST & GRANGER,
Architects





CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN TERMINAL

The Train Shed

FROST & GRANGER, Architects

telligence with the time spirit, and sum up the past in the present, for a vital understanding of that moment by us.

It is not by slavish copying of an ancient building that we can produce fine buildings. If so, we might all become great dramatists by copying out Lear. But in the great buildings of the ancient and mediæval worlds are the qualities to be grasped and interpreted in the spirit of our own age, according as there be genius sufficient to perceive and recreate those qualities in a fashion that shall be the more intense as being inspired by the accumulation of experience. — The Builder (London).

Be optimistic. Laugh. Grow fat. Advertise!



CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN TERMINAL

Train Approach Vestibule

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To Advertise Lumber Generally.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at the head of which is Mr. A. T. Gerrans, of Houma, La., to consider and report a plan for advertising lumber in general, has ably discharged its duty in the recommendations submitted. It favors a central agency for lumber advertising, to represent the five principal divisions of the lumber manufacturing industry, viz., yellow pine, cypress, hardwoods, West Coast woods and white pine and hemlock. This agency bureau is to have a high class advertising personnel and to be established and controlled by an executive board of five members, one from each of the five divisions of the trade above referred to, so as to assure a judicious and entirely satisfactory use of the $100,000 advertising fund to be raised by an assessment of one per cent. per thousand feet on the annual cut of the mills having membership in the affiliated associations of the National. The collection of the assessments is to be made by the secretary of the National association, and the advertising campaign is not to start until sufficient money has been thus obtained to meet the expenses over a period of three months.

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association with which Mr. Gerrans is prominently identified, has already unanimously approved the recommendation for an assessment on the output of the mills having membership in it, and the report is now being submitted to the other associations affiliated with the National. The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association is the only one thus far that has decided that it will be inexpendient for it to co-operate in the matter with the others. The white pine organization is not at all averse to advertising, but thinks that, in view of the peculiar conditions in and surrounding the Northern pine trade, its interests could be best promoted by independent advertising. That is the reply that its member of the national committee, Mr. J. E. Rhodes, will formally make to that committee at the first opportunity.

Everywhere else, apparently, there is a feeling in favor of co-operative advertising along the lines and according to the report of the National committee, and particularly does this seem to be the sentiment in the South and West. The West Coast associations will likely approve the committee's recommendations with quite a degree of enthusiasm, from present indications.

Waterproofing Blue Prints.

Waterproofing blue prints is accomplished by the following process, according to the Mining and Scientific Press. Immerse in melted paraffine until saturated a number of pieces of an absorbent cloth one foot or more square. When withdrawn and cooled they are ready for use at any time. To apply to a blue print, spread one of the saturated cloths on a smooth surface, place the dry print on it with a second waxed cloth on top, and iron with a moderately hot flatiron. The paper immediately absorbs paraffine until saturated,



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TERMINAL

Approach below
Waiting Room

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and becomes translucent and completely waterproof.

Code of Ethics for Consulting Engineers.

The council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers has adopted a code of ethics and a schedule of fees. The institute was organized about a year ago. Pamphlet copies of the code will soon be available at the office of the secretary, Eugene W. Stern, 103 Park avenue, New York.

Code of Ethics.—It shall be considered unprofessional and inconsistent with honorable and dignified bearing for any member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers:

(1) To act for his clients in professional matters otherwise than in a strictly fiduciary manner or to accept any other remuneration than his direct charges for services rendered his clients, except as provided in Clause 4.

(2) To accept any trade commissions, discounts, allowances, or any indirect profit or consideration in connection with any work which he is engaged to design or to superintend, or in connection with any professional business which may be entrusted to him.

(3) To neglect informing his clients of any business connections, interests or circumstances which may be deemed as influencing his judgment or the quality of his services to his clients.

(4) To receive, directly or indirectly, any royalty, gratuity or commission on any patented or protected article or process used in work upon which he is retained by his clients, unless and until receipts of such royalty, gratuity or commission has been authorized in writing by his clients.

(5) To offer commissions or otherwise improperly solicit professional work, either directly or by an agent.

(6) To attempt to injure falsely or maliciously, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow engineer.

(7) To accept employment by a client while the claim for compensation or damages, or both, of a fellow engineer previously employed by the same client and whose employement has been terminated, remains unsatisfied or until such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law or unless the engineer previously employed

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Lunch Room

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Approach to Waiting Room

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has neglected to press his claim legally.

(8) To attempt to supplant a fellow engineer after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

(9) To compete with a fellow engineer for employment on the basis of professional charges by reducing his usual charges and attempting to underbid after being informed of the charges named by his competitor.

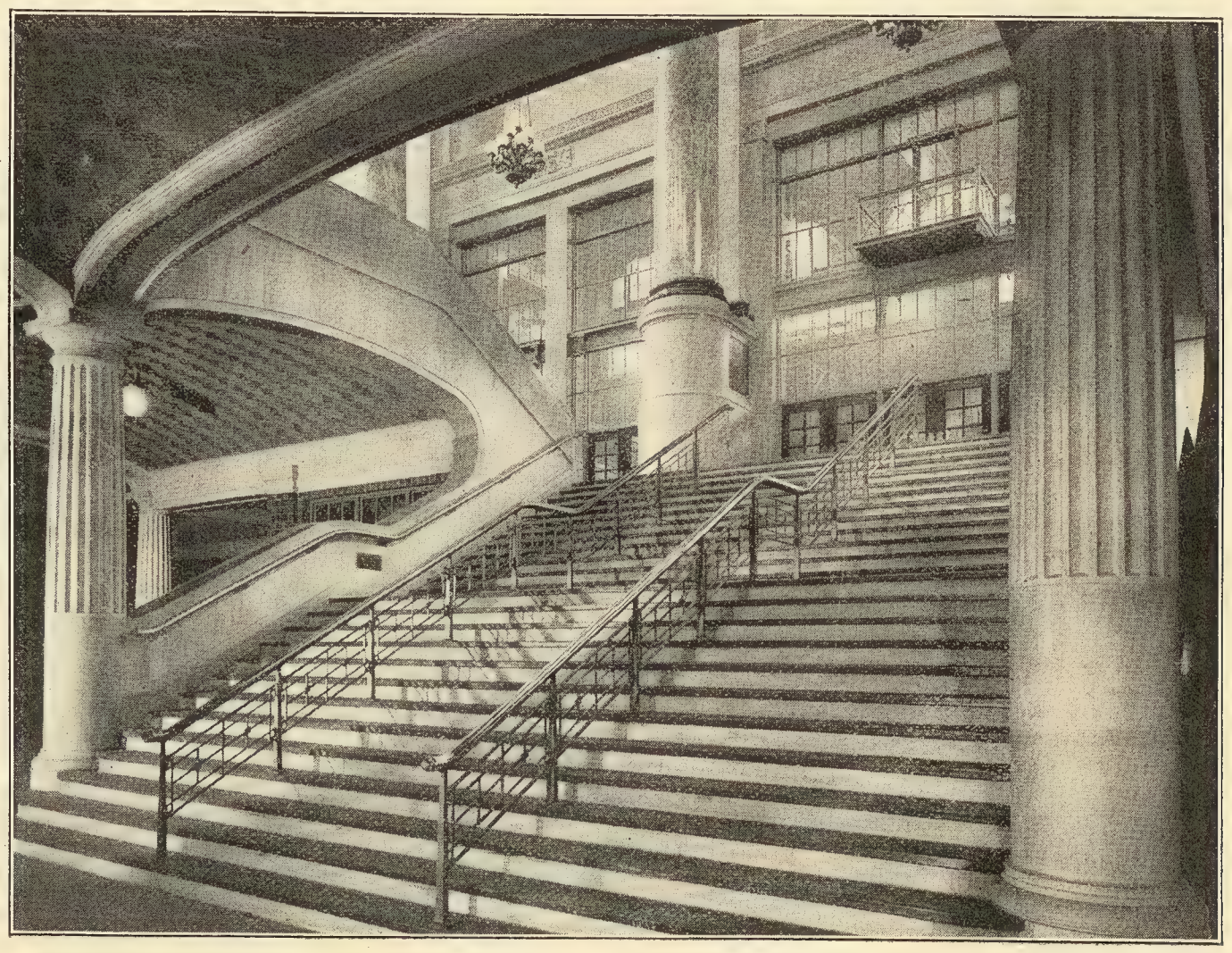
Schedule of Fees.—As a general guide in determining fees for professional services, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers recognizes the propriety of charging: A, a per diem rate; B, a fixed sum; or, C, a percentage on the cost of work.

The members of the Institute are: Gunvald Aus, General T. A. Bingham, Alfred P. Boller, R. P. Bolton, F. A. Burdett, E. L. Corthell, J. Vipond Davies, A. M. Feldman, J. B. French, George W. Fuller, Allen Hazen, Rudolph Hering, H. W. Hodge, Olaf Hoff, J. B. Holbrook, Cary T. Hutchinson, E. P. Goodrich, Colin M. Ingersoll, Gustav Lindenthal, George E. Low, Prof. Charles Edward Lucke, C. O. Mailloux, L. B. Marks, R. P. Miller, Prof. S. O. Miller, F. A. Molitor, H. W. Post, H. B. Seaman, Prof. G. F. Sever, Charles Sooysmith, Frank J. Sprague, T. K. Thomson, John F. Wallace, S. Winery, W. J. Wilgus, Henry R. Buck, Hartford, Conn.; W. J. Francis, Montreal; Edlow Wingate, Jersey City; J. E. Greiner, Baltimore; Ralph Mojeski, Highlands, Mass.; J. A. L. Waddell, Kansas City; James R. Worcester, Boston, Mass.; Eugene W. Stern, L. B. Stillwell, M. R. Strong, New York; Prof. G. F. Swain, Cambridge, Mass.; Sanford E. Thompson, Newton Chicago; C. C. Schneider, Philadelphia; William F. Scott, Dunnville, Ont.

CHICAGO
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Detail of Passenger Approach

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tion the utter untenability of which may be so easily established that we wonder any engineer of standing may be had to advance it. The primary use of a house is to afford a place of shelter for its inmates. Shall we attempt to reason therefrom that any bare, gaunt, box-like structure capable of serving the purpose is necessarily an attractive habitation?

In a reasonable view of the question, engineer and architect are equally indispensible to any engineering work blending, as all great engineering work should, the twin forces of utility and beauty. How there can be the faintest clash of authority between talents so little related we are obliged to confess our inability to see. To the engineer falls the planning of the structure along lines assuring its capacity to resist those forces it is primarily designed to withstand. To the architect, working in the capacity of a collaborator, the moulding of these lines, whether by the addition of panels, ornamentation or other detail, into lines of beauty rather than those of a too-rectilinear severity.

The work of the one indissolubly supplements that of the other to the end that the finished structure may blend, in one agreeable and impressive entity, the qualities of strength, capacity, and resistance to stress with that gratefulness to the eye without which no structure, no matter how admirable otherwise, can be satisfying to the artistic sense. To expect the engineer busied with more essential details—from a utilitarian point of view,—to supply symmetry of design and decoration is not reasonable. The work is too clearly within the scope of his colaborer, the architect. To expect the architect to do the work of the engineer upon a task of any magnitude would be equally absurd. It should be clear under the circumstances that to get at once the maximum strength and utility along with the ideal symmetry of outline and grace of design the work of the engineer and the architect not only should be, but must be, to some extent supplementary each to the other.

"We send our circulars," says a big concern explaining its failure to advertise. So? Simply to mail 5,000 circulars exclusive of the cost of printing means an expenditure of $50.00 on the one item of postage. And your circular finds its way into the waste-basket unread. We can give you an "ad" in the Guide reaching 5,000 readers, interested in the building trades, 52 weeks in the year for that $50.00. Why send out circulars?

**Announcement is made that the Reinforced Tile Roof Company will remove its plant from Youngstown to Hubbard, O., and that new buildings at Hubbard are nearing completion. This company also operates a plant at Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of making early deliveries to the eastern markets. The demand for the product of this company is growing, for the claim of light weight, durability and fireproofing is being constantly maintained.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

What "Alca" Lime Is:

Modern methods of building construction require that all the materials to be used in the work shall be ready for such use without special or lengthy preparation at the building site. With the sole exception of lime, each material is thus ready.

"Alca Lime" supplies this very necessary Lime element in the ready-for-use-form, thus filling a long felt want. Furthermore, with "Alca Lime" every mortar (excepting white coat) needed in a building can be made.

"Alca Lime" is a mixture of Hydrated Lime and an Aluminous accelerating material (in the proportions of approximately 85 per cent. and 15 per cent.). This is a combination practically of the old, reliable Lime element plus the active Cement element (Calcium Aluminate), and it can be used in any work where a Cement or Lime-guaged mortar is needed.

"Alca Lime" will take more sand, and yet make a good hard mortar, than will any known material of similar utility. When used as a plaster or stucco on any surface, after it has taken its action from three to six hours, freezing will not injure it. Having hydraulic properties, water will harden it. When it is used in laying stone or brick work, the joints will not wash or freeze out if given a short time to set.

There need be no wastage with "Alca Lime" mixtures because if any mortar if left on the work it can be used later, if it is not allowed to dry out. "Alca Lime" will make a perfect bond on cement slabs or ceilings. Manufactured by the Charles Warner Company, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The Nail That Clinches Itself:

Here is a novelty that supplies a want long felt in many branches of the trade, a nail that automatically clinches itself, may be used in any kind of material possible to the ordinary nail of commerce, requires a smaller hole of entry than any other nail manufactured and simply will not fall out. For hollow walls, wooden ceilings, or wire lath support and cellular construction this nail is without an equal. It is known as the Farrand Self-Clinching Wall Nail, is manufactured by the Self-Clinching Nail Company, of Philadelphia, and is sold by dealers everywhere. For sample and descriptive literature address the Self-Clinching Nail Company, 44 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Drawing Room Supplies:

The firm of Williams, Brown & Earle, manufacturers of and dealers in drawing and engineering instruments and supplies ranks deservedly high in the estimation of architects, engineers and draftsmen. Established many years, handling standard goods, supplying the finest grade of instruments, drawing materials, supplies and devices to be had both here and abroad, the firm has succeeded in building up a patronage surpassed by no concern of the kind in the United States. The house issues a number of handsome catalogues covering the various lines handled by it, any one of which may be had free on request. Address Williams, Brown & Earle, Inc., Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers, 918 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

More or Less Personal

J. Charles Valadie, Madison, Fla., wants prices on building materials.

* * *

Browe & Tindel, specialists in stable fittings, wire work and builders' iron work, New York City, have taken larger quarters at 112 Reade street, near West Broadway.

* * *

E. Jackson, architect, is opening a branch office at 1837 Myrtle avenue, Ridgewood, L. I., and desires catalogues, samples, etc., of building material.

* * *

R. E. Pharrow, 2102 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga., desires prices on sidewalk lights, also prices on fireproofing for $95,000 office building.

* * *

Architect Jas. Lee Long, 910 East Seventh street, Hopkinsville, Ky., desires catalogues and price list of building material and appliances.

* * *

Fulton County Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., wants prices on hollow metal window frames, bronze gates, doors, revolving doors and ornamental plaster for courtrooms, etc.; interior marble work and cork tiling in courts; also ice water circulating system.

* * *

Mears & Fraser, 110 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, owners and developers of "Murry Hill Park," Summit, N. J., have added an architectural department in charge of Architect J. W. McClymont.

* * *

Charles E. McCray, Jr., 226 Main street, Fairmount, W. Va., desires quotations on store fronts, pavement glass, metal covering, marble and interior marble, floor and wall tiling, brass rails and chandeliers.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY

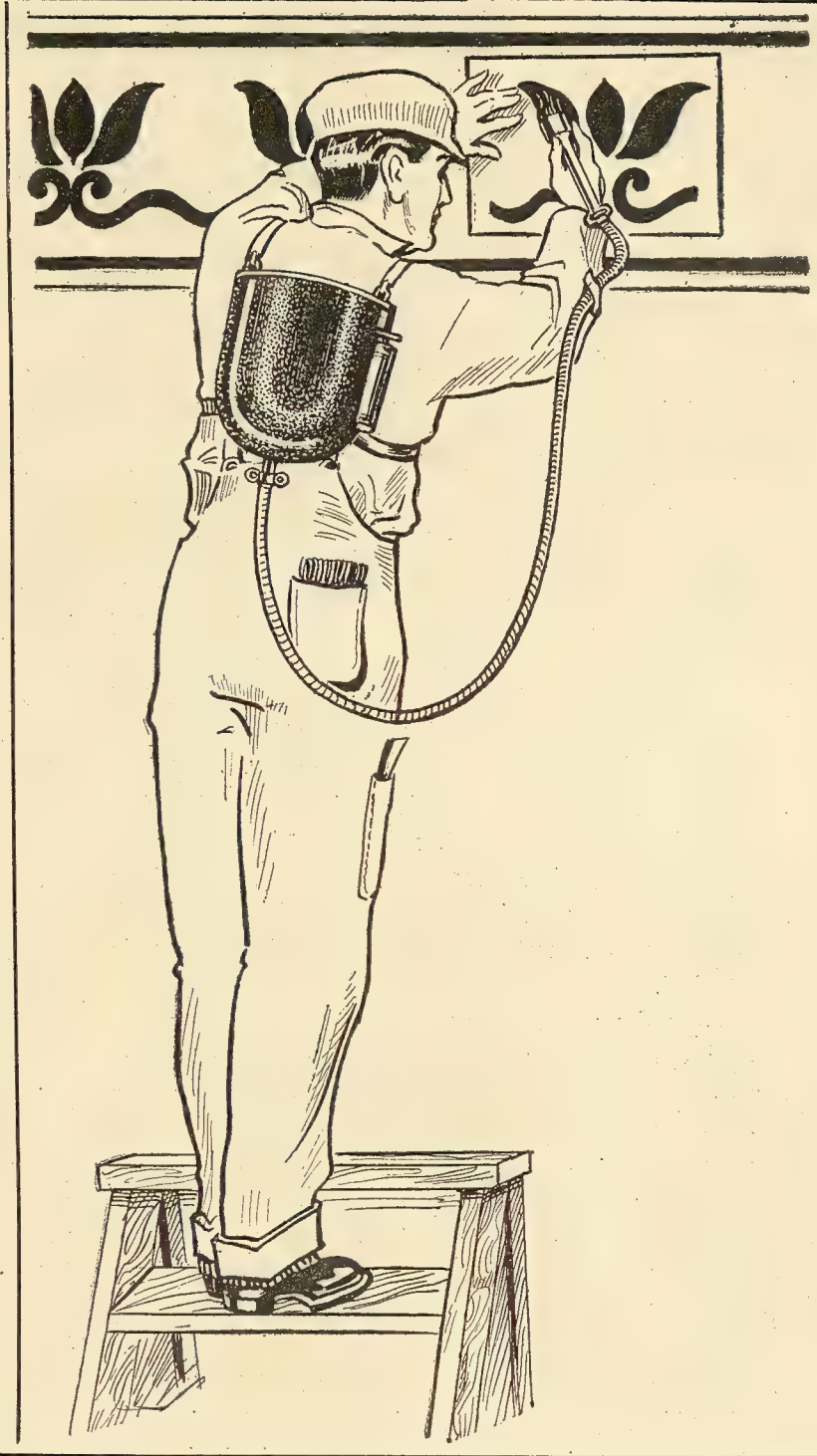
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OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *1st Vice-President*,
1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WM. D. HEWITT, *President*,
671 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

J. P. B. SINKLER, *Rec. Seeretary*,
Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

M. B. MEDARY, Jr., *2d Vice-President*,
139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*,
1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The Committee on Public Information, through the Bulletin, place the following before the members of the Chapter:

ANNOUNCEMENT
of a
PROGRAM OF COMPETITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT FOR THE PROPOSED BUILDINGS
of
THE H. SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

The Administrators of Tulane University, having decided to remove the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College to another site, and to erect a group of buildings for its accommodation, have empowered the undersigned Committee to select an architect for the purpose. The Committee have, therefore, prepared a program of competition, approved by the American Institute of Architects, and have selected Professor Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, as their professional adviser.

It is proposed to erect a group of college buildings, about twelve in number, four of which are to be built as soon as possible, and the others as needed. It is expected that the cost of the first four buildings shall be about five hundred thousand dollars.

The competition is to be held for the selection of an architect rather than for the securing of designs; therefore the plans required in the competition will be few and simple.

Architects who desire to enter into this competition may submit photographs and drawings (not exceeding ten of each) and other evidence of their professional skill and standing, and of their ability to carry out successfully the proposed construction. It is desirable that the exhibit contain illustrations of school or college buildings, or those of similar character and magnitude. Length of experience in actual practice as a principal should be stated.

Applications accompanied by the above mentioned photographs, drawings, and references must be sent to L. A. Wogan, Secretary, Tulane-Newcomb Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, so that they may be received on or before September 1st, 1911, at 3 P. M. After examination, the said photographs, etc., will be returned to the senders at their expense.

The Committee, together with the professional adviser, will invite eight architects, whom they deem most capable of executing the work, to enter into the proposed competition. To each of the architects so invited there will be sent a "Program of Competition," and upon completion by him of the terms of said program, there will be paid the sum of one thousand dollars. It is understood that this sum is not to be given as a prize, but in payment for the work done in preparing the necessary competitive drawings.

Programs of competition will also be sent to such other architects as may, in the opinion of the Committee and the professional adviser, have shown satisfactory evidence of qualification. Such architects may enter the competition as volunteers, it being understood that no monetary prize shall be awarded, all competition being for appointment as architect of the proposed buildings. Should one of these volunteers be awarded the appointment as architect, he shall be paid one thousand dollars as advance payment on account of his services as architect.

All competitive drawings must be delivered in New Orleans before December 20th, 1911.

The award will be made on or before January 15, 1912.

Committee:

CHARLES JANVIER, Chairman;
CHARLES ROSEN,
ALFRED RAYMOND,
ABRAHAM BRITTIN.

Advisory members:

EDWIN B. CRAIGHEAD,
President, Tulane University of Louisiana.

BRANDT V. B. DIXON,
President, Newcomb College.

ELLSWORTH WOODWARD,
Director of School of Art, Newcomb College.

* * *

The New York Society of Architects has just issued from the press its official year beek for 1911 containing a vast fund of information of special interest to architects, contractors and builders not only in and about Greater New York but throughout the entire country. The idea has been to make the publication an authoritative handbook containing information which is required in the daily routine of an architect's office. It has therefore been arranged in such a manner as to constitute an excellent reference book of architecture and related subjects and in the present issue the endeavor of the committee has been to assemble all the laws relating to building and construction in the various boroughs of the greater city. The provisions regulating building have been compiled from the state laws, city ordinances and the rules and regulations of a number of state and municipal departments.

Much that is of value to the builder as well as to the architect are the provisions such as state laws regulating plumbing; the state labor law in regard to factories; the state excise law relating to the construction of hotels; the sanitary code of the health department affecting the construction of buildings; the regulations of the fire department in relation to standpipes in fireproof buildings; the municipal explosives commission in regard to blasting; garage regulations; ordinances regulating courtyards, and the rules and regulations of the bureau of buildings of the tenement house department, as well as the laws concerning factories and bakeries. The architect frequently has to refer to each separate enactment for the necessary information required in his practice and the shape in which the matter is arranged within the covers of the work under review cannot fail to meet the exacting requirements of the profession.

Naturally a vast fund of information concerning the New York Society of Architects is presented together with names and addresses officials of other societies, a lit of architects in New York State outside of the City of New York, officers of the city and state of New York, building statistics covering several years in New York City, together with a chapter on the history of Greater New York with statistics pertaining thereto.

The Year Book has been issued by the publishing committee of the society, consisting of Constantine Schubert, chairman; C. Whitley Mullin and Oscar Lowinson. The president of the society is Samuel Sass, and the secretary is William T. Towner.

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Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

The builder who has not equipped his houses for Electricity will realize more than ever this fall how mistaken his policy has been. The house which is not wired for Electric Light is not only considered behind the times by the public but actually rents for several dollars less per month, if it rents at all.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**An election at Savannah, Ga., to authorize the issuance of $600,000 of municipal bonds for the purpose of installing house and storm sewerage system will be held in November. The proposed system as outlined by the city engineer will cost $640,000, but it is believed the regular income of the city will take care of the extra $40,000.

**With two million dollars appropriated by Congress for a memorial to Lincoln, the commission in charge has the largest sum ever appropriated by the Government for such work. Henry Bacon, of 160 Fifth avenue, New York, who has been selected to design the memorial, thinks it will take the shape of a low building of a single story with great Doric columns to be built in Potomac Park, at Washington. It is understood that Mr. Bacon will submit designs of various types and afterwards develop the one which the commission may approve. The alternative was to select a designer by competition.

**The builders of Cleveland say that the busiest season in the history of the city is now at its height. The first six months of 1911 showed a gain of a million and a quarter dollars over the corresponding period of 1910 and this was decidedly increased by the large operations of July, the results of which have not been announced at the present writing. With only ordinary business for the remainder of the year the Cleveland building record, $13,000,000 in 1907, will be broken. Contracts for a large number of buildings, some of them quite important structures, were let during July.

**Chester Snyder, Easton, Pa., representing creditors who adopted a reorganization plan on July 18, purchased the million dollar plant of the Northampton Portland Cement Company at Tatamy, near Easton, for $10. The company had an indebtedness of $650,000, $350,000 secured and $300,000 unsecured.

**E. J. Johnson, with office at 38 Park Row, New York City, has recently made some extensive additions to his quarry plant for the production of structural slate, such as toilet slabs, steps, platforms, base, etc. A special feature of his business consists in "out of the ordinary" roof slates and in various parts of the country he has a number of prominent jobs which call for roof slates measuring in thickness all the way up to 1½ in. In his office he has these slates displayed in the shape of roofs or laid so that the interested architect or builder visiting the office can see exactly the appearance and arrangement of the slate on a roof.

**Follansbee Bros. Co., Pittsburgh, will be pleased to send to the readers of The Guide the latest issue of their "Tin Truth Bulletin on Good Tin Roofing," which contains many valuable pointers for the roofer.

**The Standard Pressed Metal Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J., with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture metal work. The incorporators are R. C. Kinninger, C. H. Haven and V. F. Woodhull.

**Montgomery, Ala., will vote September 4 on issuance of $50,000 of bonds for construction of sanitary sewers. W. G. Black, city engineer.

**The city of Fort Worth, Tex., will receive bids until September 5, 1911, for construction of dam containing about 300,000 cubic yards of earth work and 60,000 cubic yards of masonry. Also concrete pipe line about 6½ miles long. Details on application to Board of Engineers, City Hall, Fort Worth, Tex.

**The Piedmont Portland Cement Company, of which J. C. Bass is President and W. H. Davis Secretary-Treasurer, is installing additional machinery in the plant at Portland, Ga., to increase the output by 250 barrels per day. The company has established selling offices at 1406-1407 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., with Kendrick & Tucker as selling agents. The general offices are at Portland.

**Information comes from Columbus, O., to the effect that the brick plant of the Hocking Valley Products Company is steadily increasing its capacity under the direction of General Manager Thomas Reagan and shortly 200 men will be employed and between 175,000 and 200,000 brick will be made daily. The property is declared by brick manufacturers to be one of the largest and most complete of its character in the country.

**A. P. Harrison, of suite 2515, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, has formed the Interior Marble & Tile Company, with a capital stock of $10,000 and has procured a corporate charter. All stockholders are Pittsburgh men who are identified one way or another with the building trades.

**Thomas D. Prosser, of Wheeling, W. Va., has announced his appointment as representative for that district for the Universal Portland Cement Co., which has general offices in this city. He has also been appointed selling agent for the product of the Walker Brick & Tile Co., of Dillonvale, O.

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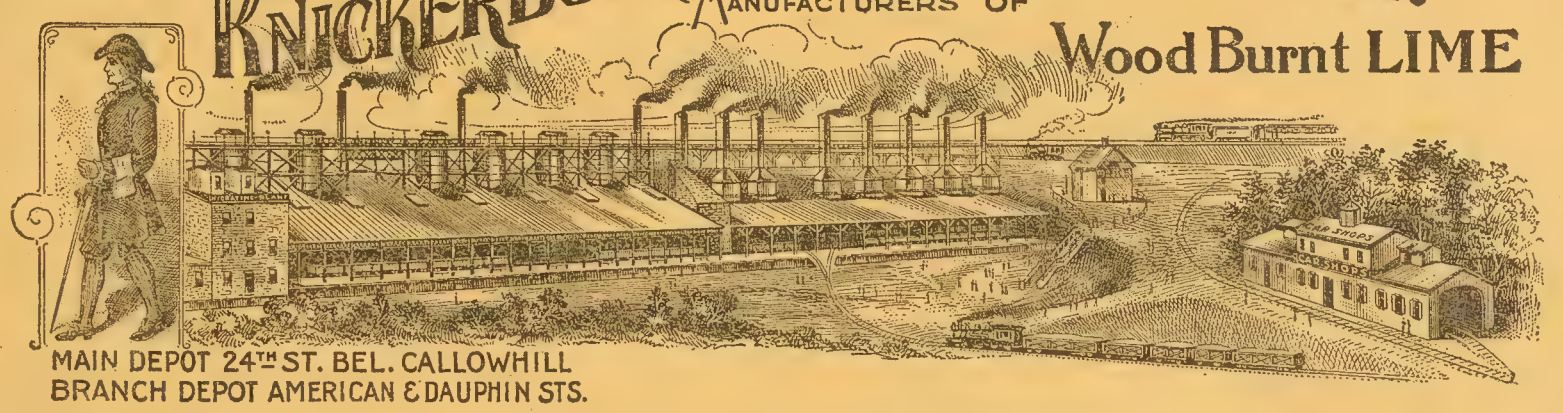
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Vol. XXVI. No. 36. PHILADEDPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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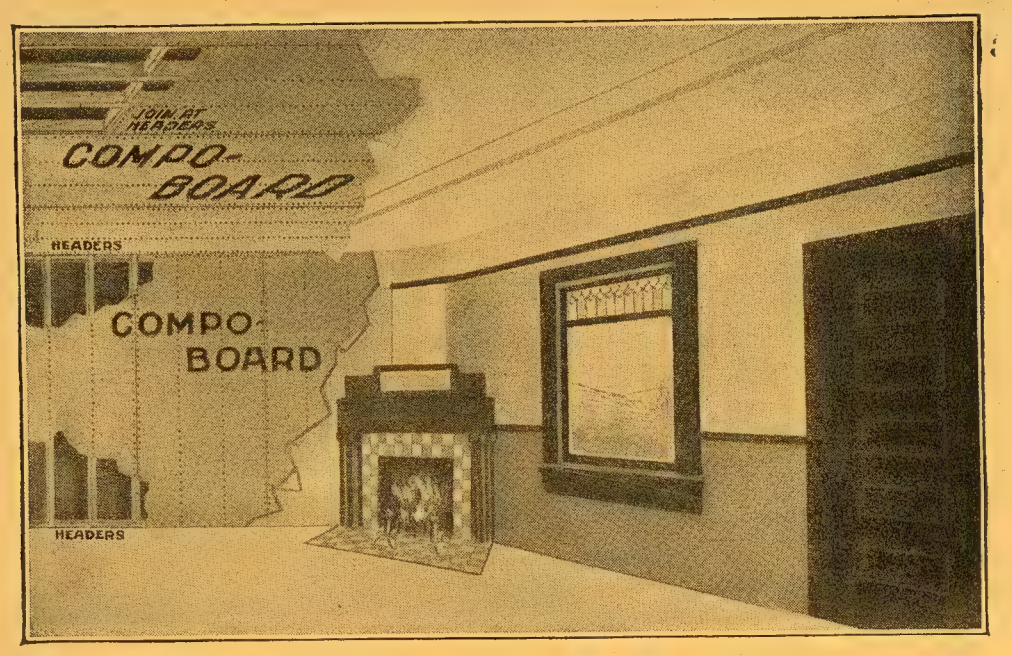
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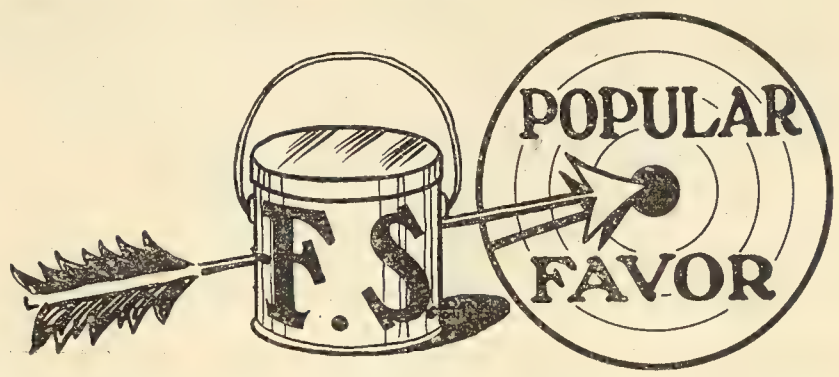
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDERS' GUIDE

Official Organ of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No 36. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Cold Storage (add.), Thirty-second and Master streets. Engineer, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Weger Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 50x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Engineer is taking sub. bids due September 7th.

Residence, Princeton, N. J., $20,000. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Barker Gummere, Princeton, N. J. Stone, three stories, 84x56 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects has received bids.

Residence, Bellevue, Del., 15,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Richard Sellers, 1819 Vine street. Stone, three stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due September 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building; Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Howard May, Wilmington, Del.; William D. Haddock & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Laboratory Building, Easton, Pa. Architect, J. B. Baker, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owners, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 102x150 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due September 8th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Orphanage School, Sunbury, Pa. Architect, W. H. Lee, Dime Bank Building, Shamokin, Pa. Owners, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, R. Davis, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, 64x66 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due September 20th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Store Building, Colver, Pa. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Colver Land Co., Colver, Pa. Brick and concrete, fireproof, two stories, 55x90 feet. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in about one week.

Passenger Station, South Chicago, Ill., $25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (lines west of Pittsburgh). Brick, one story, 40x80 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners are ready for bids.

Residences (18), Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth and Thole streets. Architect, A. R. Holland, 3922 Franklin street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and stucco, two stories, 16x56 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Sanitarium, between Fanwood and New Providence, N. J. Architects, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Bonnie Brun Sanitarium, Elizabeth, N. J. Nine buildings, fireproof, brick, two and three stories. Electric lighting, steam heating, tile and slag roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due September 15th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, and Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Office Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. H. Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, James A. Humphreys, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 37x93 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tin roofs. Architect taking bids due September 12th. The following are figuring: E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street, and Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Factory (add), Nineteenth and Buttonwood street, Philadelphia. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Laird, Shober & Co., Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets. Brick and concrete, five stories, 60x98 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due September 13th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Philip Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $8,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Allen Read, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and plaster two and one-half stories, 38x28 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due September 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; M. E. Eaaser, Glenside, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Brewery, Tenth and Montgomery avenue. Engineer, Charles H. Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Class & Nachod Brewing Co., 1729 N. Marvine street. Brick and steel, five stories, 174x150 feet. Concrete floors. Engineer taking general and sub. bids due September 10th. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring (only bidders).

Residence (alt. and add.), Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, R. Kenworthy, 5632 Ridge avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x32 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 320 South Fifth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, F. Bloomberg, care of Magistrate Carey, Sixth and Walnut streets. Brick, three stories, 29x12 feet. Owner is taking bids.

Residence, Bala, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Norteast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Winthrop C. Neilson, Harrison Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 36x64 feet. Plans in progress.

Club House, Falls of Schuylkill, Phila. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owners, Young Men's Association of Falls of Schuylkill. Brick, two stories, 45x60 feet. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, New Rochelle, N. Y., $50,000. Architect, Charles B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, R. B. Ward, Ward Batter Co., N. Y. Brick, three stories, 45x70 feet. Steam heating, tile roof, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due September 13th. The following are figuring: Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Louis Webber Building Co., New York City; Thos. J. Reed & Co., New Rochelle; George Watson, New Rochelle, Tullis Blanchard Co., New York City; F. St. George Smith, Greenwich, Conn.

Warehouse, Twenty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y. Engineer, M. A. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. & O. Railroad, Baltimore, Md. Reinforced concrete and brick, twelve stories, 63x298 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due September 15th. Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Garage, 4205 Chester avenue, Philadelphia. Architect, R. E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Captain J. M. Walton, 4205 Chester avenue. Brick, two stories, 16x22 feet. Tin and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Furness & Evans, 1001 Provident Building. Owners, Bryn Mawr Hospital. Brick, two stories, 15x35 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Architects taking bids due September 11th. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Son, Witherspoon Building, and F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Hotel, Express Office and Station (alts.), Cumberland, Md. Engineer M. A. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick, one story, 50x59 feet. Slag and slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due September 11th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, and Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Mary E. Taylor, Stone Harbor, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 20x50 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, J. C. Schaeffer, Stone Harbor, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet.

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Residence, Ocean City, N. J. Architects, Reuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 30x60 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, tile roof. Architects taking bids due September 9th. The following are figuring: William H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia; O. M. Townsend, Scull & Marts, J. G. Champion, all of Ocean City, N. J.

Banking Building, Lake,wood, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Peoples' National Bank of Lakewood N. J. Stone and terra cotta, two stories, 65x100 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Trenton, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church. Stone, one story, 67x126 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due September 6th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; J. A. Maher, Trenton, N. J.; Prior & Brock, Trenton, N. J.; D. Doogan, Trenton, N. J.

Residence, Laverock, Pa., $30,000. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner, Frederick Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received revised bids.

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Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), 105 West Walnut lane, Germantown. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. Thomas C. Kelly, 136 East Price street, Germantown. Stone, 2½ stories, 15x30 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Fire House, Belgrade and Huntingdon streets. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 41x94 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as follows: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $37,525; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $39,809; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $39,972; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building, $41,100.

Fire House, Sixth and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Carl B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 39x94 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as follows: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $33,550; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $36,677; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $37,578; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $37,685.

Stores and Apartments (alt.), 5203 Haverford avenue. Architect, Samuel Milligan, 520 Walnut street. Owners, O'Neil & Co., Crozer Building. Brick, three stories. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. P. Dillon, 1225 South Twentieth street.

Play Ground, Ninth and Jefferson streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Pavilion, brick, one story, 26x12 feet, tin roof. Owners opened bids as follows: Edward Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street, $2,790; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $3,300; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $3,300; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $3,400; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street, $3,795; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $3,939; Doyle & Co., 1919 Sansom street, $3,980; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, $4,250; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $4,500.

Garage, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, George A. Elsasser, 217 South Third street. Brick and plaster, one story, 70x27 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slate roof. Contract awarded to J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Office Building (add.), Trenton avenue and Ontario street. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Owen Letters Sons, on premises. Brick, one story, 15x30 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Gray, 4340 Factory street, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Apartment Houses (2), Forty-fourth street and Forty-fifth street, on Walnut street, $400,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Berkley Apartments, care of architects. Brick and terra cotta trimmings, five stories, 180x110 feet each. Electric lighting, hot water heat, slag roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Hospital, Broad and Fitzwater street, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Simpson Lemmon, P. O. Box 389, Philadelphia. Owners, Woman's Southern Homoeopathic Hospital, Dr. Mary Branson President, 1504 Locust street. Five stories, brick, granite and terra cotta, 37x80 feet; wing 18x25 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, vapor heating. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in one week.

Church, Twenty-third and Madison Square, Philadelphia. Architect, W. C. Klein, 1519 North Fifty-sixth street. Owners, Seventh Presbyterian Church. Stone and brick, two stories, 25x50 feet. Slate roof, gas lighting, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Mary E. Taylor, Stone Harbor, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 20x45 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George W. West & Co., Stone Harbor, N. J.

Power House, St. Clair, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, one story, 95x128 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

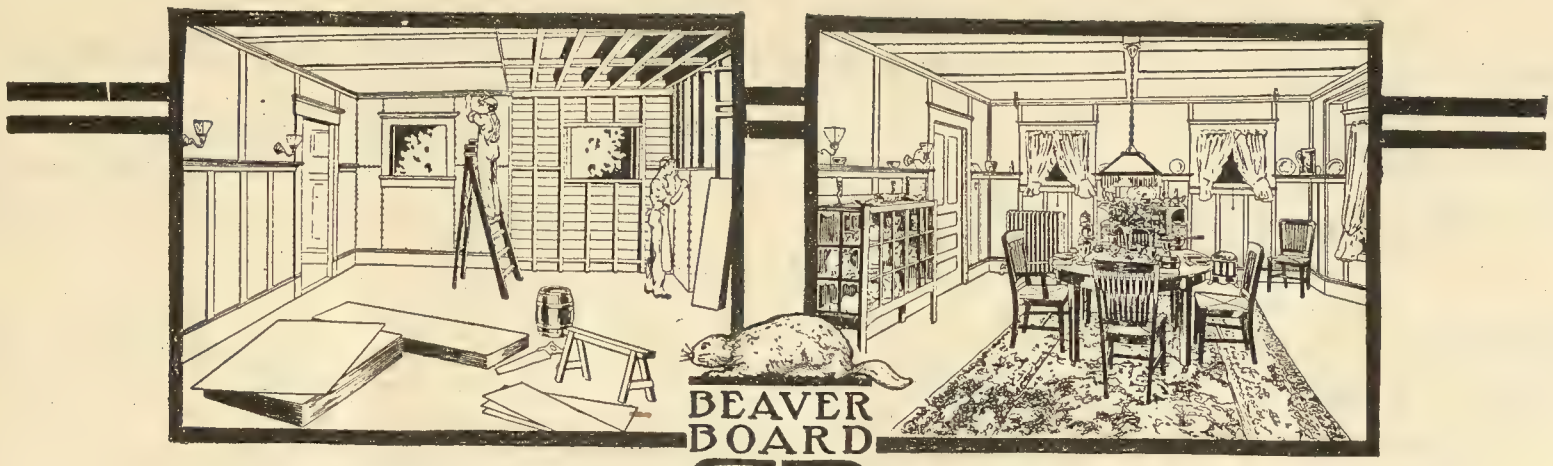
Convention Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care of G. W. B. Hicks, City Hall. Brick, stone and terra cotta and steel, fireproof-two stories. Copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as follows: Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, (1) $4,311,000, (2) $2,800,000, (3) $2,460,000; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, (1) $4,339,400, (2) $2,931,228, (3) $2,745,338; Keystone State Construction Company, Pennsylvania Building, (1) $4,940,000, (2) $3,680,000, (3) $3,370,000.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Ritner streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Third Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. Drew, 1318 Ritner street. Stone, one story, 80x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. F. Baldwin & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street.

Store, (alt. and add.), 532 South street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Toub Brothers, on premises. Brick, one story, 20x100 feet. Contract awarded to D. C. Moyer, 904 North Fourth street.

Play Ground, Fifty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Recreation building, three stories, 30x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners opened bids as follows: Edward Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street, $59,653; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $65,946; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, $66,565; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building, $66,691; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street, $66,783; Sax & Abbot, Hale Building, $68,800.

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Permits for New Buildings

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Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament (O), 836 N. Broad street. T. M. Welsh (C), 759 North Broad street. Cost, $4,400. School, 836 North Broad street.

J. H. Earle (O), Orthodox and Mulberry streets. Cunningham & Bartholomew (C), 1634 Orthodox street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 5929 Torresdale avenue.

M. O'Donnell (O), Twenty-second and Cambria streets. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, $1,500. Store, 2852 North Twenty-second street.

P. H. Doerle (O), 807 South Third street. Davis & Husted (C), 1500 Ellsworth street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 410 Fulton street.

Mrs. E. B. Snader (O), 1919 Arch street. O. Fogarty (C), 1918 Cherry street. Cost, $2,600. Apartment house, 1919 Arch street.

J. Kohls (O), 857 North Thirteenth street. M. H. Brown (C), 2833 North Taney street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling, 857 North Thirteenth street.

T. Cammorato (O), 5644 Vine street. F. Peyzillo (C), 3312 Belgrade street. Cost, $700. Store and dwelling.

W. Wenderoth (O), 330 Norris street. E. Rieben (C), 2632 W. Cumberland street. Cost, $3,000. Store and dwelling, 2636 West Lehigh avenue.

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), Fourth and Chestnut street. J. S. Wilson (C), 1125 Brown street. Cost, $1,500. Saloon, Fifteenth and Ranstead street.

L. Katzenberg (O), 128 South Eighth street. A. Shestack (O), 528 Reed street. Cost, $375. Restaurant, 128 South Eighth street.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Market streets. Francis Bros. & Jellett (C), 315 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $2,265. Stable, Twentieth and Washington avenue.

Thos. Martin (O), 3829 Terrace avenue. C. Morris Swarthly (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, $1,800. Stable.

George Hipple (O), 111 South Fifty-second street. S. G. Humphreys (C), Lansdowne, Pa. Cost, $1,000. Store, Simpson and Girard avenue.

R. N. Simpson (O), 44 North Fourth street. Barnes Bros. (C), 2055 East Alleghny avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 3339 Kensington avenue.

Paul Mengis (O), 226 Chancellor street. C. E. Bell (C), 223 South America street. Cost, $600. Owelling, 1127 Harmer street.

J. W. Rosenberg (O), Broad and Walnut streets. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $1,000. Store, 914 Walnut street.

National Cash Register Co. (O), 730 Chestnut street. J. H. McCloskey (C), 210 New street.

N. Cannoe (O), 2127 West Indiana avenue. Cost, $800. Garage.

Mrs. M. W. Campbell (O), 1522 Pine street. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

J. M. H. Walters (O), Thirtieth and Master streets. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 Wst Thompson street. Cost, $2,600. Warehouse.

F. Hardart (O), 210 South Tenth street. H. R. Rust (C), 1202 Arch street. Cost, $2,500. Offices, 1202 Arch street.

G. W. Lea (O), 345 South Nineteenth street. H. M. Kister (C), 621 Sansom street. Cost, $45. Dwelling.

J. A. Fisher (O), 4033 Paul street. H. Auth (C), 1911 Auth street. Cost, $500. Wagon house, Paul street and Torresdale avenue.

P. Fay (O), 416 Roxborough avenue. C. M. Swarthly (C), 427 Hemitage street. Cost, $700. Store and dwelling.

Rose Blumberg (O), 320 South Fifth street. S. J. Blumberg (C), 320 South Fifth street. Cost, $1,600. Store and dwelling, 320 South Fifth street.

D. Bortin (O), 1535 South Sixth street. Morris Sobel (C), 126 Jackson street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 1407 Jefferson street.

Louis Schmuckler (O), 891 North Sixth street. W. Sowitzky (C), 237 Catherine street. Cost, $450. Store, 889 North Sixth street.

P. Kelly (O), 1724 Hancock street. J. Quinn (C), 1704 North Second street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 1726 Hancock street.

Charles J. Keinkle (O), Kensington avenue and Tioga street. Barnes & Bros. (C), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $900. Store and dwelling.

J. C. Biddle (O), 411 Walnut street. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, Thirty-sixth and Market streets.

M. Frudman (O), 3708 Market street. P. Goodman (C), 422 Federal street. Cost, $300. Store and dwelling, 3708 Market street.

S. Seidel (O), 684 Brooklyn street. Harry G. Warner (C), 719 North Foutr street. Cost, $475. Store and dwelling.

G. Rugeiri (O), 1340 Passyunk avenue. Tony Castino (C), 1209 Christian street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.



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Mrs. A. W. Brown (O), 4304 Locust street. Fred Brown (C), Fredericksburg, Md. Cost, $2,500. Garage.

Schwingle Bros. (O), 2637 West Hager street. Cost, $10,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Duncannon avenue and Hutchinson street.

George Hipple (O), 116 South Fifty-second street. S. C. Humphreys (C), Lansdowne, Pa. Cost, $2,500. Five stories, brick, one story 15x22 fet. Simpson and Girard avenue.

Morris Realty Co. (O), 1218 Chestnut street. Cost, $75,000. Two apartment houses. Brick, four stories, 50x90 feet, Schuyler and Hamburg streets. Cost, $75,000.

H. C. Irwin (O), 720 Erie avenue. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x38 feet, Twenty-ninth and Cambria streets. Cost, $2,900. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x38 feet, Twenty-ninth and Cambria streets. Cost, $4,350. Three brick dwellings, two stories, 15x38 feet, Twenty-ninth and Cambria streets. Cost, $25,300. Eighteen brick dwellings, two stories, 15x38 feet. Twenty-ninth and Cambria streets. Cost, $300. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 15x-38 feet, Twenty-ninth and Cambria streets.

Model Building Co. (O), 5860 Spruce street. Cost, $9,000. Three dwellings and stores, three stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $52,800. Twenty-four dwellings and stores, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $52,-800. Twenty-four dwellings and stores, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $52,800. Twenty-four dwellings and stores, two stories, 15x40 feet. Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $2,200. One dwelling and store, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $2,200, one dwelling and store, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue. Cost, $2,200. One dwelling and store, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walton avenue.

Andre Bellon (O), Atlantic and Frankford avenue. George Merkel (C), 432 West Ontario streets. Cost, $2,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x40 feet. Weikel and Ontario streets.

Philip Cohen (O), Eighty-fourth and Eastwick avenue. Cost, $9,600. Brick dwelling, two stories, 16x40 feet. Eighty-fifth and Eastwick avenue.

J. C. Milligan (O), 500 Land Title Building. Cost, $72,000. Eighteen brick dwellings, two stories, 23x50 feet, Fifty-fourth and Chancellor streets. Cost, $16,000. Four brick dwellings, two stories, 23x50 feet, Fifty-fourth and Chancellor streets. Cost, $8,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 23x50 feet, Fifty-fourth and Chancellor streets. Cost, $4,000. One brick dwelling, two stories, 23x-50 feet, Fifty-fourth and Chancellor streets.

H. F. McCann (O), 109 E. Washington Lane. Cost, $7,500. Garage, one story, 63x-101 feet. Store, 6025 Germantown avenue.

M. A. Bruder (O), 1608 Snyder avenue. Cost, $2,200. Garage, brick, one story, 49x66 feet, 1727 Snyder avenue.

C. F. Payne (O), 401 South Juniper street. G. F. Payne, (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $4,500. Garage, brick, two stories, 24-x47 feet, Thirty-eighth and Chancellor street.

J. M. Garvey (O), Sixty-third and Columbia avenue. Cost, $45,000. Ten dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, Sixty-third and Columbia avenue.

Alterations and Additions

Owen Letters & Sons (O), Trenton avenue and Westmoreland streets. George Gray (C), 4665 Paul street. Cost, $400. Office building.

W. C. Dettro (O), 2638 Cabot street. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, $350. Stable.

J. R. Ferris (O), 8 North Fiftieth street. C. E. Mutterpaugh (C), 23 North Fifty-first street. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling.

R. Pignicolo (O), 1704 Federal street. J. Valario (C), 1711 Federal street. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling, 1715 Federal street.

S. A. Henry (O), Germantown avenue and Washington Lane. E. A. Hoppner (C), 60 West Washington Lane. Cost, $625. Stable.

L. S. Gillespie (O), 2250 North Thirteenth street. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $5,000. Apartments, 2222-24 North Thirteenth street.

J. W. Folflesh & Sons (O), Fifty-third and Woodland avenue. King Construction Co. (C), North Towanda, N. Y. Cost, $625. Greenhouse.

W. H. White (O), 1421 Erie avenue. White Bros. (C), 1505 East Montgomery avenue. Cost, $1,000. Storehouse, Hedley and Carbon streets.

DeFrain Sand Co. (O), Broad and Berks streets. Cost, $3,000. Conveyor, Christian street wharf.

R. B. Scott (O), 836 North Twelfth street. W. S. Snyder (C), 1205 Thompson street. Cost, $1,000. Store, 1202 Poplar street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), 820 Dauphin street. J. Bechtel (C), 140 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $750. Stable, 2646 Callowhill street.

D. Netter (O), 2316 North Broad street. J. J. Nilencke (C), 1719 North Willington street. Cost, $1,835. Store, Fifth and Market streets.

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Perry Building,
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Then when he saw his sales fall off
He woke to his position,
And said, "The trouble seems to be
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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending September 2, 1911:

Number of transfers	560
Amount of transfers	$1,582,666.03
Cash consideration	499,090.00
Mortgage consideration	1,083,576.03
Ground rent consideration	2,536.00

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EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY, 1852-1911

It is not to be imagined that the place of Edwin A. Abbey will ever be refilled in the world of art. Of his earlier work much may be said, but his later work—the work in which he stood alone—caused even the English themselves to speak of him as "unexcelled by any painter of his day in rendering mediaeval subjects." His work for the Boston Public Library in "The Quest of the Holy Grail" shows him at once to have been no less a student-antiquary in his accuracy of detail than a painter of rare imaginative quality in his conception of the days of King Arthur. It is said, indeed, that when the Boston Library frieze was completed he had spent more on studies and research than he received for the commission.

There are fifteen of these great panels, and through all of them was woven the thread of legendary mysticism and the glamor of religious idealism. The heroic figures blaze out in scarlet and gold in the dim upper portion of the great room for which they were painted, and, standing in the center of its floor, one is surrounded by this marvellous pageantry of Sir Galahad and his knights. Contrasting with the deep tones of the woodwork in the room, they seem alternately to merge into it and again to shine out like visions or the elusive figures of a dream.

Abbey was a born illustrator, and struck the keynote of much of his later work in his early illustrations for Herrick's poems. The pastoral quaintness and naive charm of Herrick's writing, as well as that of other contemporary writers whom he illustrated, found perfect and immediate expression in his drawings. Later in his memorable illustrations for Shakespeare, he showed his accuracy of research in matters of costume, furniture and the innumerable details which make or mar a drawing purporting to be a document of any particular time. His historic accuracy, however, did not impair the vitality of his work, and in point of technique he became at once the most salient and facile draughtsman of his time, preserving withal a pervading charm which was characteristic of no style but his own.

As in the work of an true artists a matter so superficial as the medium in which he expressed his ideas has no bearing on their excellence, were his ideas rendered in pen, pastelle or oils.

His pastelles, indeed, are unfortunately too little known, having been seldom reproduced and rarely exhibited or shown in public collections. His masterful handling of this elusive medium speaks in every line and shadow of the sketch for "Cordelia," which is one of the studies for "King Lear." Of studies of this kind there were hundreds, made more often as memoranda of costume than of pose. It may seem that there is not much in this sketch even as a costume study, but in the legions of such work in Mr. Abbey's portfolios were the "tremendous trifles" that, skilfully incorporated in his finished paintings, made his work absolutely unique in the apparently easy and natural appropriateness of his detail. Perhaps one entire sketch was made to record nothing more than a manner of doing the hair peculiar to a certain period. This particular detail is to be observed in the illustrations which show very clearly the difference in "Blanchefleur" and "Cordelia" in the matter of coiffure—one a finished picture, the other a study.

This, however, is only an instance, and the capacity for detail which Mr. Abbey's mind compassed included jewelry, footwear, furniture, arms and armor, bits of architecture, and even the hardware on a door or a chest.

The inspirations and intersts which made him so unique as an interpreter of the times of Herrick and of Goldsmith were carried on in his later and more monumental works. He transported his imagination from those periods of English history back to the legendary days of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, and showed in his conceptions of those no less remarkable accuracy of historic detail or less wonderful poetry of imagination.

Mr. Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852. He was the son of Roswell Abbey, who, though a business man, was possessed of so much artistic inclination as to spend many hours before his easel. At the age of four Edwin Abbey produced pen sketches worthy of more than passing attention. After some pen illustrations for "Harper's" done when he was not more than fourteen years old, he studied a year in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

In 1871 he came to New York and joined the art staff of "Harper's," which house sent him to England seven years later to gather the material to illustrate Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." There followed many busy years, and in 1896 his important exhibition pictures, such as "Richard," "Duke of Gloucester and the Lady Anne," "Hamlet" and "King Lear's Daughters" began to appear. The frieze of "The Quest of the Holy Grail," commenced in 1891, in the Boston Library, will always be one of the greatest monuments of his work. He leaves unfinished a great series of symbolical panels for the Pennsylvania State Capitol, which may be completed from his careful sketches.

It has been said that the most magnificent death for a great man is at the height of his achievement, and that the real tragedy may be in a life so long that a retrograde tendency appears toward the end. Perhaps this is so. Certainly Edwin Abbey laid down the brush in the act of giving us some of the most noble work from the hand of any American painter—canvases wonderful in conception, excellent in draughtsmanship, strong in composition, rich in detail and dignified in color.—Arts and Decoration.

Famous English Clocks.

A curious astronomical clock is to be seen in Exeter Cathedral. Below the works is a cabinet which when opened displays a miniature belfry with ringers, and the background is painted to represent a number of old buildings in Exeter, says a writer in "The House Beautiful." This was built by Lovelace, took thirty years to construct and rivals the famous clocks of Wimborne Minster and Wells Cathedral.

At Wimborne is an old clock that has in the center a globe which represents the earth and the sun and the moon, and the phases of the latter are variously depicted. The clock still goes and the works, which are in a room above, cause a figure outside the tower to strike the quarters. This was the work of a Glastonbury monk early in the fourteenth century.

Wells has a wonderful clock, one of the oldest in the world, which dates from 1325. When it strikes the hour, says the "Queen," four knights on horseback go riding round, and the seated man kicks two small bells with his heels, as he has been doing every fifteen minutes for nigh on six centuries. This clock was the work of Peter Lightfoot, another monk of Glastonbury.

There is a clock at Windsor Castle known as the globe clock. The globe is enamelled in royal blue; a vertical bar shows the hours and a scythe the minutes. The Isaac Harbrecht clock is on view at the British Museum, and two clocks well worth a visit may be seen at the Soane Museum. The upperworks of one of these revolve once in twelve months and require to be wound only once in every two years.

Interesting old clocks are to be found in private houses. One of these may be seen at Lutterworth. This is a long clock, which has an oval face, a hand that points to the days of the week, completing the round in seven days, another which shows the true dead beat, and a third which points to the chimes and quarters.

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"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

Place an "ad" in the Guide. Let your friends in the trade know that you are one of the "live" ones.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

Acquire the habit of consulting our Reference Directory when about to order building materials or devices. If you don't find there what you want write or 'phone us. We will be glad to advise you without any charge to

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

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HISTORY OF THE HOUSE

The earliest human dwellings were shelter places made by nature, as in caves, but when the progress of man had reached its Neolithic period a form of human architecture was developed, and it had much in common with the building methods of burrowing animals.

That is to say, primitive man went to earth like a hunted fox, seeking warmth and refuge in pit dwellings. Why he went underground is a mystery which I venture to explain partly by that human instinct which now reconciles us to coal pits and tube railways, says M. W. Shaw in the "Fortnightly Review," and partly also by the disappearance of many huge animals which in earlier prehistoric times would have broken through the roof of a pit dwelling.

Each pit was round in shape, just like the entrance to a burrow; it went downward for seven feet and sometimes for ten; and over the mouth was a firm cover of interlaced branches plastered with clay and mud. From the bottom a tunnel ran upward to the surface, and along it women and men crawled to their pen pit home. Underground houses akin to the Neolithic were built in Germany during the times of Tacitus, the first century of the Christian era, for the Roman historian says that remote German tribes made artificial caves in the earth covered with vast heaps of dung, so as to form in winter a shelter from cold and a storehouse also for harvests.

Through all this unimaginable period of time, from Neolythic days to our own, that first idea of man—his instinctive liking for rounded shapes—has gone on progressing, so that we find it in prehistoric funeral mounds, in the beehive houses in Ireland, in Roman temples dedicated to Vesta, in wheel windows of Gothic architecture, in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in pleasant rooms built only the other day, as in France.

Yet, somehow, after being the principal form in architecture for a time unimaginably long, the round became a very subordinate thing, yielding empire and precedence to a shape never to be found in nature's work—i. e., the square, the right angle. Squares and oblongs denote repose and weight, while circles and rounded forms are identified with everything in the universe that suggests life, mystery, intelligence, light and heat, movement and speed, and illimitable space.

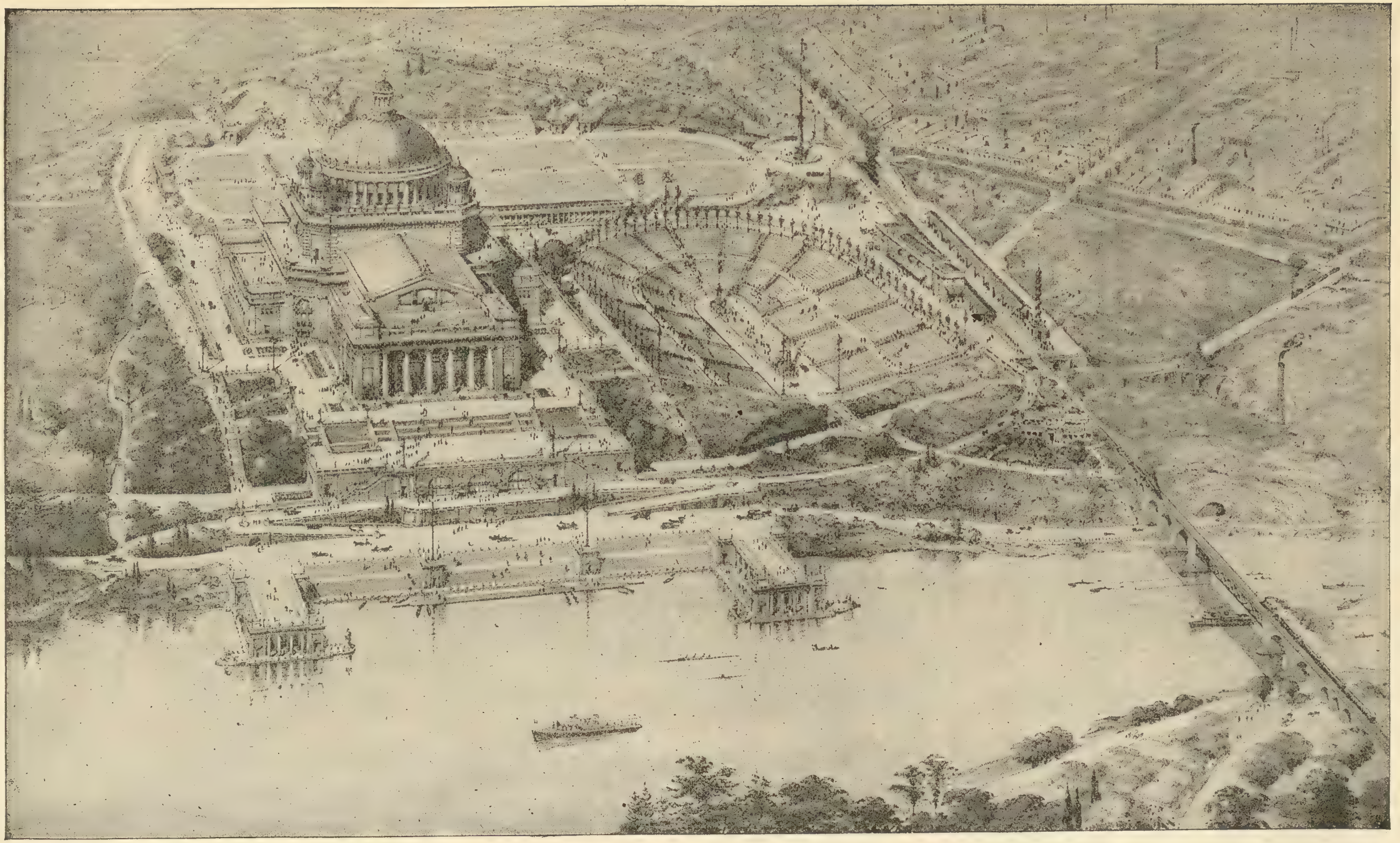
So long as the diameter of a round house did not exceed from eighteen to twenty feet, traditional methods would suffice, probably their thin walls of wattled poles plastered with clay being strong enough perhaps to bear up the rafters of a good roof—that is to say, a thatched roof, weather-tight and wind resisting. But circular houses of that size were for families only; there was no room in them for a chief with servants and retainers, and so we may suppose that when the head man of a tribe wanted a much bigger round house for his court, builders were troubled, since a much larger circle had to be roofed over with heavier rafters.

This put on the simple wettled walls a stronger thrust and a greater burden, there was also a larger surface for the wind to beat against and these new factors upset the old traditional routine of unskilled workmen. It must have taken many centuries for the Saxons to evolve their system of living with retainers in great oblong halls. If the architectural problems were hard nuts to crack during the first periods of Gothic vaults, they must have been a thousandfold more difficult in primitive time, and with primeval methods of construction, and hence the importance of the diameter in building circular huts and halls.

Few things are more interesting than the fear which early craftsmen had about the security of their roofs; interesting not only because their fear was justified, but because we may read in Matthew Paris how often during the thirteenth century their workmanship was blown down by storms. Even the keeps of great Norman castles were often disroofed, as was proved by a royal survey for Henry III, and thus we get from the great times of architecture evidence in favor of the contention that the round primitive houses lost their popularity because of the great difficulties thrust upon inexpert builders by a large diameter to be roofed securely.

Again, small round houses had another drawback; they were not friendly to a chieftain's ambitions as to rank and state ceremony, because there was no means of keeping retainers and servants at a deferential distance. In oblong halls the chieftain's end had usually a dais, and each retainer had his rank acknowledged by the place he occupied in the hall, either near to his lord or far from him; but in round houses all this was impossible, since they were never large enough to admit of a real court life.

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The Auditorium building is to be located on the promontory above the East River Drive facing the Schuylkill River where is now situated the Mifflin House, immediately west of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and with its approaches, will occupy the entire site known as The Clitts, covering approximately forty-five (45) acres of ground.

The building itself will be 625 feet long by 450 wide, about six and one-half (6½) acres, and will stand on a terrace of 1,000 feet long by 638 feet wide, about fourteen (14) acres. The exterior of the building will be finished in granite, and in light gray brick and terra cotta, imitating limestone. It is designed in a modern Renaissance, and will consist of a basement and a portico stage surmounted by a balustrade above. From the center portion will arise a dome 300 feet in diameter. The terrace on which the building will stand will be 70 feet above the River Drive. The balustrade surmounting the portico of the river front will be 104 feet above the terrace and from the same level to the top of the dome will be 300 feet.

The feature of the river front will be its portico, enclosed between two pylons, with a frontage of 240 feet, containing a double row of columns, forming seven panels. The columns are 60 feet in diameter at the base and 51 feet high The opposite front, or front towards the stadium or Columbia Avenue will be finished with a portico 370 feet wide, the portico being enclosed by two pylons and will have nine panels, with the columns of the same size as the river front.

The long sides of the building will be emphasized by a terrace or incline that rises from the stadium end up to the gallery level, with an elevation of 20 feet and a length of 260 feet.

The dome will be formed of copper bronze and glass to be surmounted by a statue. The pylons of each of the two end fronts will also be surmounted by statuary.

The terrace on which the building will be placed will be enclosed in a balustrade. The approach to the building from the East River Drive will be by means of inclined terraces enclosed by balustrades, that will carry the roadway over the tracks of the Reading Railroad at a sufficient elevation to form a railway station beneath, and form an easy approach for carriages, automobiles and pedestrians.

At the Columbia Avenue end the approach will be at the present grade level; also from Thirty-third Street.

The interior of the building will consist of an Assembly room or Auditorium, that is 342 feet wide by 480 feet long, and with a seating capacity of 18,500 people, and will have a clear height from floor to the dome of the ceiling of 165 feet.

This is planned that it can be sub-divided into two auditoriums by a fireproof curtain, one of which will have a seating capacity of 3,500 people, and the remaining portion a seating capacity of 15,000 people. This will contain an arena level 381 feet long, 201 feet wide. The balcony will rise above this arena, and an additional gallery will surmount the balcony, receding from it without projecting over it.

The building is unique in the fact that it has no stairways. The approaches to the different elevations are by inclined planes.

The unusual size of the building requires a 20 inch diameter pipe for the sole purpose of removing the rainwater fall from its roofs independent of any other drainage.

The Auditorium will be illuminated by concealed illumination without the use of any visible pendant or side light fixtures. The lobbys and corridors are of such ample size, in order to accommodate the large seating capacity, that they will form in themselves exhibition rooms and places of public meeting. The foyer or main vestibule is 60 feet wide and 178 feet long, and has a clear height of 78 feet. The corridors from this foyer are 20 feet wide and 18 feet high.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Union Brick Plant of the Mack Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., which is located in the New Cumberland, W. Va., district, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt and placed in operation. It will be made modern in every particular.

**That Ireland will soon have the most improved ferro-concrete bridge in the United Kingdom is claimed in a Belfast press article. This will be attained by the reconstruction of the Waterford Bridge. An interesting test of the new St. John's Bridge, Kilkenny, shows the great advantages of this type of construction. The Kilkenny bridge has a 140-foot span and successfully withstood tests of 200 tons dead weight, which rested on the bridge for several days.

**A charter has been granted the Youngville Brick & Tile Company, which company was formed by George W. Foster, Charles E. Foster and Warren C. Allen, of Warren, Pa. The company has taken over an inactive property near Warren and will start work there within a very short while. The plant was formerly known as the Standard Shale Brick Company, and was located near Youngville. It was a valuable plant and was built at a cost of about $40,000. The new owners paid $10,000 for it when it was offered for sale under a foreclosure procedure. Improvements of a costly character are to be made. The new company has a capital stock of $60,000 and will operate the plant to its capacity.

**New charters issued at Dover, Delaware, are as follows: Eastern Cement and Gun Company of Wilmington, Del., to own and operate mines and plants for the production of cement, lime and gypsum; capital stock, $2,500,000.

**John A. Clifford, manager of the Baltimore office of the Sprague Electric Works, has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia office and took charge there on July 1, 1911. The Baltimore office will be continued as in the past under Mr. Clifford's direction, but as subsidiary to the Philadelphia office, and with Henry S. Patterson in charge.

**A new housing code has been passed by the City Council of Columbus, O., which is an improvement over the housing regulations of other American cities. The distinctive feature of the code is the regulation of the construction and use of dwelling houses as well as of tenement houses, guaranteeing to the tenant a minimum standard of light, air, yard, water, toilet facilities and general sanitary conditions, which formerly has been required only for occupants of tenements.

**In line with the suggestion of President Taft that the National Art Commission of Washington be consulted when the work of planning the actual physical structure of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition begins, the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has presented to the directors of the exposition company a comprehensive plan for the appointment of an architectural commission. The proposal of San Francisco Chapter, if followed out, will make the building of the great exposition in reality a national affair.

The San Francisco architects recommend the appointment by the exposition directors of an advisory architectural board of eleven members, three to be named by the directors themselves, three to be chosen upon recommendation by the National Institute of Architecture and five to be chosen from a list furnished by the local chapter of architects.

**Mr. William Paul Gerhard, C. E., the well-known consulting engineer for hydraulic and sanitary works and author of many works on sanitation, sewage disposal, house drainage and sanitary inspection, has received word from the Technical University, of Darmstadt, Germany, that the honorary degree of "doctor of engineering" has been conferred upon him. The rules governing the award of this title honoris causa state that it is only given "as a rare distinction for conspicuous merits in promoting the technical sciences, upon the unanimous vote of the faculty and the senate of the university. The rules also require that all other technical universities of the German Empire be previously notified of the intention of conferring the degree."

**Hildreth & Co., of New York, and Morgan T. Jones Company, of Chicago, inspecting and supervising engineer, have formed a combination taking effect August 1st, under the title of Hildreth-Jones Company. Mr. Morgan T. Jones will be in full charge of the Western district, with headquarters in Chicago.

The above companies are both well and favorably known in the inspection business, Mr. Hildreth having been in business as a consulting and inspecting engineer in New York since 1888 and is regarded as one of the most prominent engineers in the country. Mr. Morgan T. Jones was for upward of ten years connected with R. W. Hunt & Co. and later for nearly seven years was President of the American Bureau of Inspection and Tests. Mr. Jones is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on rail inspection in the United States and gives all orders his personal supervision with a competent corps of inspectors.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

The August number of "The Mason Builder," the attractive little house organ of the Charles Warner Company, contains much that is readable and interesting to the trade. There is, in addition to the usual budget of personal and general items a number of very pertinent and timely articles dealing with lime and with the Warner Company's widely known "Alca" lime in particular. "The Mason Builder" has a cover, in half tone, made up of buildings in which the Warner Company's products have been exclusively used.

* * *

We are indebted to the General Fire Extinguisher Company, of Providence, R. I., for a copy of the August number of the "Automatic Sprinkler Bulletin," devoted to the general subject of fire protection and the company's sprinkling system. The booklet is well printed, nicely illustrated and contains a mass of information of value to architects, builders and building owners.

* * *

The Milwaukee Corrugating Company, Milwaukee, Wis., is distributing a circular with return postal card feature relating to their "Titelock" metal shingles. The front page of the circular is a striking picture entitled "Split your roofing expense," the illustration taking the shape of a young man with a huge broad axe, who has succeeded in splitting a plank more than half in two. The body of the folder is printed in colors and shows a modern house roofed with "Titelock" metal shingles. At the left is a picture showing a portion of a roof covered with these shingles which is said to be as good as new after five years' service, while, on the other hand, is a section of a roof protected with wooden shingles which presents a very dilapidated appearance after five years' service. In regard to the shingles the company states that each individual shingle is hand-dipped in spelter after being formed and is made to lock tight by a unit system.

Honesty is at the bottom of craftsmanship the same as salesmanship. Also it is at the bottom of pretty nearly every other good business attribute.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.



RESIDENCE, ST. MARTINS, PHILADELPHIA

Architects
McGoodwin & Hawley

Built By
Dr. Geo. Woodward. for
Dr. W. W. Farr

Architectural Notes

"No layman should buy a house without its first being examined by a competent architect," declared an authority on being asked to sympathize with a friend whose recently purchased, newly-built suburban home necessitated extensive and expensive repairs. It was one of several dozen attractive houses making up a little colony in Westchester and called, say, Ashleigh-Burton Manor, or some equally high-sounding name, says "The House Beautiful," for high-sounding names go far towards selling real estate. There was no doubt as to the picturesqueness of the houses in question; they had the appearance of having been designed individually. To be convinced of their merits one had only to glance at an old, contractor-built row of twenty narrow little peaked wooden houses which, all connecting, all precisely alike, and flush with the street, stretched their dreary ugliness just beyond the "Manor's" sacred precincts, and which, so prospective purchasers were told, were soon to be pulled down. Meanwhile they acted as a most convincing foil for the newly completed concrete and shingle "cottages de luxe" offered for sale. How could young couples in search of a "nest" probe beneath that surface attractiveness of "English" brick fireplaces, chestnut wainscoting and ceiling beams, small-paned and broad-muntined windows, and the ubiquitous pergola? Or, if the more cautious had misgivings, were not these quieted by the builder's assurance that his brother, who designed the houses, "was formerly with McKim, Mead & White." Such an assertion, to those who know nothing of the large floating army of inferior architects taken on temporarily by every large firm in a rush season, is convincing. Perhaps it still consoles the residents of "Ashley-Burton Manor" as they contemplate cracked walls that were papered before the plaster had dried out; fireplaces too shallow to permit of a draught; wainscoting all shrunken because the wood was unseasoned; front bedrooms icy in winter because they were built over verandas without the precaution of felt flooring, or on pergolas prone because they were planted in only a foot or less of earth.

* * *

A few—but only a few—of the colony have discovered that for the entire collection of thirty or forty houses, only three or four different plans were used, the rest being merely variations of these—a difference of material, or a veranda on the side instead of the front, or the house placed endwise instead of lengthwise to the street, or some other treatment that disguises its close relationship to its neighbor, yet to the knowing, proclaims the whole scheme a contractor's job. The "Manor," in short, is simply a degree better in the way of jerry-building, than the frankly commercial "row" beyond (for, of course, this eyesore has not been and probably never will be removed, unless by "act of God or the nation's enemies"). Meanwhile those purchasers who have grown tired of rebuilding their homes and would like to sell cannot find a customer, because the original developer of the property still goes on erecting houses equally pretty in the neighborhood and offering them, as well he may, considering the discounts and "rake-offs" allowed to contractors, at a price that would mean great loss to the man who has, since acquiring his place, spent a large sum in making it habitable. It is too bad that the commendable ambition to "own your own home" should be taken advantage of in this cruel way, but it might have been avoided had intending purchasers hired an architect to go over the house first and report on its honesty of construction and quality of the material. Indeed, if contractors knew that their work would be submitted to such an examination before purchase, the knowledge could not fail to force them into more scrupulous methods.

* * *

"With reference to the very beautiful memorial tablet illustrated in our issue of August 16th, it is interesting to note," says the American Architect, "that the Church of All Hallows, Barking, wherein this tablet is placed, has a history that antedates the Norman Conquest. It is the oldest parish church with a continuous history in the city of London and is one of the eight churches that survived the great fire of 1666. This church is peculiarly rich in memorial brasses and possesses one of the richest collections in London. It is also noted for its splendid wood work, which constitutes the most conspicious feature of the interior.

"It was to this church that Sir William Penn brought his infant son, William, to be baptized, a ceremony that took place on October 23d, 1644. The records of this church have been usually well preserved and the register containing the record of Penn's baptism also contains other important entries of personal historic interest.

"The tablet to the memory of William Penn erected by the Pennsylvania Society is of bronze. Its design was originally undertaken by the late Charles F. McKim, a member of the society, but his untimely death prevented the realization of his plans. The design was finally prepared by Mr. McKim's firm. The inscription was written by the Venerable George Francis Nelson, D.D., Archdeacon of New York and a member of the society.

"All Hallows, Barking, was selected as a resting place for this tablet because it is the one building still extant in London definitely associated with the birth of William Penn. The site of his birthplace has long since disappeared."

* * *

Charles Downing Lay has been elected by the Park Board of the City of New York as landscape architect. Mr. Lay is secretary of the Society of American Landscape Architects and one of the editors of "Landscape Architecture." He is a graduate of Columbia University, School of Architecture, class of 1900, after which he entered Harvard, taking the course of landscape architecture under Frederick Law Olmsted, and was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902.

Many problems of importance await the consideration of Mr. Lay, among them the selection of sites for proposed monuments and the designing of gateways at various points in Central Park.

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More or Less Personal

The firm of Lewis & Burnham, Architects, of Lynchburg, Va., was dissolved on July 1. Mr. William R. Burnham, of this firm, has opened an office in the Virginia Building, where he will continue the practice of his profession. He desires manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

* * *

Mr. F. L. Hopley, of Bucyrus, Ohio, has been selected to manage the Coliseum Show in March, 1912, of the International Brick and Clay Products Exhibition Company. Mr. Hopley is recognized as a "live wire" advertising man and should make the show a success of successes. His headquarters will be 815 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Charles M. Robinson, architect, Richmond, Va., has removed his office from 1024-25-26 Mutual Building to the studio building, 112 Deep Run street, where he will be glad to receive catalogues and samples of building materials.

* * *

Mr. William Vaughn, chemist, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers, Boston, has been detailed from that organization as an assistant in the new centralized testing department which has just been organized under its direction for the General Motors Co., Detroit, Mich.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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Edwin A. Abbey's completed decorations for the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Harrisburg are now being exhibited at Shepherds Bush, London. For the wall above the Speaker's rostrum there is an allegory of the rise and triumph of the Commonwealth; to left and right will be panels illustrating Penn's treaty with the Indians and the signing of the Declaration. There is also a circular ceiling painting. The largest painting, the "Apotheosis of Pennsylvania," shows, between two gray columns with gilded capitals, the sumptuous temple of the Genius of State under a blue and white sky. Around the temple are grouped the worthies who have helped to shape the destinies of the State and to crown it with honor. The central figure is Penn, and beside him are Franklin and Morris. The New York "Tribune" correspondent quotes an academician as saying that no other painter in England could have approached this work in mastery of decorative art.

* * *

Miss Violet Oakley, of this city, who painted the decorations in the Pennsylvania State Capitol executive reception room, will, it is stated, be commissioned to complete the contract of the late Edwin A. Abbey.

* * *

The architect no longer is looked upon by the building public as a specialist in all lines. It knows it is impossible for any one man to master all the branches of engineering that enter into building construction. The architect is of necessity, like the family physician, a practitioner commanding confidence and possessing a good knowledge of the various branches of building, and at the same time a constructive artist.

There is the architect, in a word. An artist, but an artist with a constructive bent and a knowledge of building. He cannot be a successful artist, a structural engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, heating engineer, sanitary engineer and fireproofing engineer, all in one, so when called upon to design a building incorporating those various items he must call in specialists to help him with the unsual work.

Some large architectural firms retain permanently in their employ engineers capable of looking after these various structural problems of design, but the majority of them must call in from time to time experts who have made a life study of certain features of building design.—Building Progress.

* * *

The House has passed the Fornes bill, providing for the erection in New York harbor by Rodman Wanamaker, of this city, of a memorial to the North American Indian. The monument is to be erected upon a government reservation without expense to the government, the site to be selected by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. A commission composed of the chairmen of the Committees on Library of both houses of Congress, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Robert C. Ogden, of New York, is created by the bill to superintend the construction of the memorial; subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts.

* * *

The architectural expression "scale" is, to the average man, as incomprehensible as the fourth dimension, yet it concerns him much more closely, remarks "The House Beautiful," for when he comes to build or furnish a home, ignorance of scale can produce disturbing incongruities inside and out.

When an architect says scale he means a scale of comparison wherein the human figure is the unit or basis of proportion to which all things else are related according to their importance and purpose; or if not the human figure he may select as his unit some object or feature whose purpose compels it to be always of uniform size, as the lectern in a church interior, or a sentry box in an armory, or balustrades in a house. To these objects of fixed height he would then relate everything else, thus securing a harmony of dimension in which even the untrained eye finds gratification, though without understanding why.

* * *

If only the reason were understood, people would not try to make an unimportant frame house look impressive by selecting enormous stones for the pillars of the front veranda; and then add to their sins by crowning these with spindly little columns which in turn bear no relation to the second story veranda they uphold. If a house is small conceal the fact by giving the house scale—by making the surrounding paths and flower beds smaller than usual, by planting trees that will never be lofty, by having the stones of the underpinning as small as possible, and by reducing window openings and window panes to the minimum size. Straightway your house seems much larger than it really is. A familiar illustration of the violation of scale was the huge plate glass window which has now, one is glad to note, fallen into disfavor.

* * *

If it were five feet wide, it might just as well have been ten or fifteen, for its own total area was the solitary unit by which to gauge it. Whereas, the window divided into small panes or leaded diamonds, always satisfies bcause it expresses its size by these marked-off units.

* * *

Inside the house the feeling for scale should govern the size of the fireplace (so many women clamor for a "huge" one irrespective of its position), also the size of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, and wall paper patterns. The innumerable family photographs and other "oddments of inutility" with which mantelpieces and tables and small cabinets are often littered, go far to destroy a sense of scale that an architect may have worked hard to impart to a small room. So will a wall paper whose big patterns dwarf the furniture and actually jump out beyond it instead of serving merely as its background. Even where no pattern is used scale between walls and furniture is apt to be lost if the small room is supplied with wainscoting, filling, and frieze. This triple division breaks up the "sense of mass." It was of man that Emerson said, "he should give us a sense of mass." Those to whom this has a meaning can see how important scale is to architecture and decoration, since it preserves the sense of mass and rejects all detail whose size would interfere. This realization of dimensive relationship does not seem to us so difficult to grasp; yet the constant violation of it in houses whose owners are by no means without taste, would indicate that scale must be a nutty problem.

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ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

In an Architectural League Exhibition, about fifteen years ago, a small store front of highly colored terra cotta erected against one wall of the Vanderbilt gallery aroused general interest in that it represented about the first tentative effort to impress upon the architects and the public the possibilities of this interesting material for exterior design.

More than ten years later the Madison Square Presbyterian Church was begun, and this may be said to be the first notable example of the use of polychrome terra cotta throughout all portions of the exterior of an important building. During this interval and for some time previous there had been evident a steadily increasing interest in the texture and color of the various materials employed in the execution of exterior design, and a better understanding of the interrelation of color and texture. The soft gray tones of unpainted shingles, the intersecting sparkle of rubble walls built of discolored and moss-grown field stone, the subtle suggestion of pattern due to the presence of black headers in rough brick walls with wide joints, all testified increasingly to the desire for color united with agreeable texture, and helped to make general an appreciation of the fact that strong color contrasts must be united with agreeable textural quality in order to be architecturally acceptable.

This period was rendered notable for the purposes of this discussion by the newly built museum of the University of Pennsylvania, a building which perhaps illustrates better than any other example that we have, how vigorously color contrasts may be used for the enrichment of our facades without destroying the necessary repose, by combining and surrounding them with carefully studied surface textures. Furthermore, as an example of the color effect that may be obtained by carefully studied surface texture without the introduction of any definite color treatment, we have the University Club of New York, a building, I believe, unequaled in this respect. As a preliminary, then, to the introduction of large masses of glazed and colored terra cotta upon the facades of buildings, public taste may be said to have developed to the point of realizing the futility of the effort to introduce color interests into architecture by such expedients as the introduction of panels of tile mosaic in the midst of great surfaces of the traditional Philadelphia brick, or other material equally uninteresting in texture, a characteristic of a certain period of our architecture which fortunately was a brief one.

I have referred above to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church as the first notable example in this country of the use of polychrome terra cotta in exterior design. In view of this fact and also of the prominence of the location of this building, it is, I think, most fortunate that the color has been applied with great reserve—so much so, in fact, that to one observing this building from a sufficient distance to grasp the effect of the entire composition on a bright day the color variation merely serves to impart a slight vibrant golden glow to the prevailing creamy tone of the building without in the least diminishing the quietness of the shade and shadow; but on a gray, overcast day, when the building is seen in diffused light, the detailed interest of the color treatment immediately becomes apparent, and thus substitutes another and different kind of interest to compensate for the loss of the shadow forms. In this respect it seems to me that this building is deserving of the highest praise, and it is, I believe, destined to exercise a most salutary influence in restraining those whose fondness for color contrast might easily lead them to the other extreme. —J. Monroe Hewlett in the "Brickbuilder."

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT.*

By J. Maxwell Carrere, C. E.
General Manager of the Blanc Stainless Cement Company, Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa.

During the past twenty years, building operations have increased at a tremendous pace, and Portland cement has become the recognized structural cement. It is the cement of to-day. It is a grayish—sometimes a bluish, dull material of great structural value for the engineer, the architect, and the builder—but its appearance precludes the possibility of its ever attracting the artist. There is hope, therefore, that the cement of to-day, the gray Portland cement, will remain the structural factor in the future. But the cement of to-morrow is the White Portland Cement.

The White Portland is purely American; for while scientists knew that a White Portland cement could be produced from pure kaolins and pure limestone—and some companies tried it—the cost of such a product was commercially impossible. Practically, I consider it equally unattractive. After years of toil in experimenting—four of which were spent in the present plan—Allentown, Pennsylvania, gave birth to the White Portland Cement of commerce.

The history of four years since the White Portland cement was introduced is most interesting, for they were years of distress and panic—years of curtailment of operations—years of economy. They are interesting because of the possibilities created for the gray by the White Portland cement; because of the artistic possibilities in a cement structure of to-morrow, and because of the further artistic education it may create for the welfare of the general public.

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The White Portland Cement destroyed the distinction between structural and ornamental when applied to cement—it no longer exists. The engineer can build his concrete bridge or his stack as artistically as he can conceive it of Portland cement; and has no possible excuse for the creation of an unattractive structure.

Portland cement is plastic. White Portland cement is not only plastic, but admirably adapted for ornamental work, no matter how elaborate; and besides can be colored any tint to suit the particular artistic temperament of the individual, and for this reason I feel that this baby industry will not only greatly benefit the gray Portland cement industry, but also the individual and the public in general by putting within reach of all the attractive home and pleasant surroundings constructed throughout of indestructible material—Portland cement.

Our public to-day craves for the refined and the beautiful, and while in our youth as a nation we still demand the big, and sometimes showy display of our conceptions—yet education, travel and association have raised the public standard in general to an appreciation of the fitness of things—to the difference between large and great—quantity and quality, and also to an appreciation that "in union there is strength" for the large and the great—the quantity and the quality—the gray and the white—can be united to better serve our ends if properly assimilated.

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* Portion of an address delivered before the Canadian Cement and Concrete Association.

Note and Comment

"The Builder," of London, commenting on the much discussed question of the approach to St. Paul's Bridge, refers to the fact that when the question was under consideration the evidence of a gentleman was admitted who stated that his business had called him to London for something like thirty years but that he had never heard any one talk of "vistas." His evidence was therefore manifestly valueless. "The Builder" cites this as an instance of people offering suggestions on topics concerning which they are thoroughly ignorant.

It is difficult to understand why legislative committees should invite testimony of this character and further allow it to influence their decisions. Quoting from "The Builder's" article on the subject,—"When a question of dry goods arises, let us by all means have the evidence of men who have lived and thought in dry goods; when it is a question of architectural effect, then also let us go for guidance to the men who have lived and thought in architectural effects, but for goodness sake do not let us mix up the witnesses and accept the opinion of either upon matters about which they have given no thought."

It is just the sort of testimony referred to that has wrought mischief in connection with the subject of Building Code drafting or revision in the cities throughout this country and particularly in New York. When a committee in charge of the drafting of a code seeks technical information outside of the architectural, engineering and building professions it furnishes the strongest sort of evidence of its own unfitness for the work at hand. An accurate conception of one's task is necessary in order to perform it satisfactorily or even to make application for assistance in the proper quarter. Such an understanding in the case of New York would have eliminated page upon page of useless testimony already taken that not only clogs the record but creates such a chaotic condition in the minds of those who are charged with the formulation of a code as to postpone indefinitely the enactment of these necessary measures.—American Architect.

* * *

An essential point in which American architecture necessarily differs from English domestic architecture is the greater need for shade on this side of the Atlantic. A Parsee, who was accosted in London society by an English woman, saying, "Is it true that you worship the sun?" was esteemed to have administered a successful repartee in answering, "Yes, and so would you if you ever saw him." In the South one of the chief needs of shelter is for protection from the sun. The difference is, naturally, even more marked in country houses than in town houses, although, from the beginnings of their building, the houses of New Orleans and Charleston and Savannah have been screened from the sunlight and the sun-heat by projecting roofs and girdling 'galleries,' without the slightest consideration of what Palladio might have had to say about the matter. The typical Charleston house, the house with a double gallery along its long side, is said to have been derived from St. Domingo. The typical Spanish mode of meeting the requirement of shade is by dead walls without and a galleried "patio" within. At any rate, no English country house needs a verandah, and every American country house does need one in the North or the South, but particularly in the South. The Greek Revival, in the portico of which its architecture essentially consisted, offered a means of combining this primary practical requisite of shade with a grandiose and pompous architectural exterior. Accordingly, the projectors of Southern mansions of pretension caught eagerly at the introduction of the new fashion. The Greek Revival had far more vogue in the South than in the North for domestic architecture, and was employed in the best examples with much spirit and freedom. The freedom doubtless comes from the fact that the owner was apt to be the designer and apt to be a cultivated amateur in classic architecture. The Virginian examples of the early eighteenth century were mere reproductions, as exact as their owners could contrive, of the contemporaneous English examples, without taking any account of the differences in climate or of architectural differences.

* * *

The most recent number of the English "Town Planning Review" contains a list of the examination questions which were propounded to the candidates for diploma and certificate in Civic Design, at the close of the course this year in the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool. The external examiner was A. V. Lanchester, F. R. I. B. A., and the internal examiners were the school professor and lecturers. The questions, which fill some pages of the "Review," are very interesting, and are enlightening as to the sort of instruction the candidates receive. The following from some of those which relate to Civic Architecture, may serve as types, the candidate being told that, if he pleases, he may illustrate his replies with sketches: "Has the direction of a street any influence on its design?" "What influence has the height of buildings on the proportion and design of streets?" "What are the factors which should govern the design of vistas: (a) the approach, (b) the climax?" "How would you treat the base of an isolated classic building to be erected on ground falling sharply along the line of the main frontage?" "In what respect should the character of buildings affect the design of the adjacent streets and open spaces?" Questions under the head of Civic Decoration included these: (a) "How best can you memorialize a royal personage; (b) a soldier; (c) a statesman; (d) a philanthropist; (e) a poet, author or artist? Suggest a suitable form, treatment, and position for such memorial in each case." "What are the essential requirements to insure success in placing a statue or statues in connection with the portico of a classic building?" "If it is desired to terminate a vista by means of a monument, what consideration will influence the form this monument should take?" "State your views as to the type and arrangement of artificial lighting which should be employed in a large square surrounded by public buildings." It would be most interesting remarks the "Architectural Record," if the "Review" would now give to its readers the best answers.

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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA PA., SEPTEMBER 6, 1911

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COMING THIRD EXHIBITION OF RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER A. I. OF A.

The Third Exhibition of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, to be held in Providence October 21 to November 4, 1911, promises to be a notable affair. The exhibit, we are advised, is to be divided into the following sections:

Exhibits of Civic Improvement, to consist of drawings, photographs or models covering phases of city planning, park layouts, housing conditions and transportation improvement.

History of Architecture in Rhode Island, to be shown by drawings and photographs illustrating the progress of architecture in the State of Rhode Island during the two hundred and seventy-five years since its founding, including those examples of early Colonial work for which Rhode Island has long been famous.

Current Work, comprising drawings in plan, elevation, section and perspective, models of work proposed or executed, photographs, sketches and paintings of architectural subjects, structural, decorative and landscape.

The Exhibition Committee consists of John Hutchins Cody, Chairman, 1019 Banigan Building; Franklin R. Hindle, Secretary and Treasurer, 146 Westminster street; Eleazar B. Homer, Ellis Jackson, Huger Elliott and Henry A. Barker.

A circular sent out by the committee explains fully the spirit underlying the coming exhibition. From this circular we quote the following:

> It is the ambition of the Rhode Island Chapter in this exhibition to give worthy recognition of a notable event in the history of civilization. The year 1911 marks the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of a great and "lively experiment" that has profoundly influenced the trend of human thought.
>
> In the founding of Providence, Roger Williams laid the corner-stone for the modern structure of democracy, free from dependence upon sect or creed. His guiding principles now dominate the greatest nations of the earth. It is therefore especially fitting that this city and State, which have furnished to the world the first successful demonstration of representative constitutional government, and have sent forth the pioneers and the torch bearers in many another great campaign, should respond heartily to a twentieth century movement which is necessary if the prosperity, comfort and happiness of the people is to be protected and preserved.
>
> On this anniversary year of its founding, Providence, rapidly expanding beyond its own restricted limits into a great metropolitan community, suddenly perceives the dawn of a new era in its development. Many causes are combining to bring about a physical transformation that will be almost startling, but whether this transformation shall be wrought with wisdom and intelligence; whether it shall result in the thoughtful development or the ruthless destruction of natural assets; whether it shall contribute to efficiency and public happiness, or squander human energy in its planless bulk, the near future will decide.
>
> The year 1911 will be notable in local history for the number of significant projects that have been begun and for the number of important movements that have been undertaken. A rather tardy civic awakening manifests itself in many ways. The opening of the Barrington Parkway is an important item, in the carrying out of the comprehensive Metropolitan Park project. The beginning or extension of a more or less comprehensive system of neighborhood playgrounds, school gardens, municipal baths and public comfort stations, the purchase of the historic site of Fort Independence, the recent completion of a splendid filtration plant for all the city water, the complete extension of the sewer system to the remotest corners of the city and its connection with Pawtucket, the clearing of the little rivers that run through the city and the enormous enlargement of what was previously the most extensive sewage disposal plant in America, are all suggestive of growing regard for happiness and health. The urban transportation problem is being scientifically studied; the city lighting is to be comprehensively improved; tree planting on the public streets is going on rapidly; and better methods of street cleaning are receiving unusual attention.

Entry slips must be received prior to September 30 and exhibits prior to October 11. Communications regarding the exhibition should be addressed to the Exhibition Committee, Room 405, 146 Westminster street, Providence, Rhode Island.

RECKLESS AND UNINFORMED NEWSPAPER COMMENT UPON ARCHITECTURAL MATTERS.

The bulk of the comment in the daily newspapers upon Supervising Architect Taylor's testimony before the House Committee on Expenditure would be amusing if it were not so plainly stupid and misinformed. The truth of the matter is this—that, called before a committee of well-meaning but hopelessly incompetent gentlemen who, by virtue of their presence in Congress, are privileged to ask the most absurd questions upon all sorts of topics, including those about which they know little or nothing, Mr. Taylor made a number of statements which have since been garbled and misinterpreted in publication.

Inasmuch as no one with even a slender acquaintance with the American Institute of Architects could be guilty of taking these statements seriously in the form in which they reached the lay press, our own thought is that the less said about them the better.

It is permissible, however, to express the wish that men regarded in their home districts as of enough importance to elect to Congress might be of a slightly higher level of intelligence, and that among men who write comment for the daily newspapers there could be, here and there, some few able to distinguish architecture from plain carpentering and building.

Mr. Taylor's testimony was, as might have been expected from one of his standing in the profession, absolutely correct both in general and in detail. That it was misconstrued by bucolic representatives and garbled by irresponsible newspaper correspondents and their editors is no fault of his.

Architecture as an art and the American Institute as its fostering parent are too little understood outside of zones purely profes-

sional to command the popular respect they deserve. That this will come, in due course, there is no reason to doubt. In the meantime let us be charitable to the uninitiate, and please let us try not to make such an unseemly ado about such an obvious nothing.

SOME VIEWS ON THE UNWISDOM OF COMPETITIONS.

Our valued contemporary, "The Western Architect," delivers itself of some views concerning the wisdom of competitions that coincide so nearly with our own ideas upon the subject that we are tempted to quote its utterances in full. Noting the rejection of a bill authorizing the appointment of a municipal architect for New York, our sprightly Western contemporary observes that while the action taken was probably for the best architectural interests of New York under present conditions, the plea in favor of competition is open to the same objections urged against a municipal architect.

> In fact, the whole question lies in the intelligence and probity of the administrative officials. Had the bill passed, Mayor Gaynor would probably have appointed an architect of ability who would have given that agreeable quality, as well as diversity, to his designs that the public heart sighs for. His successor, however, might appoint a "hustling gorilla," as it is probable that the species is not entirely extinct in New York. A competition is open to, and even invites a greater danger of miscarriage, for a body of men composed, as are most commissions, of politicians, would be more apt than a single man to work in the devious ways so well exampled by notable cases in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. On the whole in both public and private work the appointment of the individual is safest, for architects are becoming known by their works, and if an unfit man is appointed the public knows it sooner and it can be more easily attacked and rectified than after a competition which has been decided before it was announced. From the public standpoint either course is productive of good or bad results according to the representatives of the people who have the matter in charge. While from the architect's standpoint the competition has the same element of chance that it ever has had, and is the same costly gamble, the vast improvement in the methods by which they were generally conducted in the past twenty-five years, makes them an attractive means for procuring an architect for a public building. It is probable that neither the American Institute of Architects or the writer, who have fought the old methods and constantly urged the new during that time, will receive any credit from the public for the wonderful advance made in public building design through the regulation of competitions, but it certainly must note that from Mullet to Taylor, or from Myers to Hornbostel, is a "far cry."

The essential sanity of this view is undeniable. Given an expert jury of award, one may look for results out of the ordinary. Expert juries are, however, as rare in their way as are municipal architects who can be classed as something more than favorites of an existing order. The exception happens now and then merely, as grammarians tell us, to prove the rule. The rule itself, like Tennyson's brook, goes on.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND NORMAL TRADE STANDARDS.

It is an open secret, among men engaged in the building field, that the bidding on certain classes of work is rapidly nearing a point perilously close to actual constructive cost. Indeed, to such a reckless and irresponsible pitch has this form of competition been carried that many of the more substantial firms, learning of the entry into the list of irresponsible rivals, refrain from bidding at all rather than incur the risk of being beaten by figures impossible under a just and reasonable interpretation of the specifications. The solution of the problem, in the opinion of men equipped to deal intelligently with it, is an association of responsible bidders under joint agreement not to reduce profits below a fixed and fair percentage upon the capital involved, and a movement to secure such a uniform understanding of specification requirements as will have the effect of making skimping, substitution and other practices, common to a designated class of bidders, difficult and expensive, if not impossible. So clearly is it understood among architects that much of this sharp bidding presupposes a juggling of the specifications that many of the leading practitioners limit the bidders to firms known by them to be above practices of the sort.

It seems a pity that in an avenue of activity in which men of commanding force and skill are engaged in such numbers it is not possible to make a successful appeal to the community of interest which should govern in cases of the kind.

The "Guide" never did and never will subscribe unreservedly to the wisdom of awarding contracts to the lowest bidder. If the fact could be properly emphasized in letting bids that the contract would be awarded not to the lowest bidder, but to that bid which by reason of past performance, general responsibility and trade standing, commended itself most favorably to the jury on award, it would be an excellent thing for everybody concerned.

After all, in a fair survey of all the circumstances, the object of competitive bidding is to ascertain not how cheaply a building may be constructed, but how cheaply the precise and exact type of building in view may be constructed. If the bids were let with this distinct understanding and on a basis of no favoritism and an absolute adherence to the letter of the specifications, there would be not only less reckless bidding, but a decided improvement both in the character of the buildings constructed as well as in general trade conditions.

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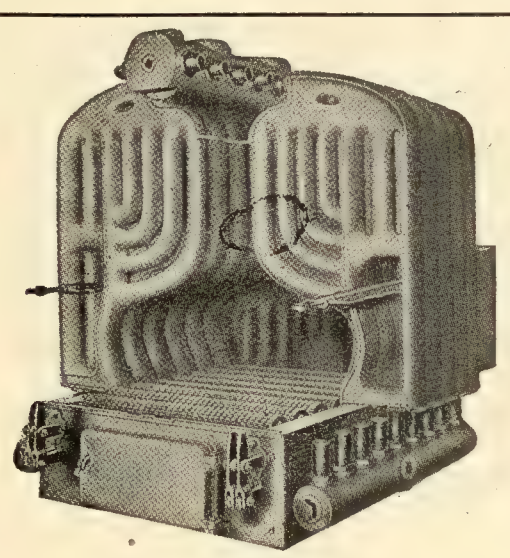
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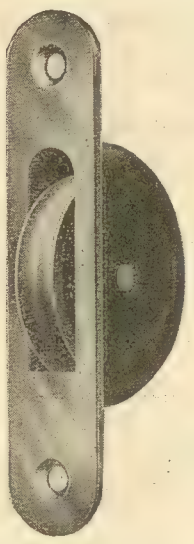
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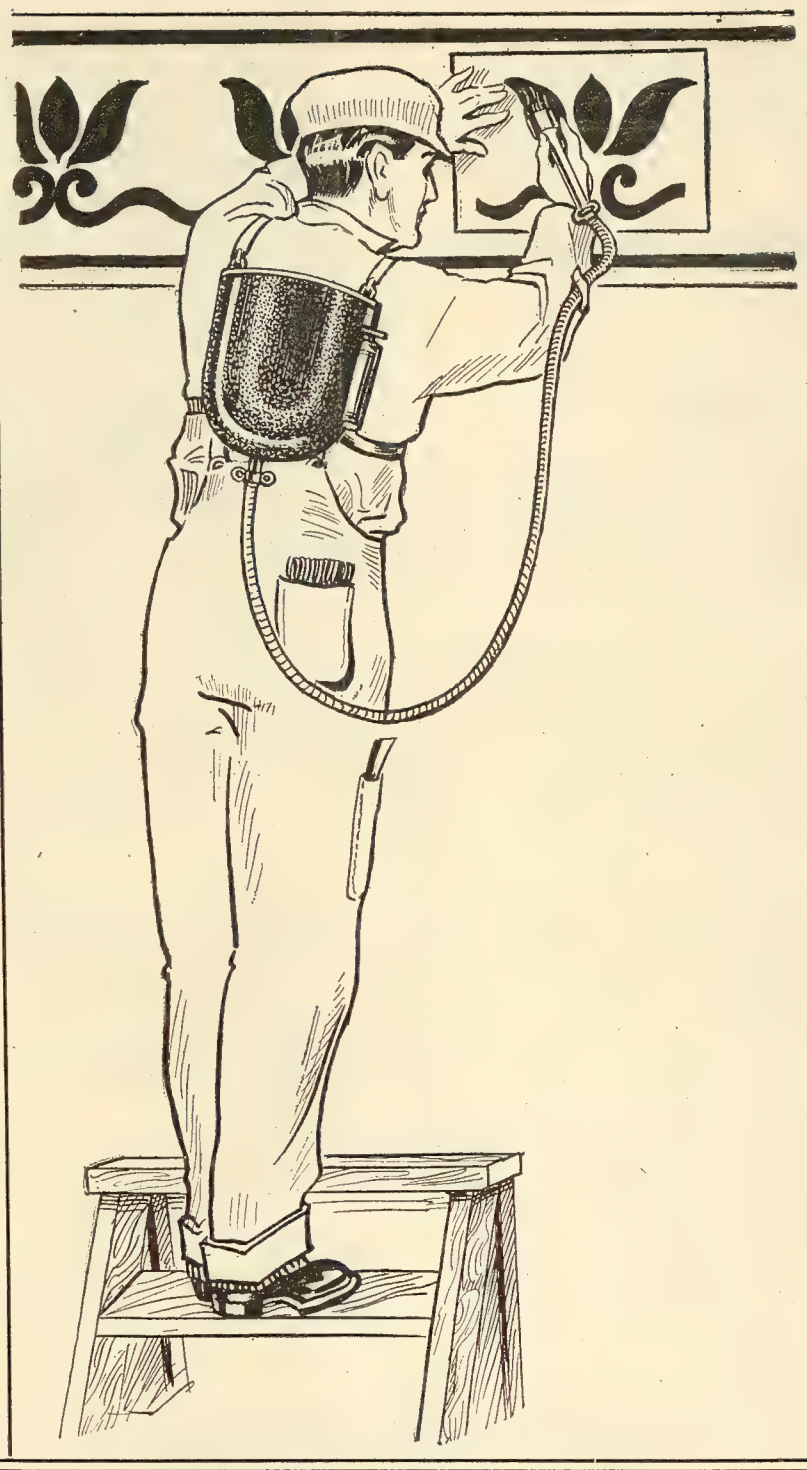
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Vol. XXVI. No. 37. PHILADEDPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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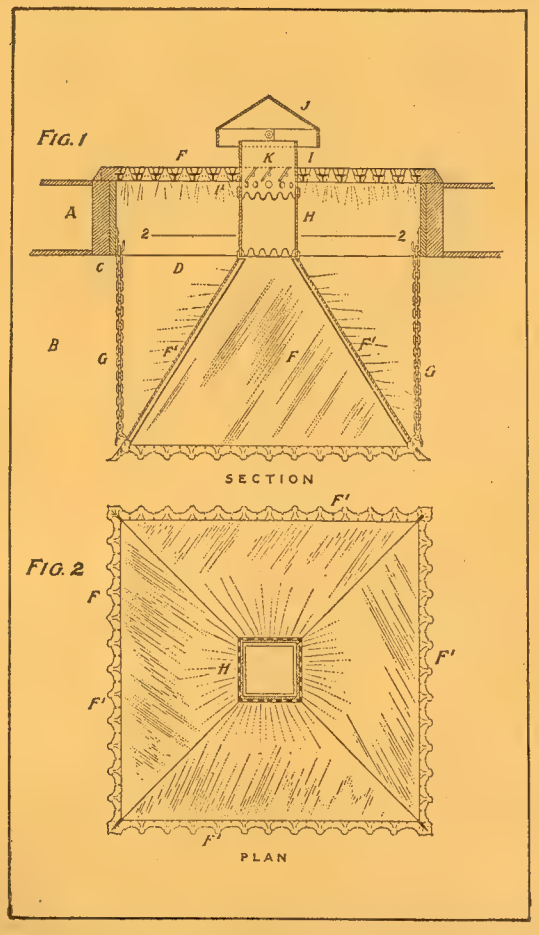
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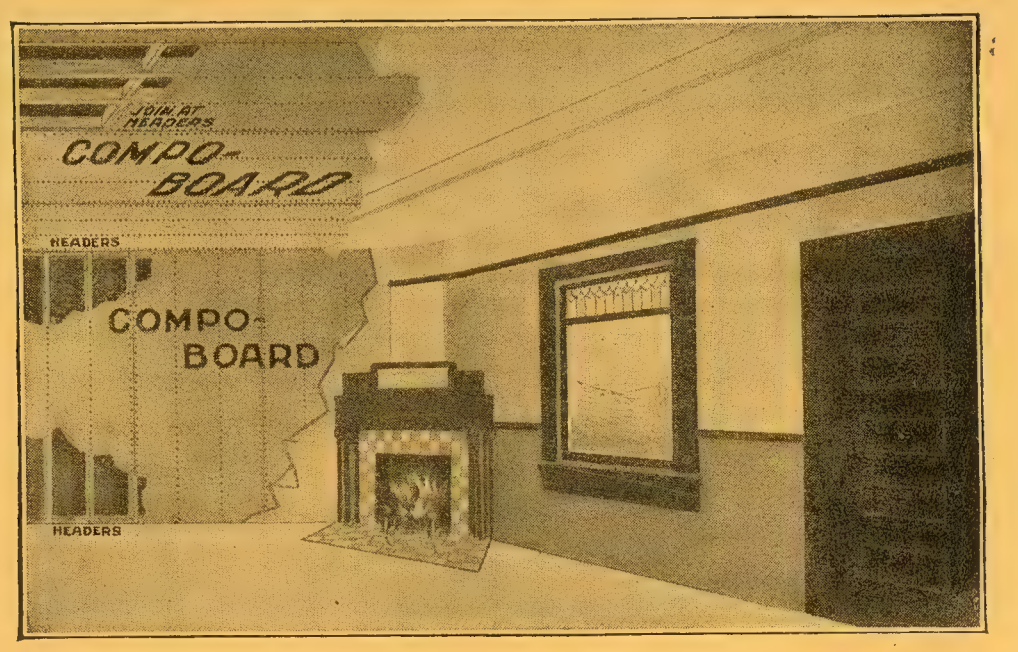
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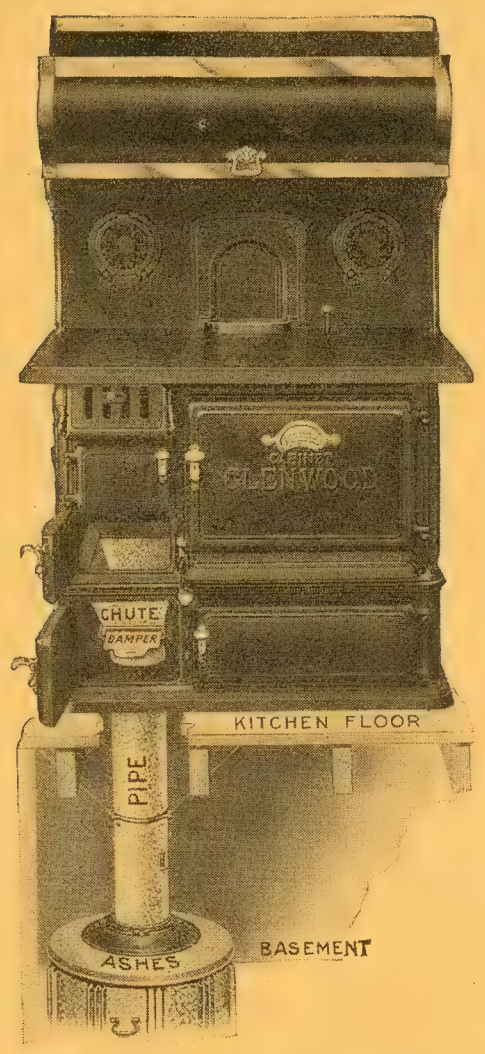
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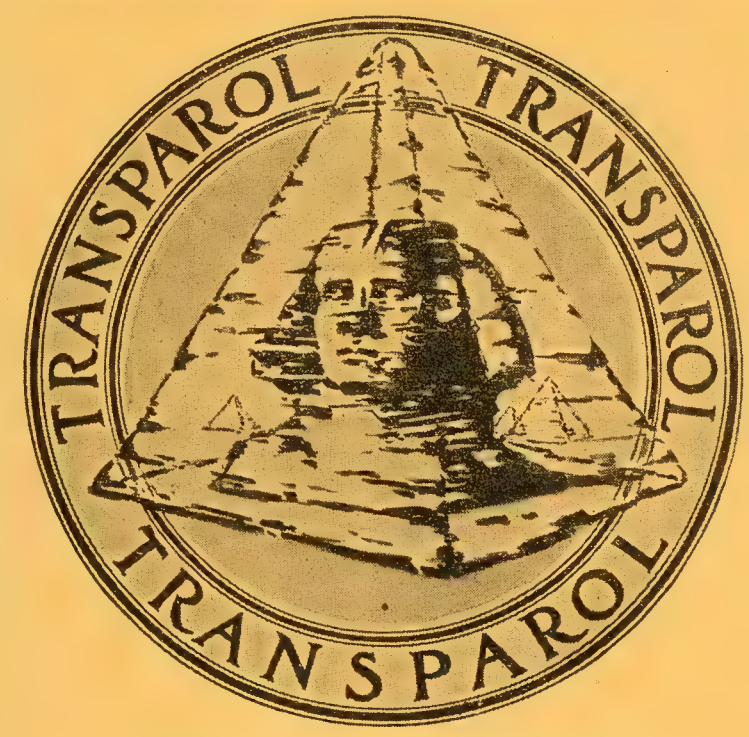
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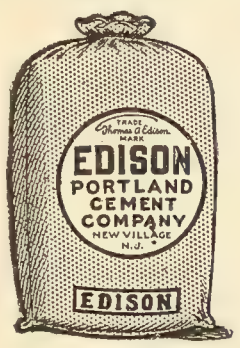
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Containing Official Bulletin of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Vol. XXVI. No 37. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Store Building, Colver, Pa. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Colver Land Company, Colver, Pa. Brick and Concrete, fireproof, 2 stories, 55x90 feet. Owners taking bids, due September 16th. The following are figuring: J. E. Miller, Ebensburg Pa.; Hyde-Murphy Company, Ridgewav, Pa.; M. H. Smith & Brothers, Johnstown, Pa.; Thiele Construction Company, Johnstown, Pa.; Penn Lumber Construction Company, South Fork, Pa.; Schenkeneyer & Sons, Johntown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, R. Kenworthy, 5632 Ridge avenue. Stone, 2½ stories, 32x32 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due September 13th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Hospital, Broad and Fitzwater streets, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Simpson Lemmon, P. O. Box 389, Philadelphia. Owners, Woman's Southern Homoeopathic Hospital, Dr. Mary Branson, President, 1504 Locust street. Brick, granite, terra cotta, five stories, 37x80 feet; wing, 18x25 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, vapor heating. Architect taking bids due September 13th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Factory and Warehouse, Fourth and Berks streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, J. B. Stetson Company, on premises. Brick, fireproof, eight stories, 50x200 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2120 Walnut street, $5,000. Architect, Charles B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. John H. Girvin, on premises. Interior alterations, new baths and offices. Plans in progress.

Residence, Bellevue, Del. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, Richard Sellers, 1819 Vine street, Philadelphia. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Apartments and Offices (alt. and add.), 217 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 17x94 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due September 14th. The following are figuring: George Watson & Sons, 905 North Marshall street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. C. Rea, 711 North Fifteenth street.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Germantown avenue and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Jacob Hess, Germantown and Lehigh avenues. Brick, two stories, 20x20 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due September 14th. The following are figuring: E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, three stories, 70x140 feet. Plans in progress.

Settlement Building, 1233 Spring street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Colored Children House, 1233 Spring street. Brick, three stories, 30x30 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Farm House, Moorestown, N. J., $4,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, F. Wallis Armstrong, 610 North American Building. Frame, 2½ stories, 25x30 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Factory, Erie avenue and B street. Architects, Dodge, Day & Zimmerman, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Hess Bright Manufacturing Company, Twenty-first and Fairmount avenue. Brick and concrete, three stories, 200x215 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. H. Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 37x93 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tin roofs. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Bank and Office Building, Tampa, Fla. Architect, J. C. Llewellyn, Chicago, Ill. Owners, Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, Tampa, Fla. Brick, stone and fireproof, electric lighting, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due September 20th. Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Coal Trestle and Siding, James and Fraley streets. Architect, Stanford B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owners, Abrasive Material Company, Seventy-second and Upland streets. Concrete and steel, 15 feet high, 700 feet long. Architect taking bids, due September 15th. The following are figuring: J. McGraw Company, Arcade Building; Latta & Terry Company, Pennsylvania Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Factory (add.), Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Laird, Shober & Co., Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets. Brick and concrete, five stories, 60x98 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due September 13th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Garage, Wyneewood, Pa. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, William H. Wetherill, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, one story, 23x31 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due September 15th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. James, Bala, Pa.; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.; T. I. Seeds, 1207 Race street; C. Palmer, Wayne, Pa.; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, H. F. Walton, Chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, three stories. Consists of power house, ice house, kitchen, dining room, bakery, laundry, etc. Owners taking revised bids, due September 28th.

Alts. for Bakery and Cafe, Forty-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue, New York. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Brick, five stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, 50x150 feet. Architect has received bids.

Warehouse, Twenty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y. Engineer, M. A. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md. Reinforced concrete and brick, twelve stories, 63x293 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Factory, 2503 Coral street, Philadelphia. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owners, Smith, Dunn & Co., 2503 Coral street. Brick, two stories, 70x100 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Owners taking bids, due in about one week.

Boiler House (alt. and add.), Twenty-first and Alter streets, Philadelphia. Architects, Stearns & Caster, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Lit Brothers, Eighth and Market streets. Brick, one story, 60x60 feet. Slag roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

School, Leonardo, N. J. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. Owners, Board of Education, Middletown township, N. J. Brick and stone, three stories, 79x132 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids,

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due September 16th. The following are figuring: Abel Bottoms & Son, 41 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, Philadelphia.

Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, S. D. Sinkler, 114 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Stone, 2½ stories, 40x50 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Residence, Oak Lane Park, Pa. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Owners, Oak Lane Park Building Company, Land Title Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 30x60 feet. Electric lighting, slate roof, steam heating.

Y. M. C. A. Building (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, H. Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 30x80 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tile roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Garage (alt. and add), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 15x25 feet. Electric lighting, steam heat, slate roof. Architect will be ready for bids in about one week.

Siding and Trestle, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Concrete and

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wood, 78 feet long. Owners taking bids, due September 16th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Hospital, Camden, N. J. Architect, C. J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owners, West Jersey Homoeopathic Hospital, Camden. Brick and stone, fireproof, four stories, 95x120 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, slate, tile and asbestos shingle. Architect taking bids, due September 21st. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; George Bachman, Camden, N. J.; D. H. Shott, Camden, N. J.; William Wrifford, Camden, N. J.; Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J.; H. B. Hinchman, Camden, N. J.; J. W. Draper, Camden, N. J.; J. S. Rogers, Moorestown, N. J.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Hazleton, Pa. Architects, J. R. Bright and E. H. Yardley, 1701 Chestnut street. Owners, Hotel Majestic, Hazleton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 40x100 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Residences (3), Riverton, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, F. G. Throm, care of Ridge Avenue National Bank, Twelfth and Ridge avenue. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x45 feet each. Architect taking revised bids, due September 20th. The following are figuring: George W. West & Co., Stone Harbor, N. J.; L. F. Louden, Riverton, N. J.; Todd Brothers, Riverton, N. J.

Apartments and Offices (alt. and add.), 217 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 17x94 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due September 14th. George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Office Building and Stock Exchange, 1407-15 Walnut street, $1,000,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, William F. Deakyne, 1001 Chestnut street. Lessees, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Third and Walnut streets. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 100x100 feet. Plans will be started at once.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, $10,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Reuben Windisch, 105 Arch street. Stone, 2½ stories, 20x45 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Third and Girard avenue. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Rudolph Walther, on premises. Brick, three stories, 19x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Reservoir and Gate House, Hanover township, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State Homoeopathic Hospital for Insane. Brick and concrete, 225x 100 feet and 10x10 feet. Slate roofs. Owners taking bids, due September 19th. Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, and N. P. Quinn, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Garage and Gardener's Cottage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetzs & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Mrs. Wharton Sinkler, care of architects. Plaster, two stories, 35x22 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids. Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories. Architects taking bids, due September 18th. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. D. Durnell, Swarthmore, Pa.; R. H. Anderson, Lansdowne, Pa.; C. T. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa.; Ingram & Lewis, Lansdowne, Pa.

Garage (add.), Bala, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger & Borie, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, G. Brinton Roberts, Bala, Pa. Stone, two stories, 25x30 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due September 20th. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street, are figuring.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 5 and 7 South Second street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, 1420 Chestnut street. Owners, Horn and Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due September 20th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denskla Building; E. E. Hollenbach, Fifteenth and Race streets; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Philadelphia Construction Company, 1441 Arch street; J. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street; H. R. Rust, 828 Filbert street.

Contracts Awarded

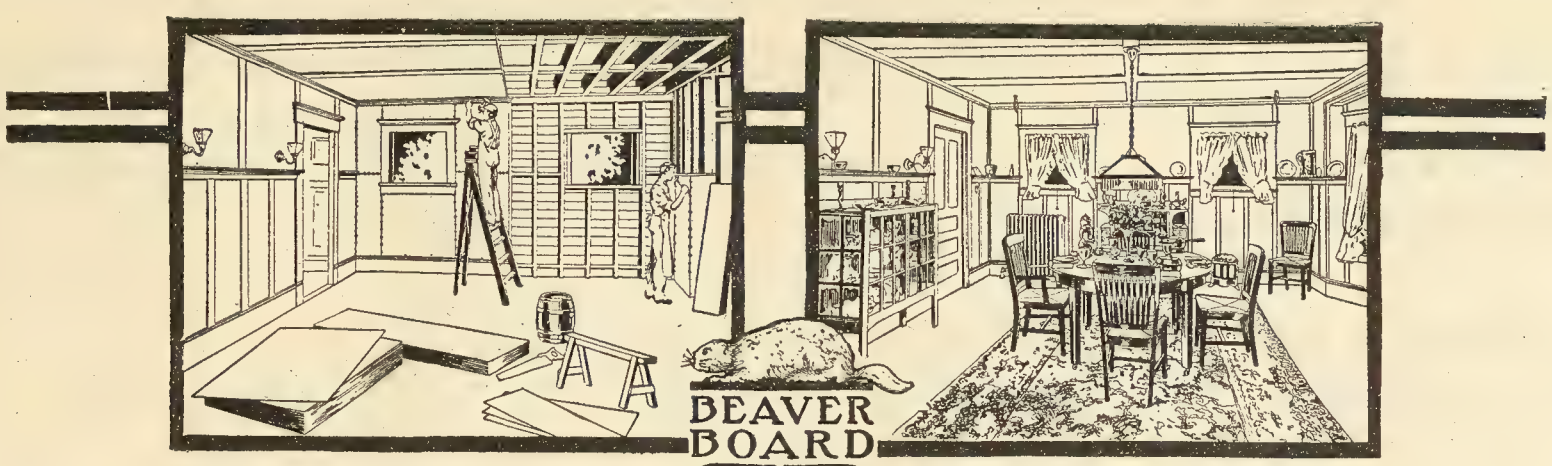
Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), Media, Pa., $8,000. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, J. Lord Rigby, Land Title Building. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 32x40 feet. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Passenger Station, Cressona, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Brick, one story, 26x50 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Fred A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street. Note change of builder's name.

Wall, Approaches, etc., Washington, D. C., $100,000. Architects, Kelsey & Cret, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C. Marble and granite. Contract awarded to Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass.

Restaurant Building, Forty-fifth and Broadway, New York City, $94,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories, 71x83 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.



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Stable and Bungalow, Princeton, N. J. Architects, McGoodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Barker Gummere, Princeton, N. J. Frame, two stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Hotel, Express Office and Station, Cumberland, Md. Architect, M. A. Long, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. &. O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Contract awarded to P. Farrell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Residence, Norristown, Pa., $10,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, H. C. Stinson, 317 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 26x45 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to A. Shoemaker, Norristown, Pa.

Grading, Drainage and Masonry Work, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Stone. Contract awarded to R. H. Johnson & Co., Wayne, Pa.

Laundry Building (rebuilding), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, care of Director Neff, City Hall. Brick and stone, two stories. D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street, submitted the lowest bid.

Church, Lansford, Pa. Architect, R. W. Boyle, 1626 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Ann's R. C. Church, Lansford, Pa. Brick, one story, 140x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. Riebe & Co., Lansford, Pa.

Residence, Pelham road, Germantown. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. J. T. Carroll, 217 Pelham road. Stone, three stories, 25x40 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Bowers & Logan, 2010 Chancellor street.

Residence and Stable, Greynedd Valley, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank A. Wills, 1202 Montgomery avenue. Concrete and frame, 2½ stories, 48x27 feet; wing, 23x17 feet; stable, two stories, 25x31 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to William R. Beisel, Hatfield, Pa.

Residence, Laverock, Pa. Architect, George Bispham Page, Harrison Building. Owner Frederick Rosengarten, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick and stone, 2½ stories, 30x80 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

School and Convent, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue. Architects, E. F.Durnag & Son, 1200 Chestnut street. Owners, R. C. Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, Rev. J. J. McAran, on premises. Granite, three stories, 120x90 feet. Contract awarded to John McShane, 637 North Nineteenth street.

City Hall, Hazleton, Pa., $88,400. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, City of Hazleton. Brick, marble and steel, fireproof, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. A. Campbell, Hazleton, Pa.

Offices and Residence (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, W. C. Fleck & Bros., Jenkintown, Pa. Brick, three stories, 20x50 feet. Tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Cigar Store (alts.), Twelfth and Market streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, United Cigar Stores Company, New York City. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

S. Kendrick (O), 7021 Yocum street. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x40 feet, Beechew and Suffoch streets.

Silberman & Egnal (O), 944 Passyunk avenue. Cost, $6,000. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Franklin and Clearfield streets.

Dr. O. H. Sterner (O), 2119 Orthodox street. Rimer & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, $9,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 31x38 feet, Oakland and Arrott streets.

H. C. Swarthy (O), 1410 Chestnut street. Irwin & Leighton (C), Franklin Building. Cost, $25,000. Store, brick, four stories, 20x60 feet, 1518 Chestnut street.

V. Errichetti (O), 2960 Salmon street. Cost, $500. Garage, brick, one story, 14x25 feet, two stories, Tilton street, north of Ann street.

J. T. Byones (O), 2624 North Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $500. Stable, brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, Twenty-ninth and Clearfield streets.

J. Sehold (O), 5906 Hegemany street. J. Stern (C), 5913 Hegemany street. Cost, $3,100. Residence, brick, three stories, 16x46 feet, Torresdale, Pa.



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Henry Hess Brewing Company (O), 854 North Fourth street. D. F. Wholly (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, $2,750. Bottling house, brick, one story, 19x100 feet.

J. M. Stitler (O), 5141 Spruce street. Cost, $10,500. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x38 feet, Sixty-sixth and Greenway avenue. Cost, $2,200. One dwelling, Sixty-sixth and Greenway avenue.

Alterations and Additions

C. F. Vogt (O), 2655 East Madison street. D. F. Lesley & Son (C), 849 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $700. Store and dwelling, 2600 East Allegheny avenue.

Mahlon Newton (O), Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. J. Atkinson (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, $3,000. Hotel.

A. Lippman (O), 509 South Second street. Harris Brothers (C), 622 Norris street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling, 509 South Second street.

K. C. Gallagher (O), 1227 Race street. C. F. Bachler (C), 27 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $410. Garage, Broad and Pike streets.

Trust Company of North America (O), 505 Chestnut street. Stewart & Stevens (C), Ninth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, $400. Warehouse, Twentieth and Letitia streets.

Frank Hardart (O), 210 South Sixteenth street. Harry R. Rust (C), 828 Filbert street. Cost, $4,600. Office building, 1202 Arch street.

E. W. Dwight (O), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. T. P. Conway & Co. (C), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Cost, $1,800. Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Dr. James H. Baldwin (O), 1426 Pine street. McLean & Baldwin (C), 1626 Sansom street. Cost, $1,000. Residence.

Schreiber & Steinhauser (O), 502 Tabor road. Cost, $800. Garage.

John Donahue (O), 3053 Frankford avenue. J. H. Gordon (C), 2314 East Lehigh avenue. Cost, $350. Store, 3051 Frankford avenue.

D. Moskovitz (O), 4503 Springfield avenue. S. Rosenberg (C), 529 Queen street. Cost, $740. Store and dwelling, 4503 Springfield avenue.

Locomobile Company (O), 2328 Market street. Briliant Manufacturing Company (C). 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, $550. Electric cign.

Percy Pieser (O), 1817 South Sixth street. J. Woogman (C), 720 Morris street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 1031 Porter street.

Harris Boselsky (O), 2027 South Seventh street. H. Wilson (C), 513 Queen street. Cost, $400. Bakery.

Dr. T. Kelley (O), 115 West School lane. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling.

J. F. Frigoli (O), 2302 East Cumberland street. William Frielding (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Charles Kranich (O), 2466 Kensington avenue. W. E. Stone & Sons (C), 2069 East Dauphin street. Cost, $1,000. Store, 2360 North Front street.

Miss Anna Soeser (O), Germantown avenue. George S. Roth & Son (C), 230 Graver's lane. Cost, $900. Dwelling.

Robert Cherry & Sons (O), 5521 Germantown avenue. F. Elvidge (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, $8,000. Stores.

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For two years the Chicago Association of Commerce, aided by other civic organizations, has been planning and exploiting the International Municipal Congress and Exposition, to be held in Chicago September 18 to 30, 1911.

The congress, a component part of the great enterprise, will be in session throughout the entire term of the exposition. Addresses will be delivered by leading authorities.

General sessions of the congress will be held in the Congress Hall of the Coliseum. Technical discussion will be held in the First Regiment Armory.

The following speakers have not yet been assigned dates:

William Howard Taft, President of the United States; Theodore Roosevelt, United States Senator Robert A. LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Frederick C. Howe, Eckford C. DeKay, military secretary of Governor Dix, of New York.

At eight o'clock each evening moving pictures and talks on European and American cities.

Opening Day, Monday, September 18, 2 P. M.

Formal opening of congress and exposition.

John M. Ewen, chairman of the congress and exposition.

John MacVicar, commissioner general of congress.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of Chicago Association of Commerce.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

Hon. Darius A. Brown, president League of American Municipalities and Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City.

Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Hon. James Fitzgerald, Mayor of oBston.

Tuesday, September 19, 2 P. M.

Subject: "City Charters."

Charles E. Merriam, Chicago, chairman.

Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of New York, "Home Rule for Cities."

Prof. Ford H. McGregor, Municipal Reference Bureau, University of Wisconsin, "Commission Government."

Hon. James G. Berryhill, Des Moines, Iowa, "Commission Government."

Hon. H. A. Mason, San Francisco, Cal., "Framing City Charters Under Home Rule."

Wednesday, September 20, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Municipal Accounting and Efficiency."

Herbert R. Sands, director Chicago Bureau of Efficiency, chairman.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of President Taft's Efficiency Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Dr. LeGrande Powers, chief statistician of the census, Washington, D. C.

William A. Prendergast, Comptroller New York City.

Thursday, September 21, 2 P. M.

Subject: "The Business End of a City Government."

George F. Hooker, secretary City Club of Chicago, chairman.

Mayo Fessler, secretary the Municipal Association of Cleveland, "Relations of Civic and Commercial Organization to a City Government."

George W. B. Hicks, chief Bureau of Comprehensive Planning, Philadelphia, "Commercializing a City's Government."

E. St. Elmo Ellis, Detroit, Mich.

Friday, September 22, 2 P. M.

Subject: "City Planning."

Walter D. Moody, Chicago, chairman.

Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States.

Charles R. Lamb, director the Merchants' Association, New York City.

Richard B. Watrous, secretary American Civic Association, Washington, D. C.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman Chicago Plan Commission, Chicago.

Saturday, September 23, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Paving."

John W. Hittel, secretary Organization for Standardizing of Paving Specifications, Chicago, chairman.

George W. Tillston, consulting engineer Borough of Brooklyn and president organization of city officials for the standardization of paving specifications, New York City.

Hon. James M. Head, former Mayor of Nashville, now of Boston.

California Development Company, "Municipal Achievement in California Cities"—stereopticon views.

George W. Craig, city engineer, Omaha.

Monday, September 25, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Public Utilities."

Bion J. Arnold, Chicago, chairman.

H. M. Byllesby, president Civic Federation, Chicago.

Edward W. Bemis, New York City.

Tuesday, September 26, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Taxation."

Harrison B. Riley, special tax commissioner, Chicago, chairman.

Hon. Lawson Purdy, commissioner of taxes and assessments, New York City.

Lieutenant Allen Ripley Foote, president International Tax Association and president Ohio State Board of Commerce, Columbus, O.

Hon. J. W. Harris, assessment commissioner, Winnipeg, Canada.

Professor John A. Fairlie, Urbana, Ill.

Wednesday, September 27, 2 P. M.

Subject: "The City for the People."

William C. Graves, Chicago, chairman.

Hon. Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, "Municipal Socialism."

Arthur E. Buchholz, chief division tenement house inspection, Philadelphia, Pa., "Housing."

Frank R. McDonald, superintendent corrections, Minneapolis, Minn., "Corrections."

Joseph F. Jackson, general superintendent charities and corrections, Cleveland.

Frederic C. Howe, if he returns from Europe.

Thursday, September 28, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Control of a Milk Supply."

Dr. W. A. Evans, Chicago, chairman.

Dr. G. W. Goler, health commissioner, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. E. Ford, health commissioner, Cleveland, O.

Subject: "Advertising Value of a Healthy City."

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. G. B. Young, health commissioner, Chicago.

Friday, September 29, 2 P. M.

Subject: "Protection of Water and Disposal of Sewage."

Dr. G. B. Young, Chicago Health Commissioner, chairman.

George W. Fuller, sanitary expert, New York; stereopticon, "Water Supply."

A. Marsten, dean of engineering, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., "Sewage Disposal."

Evening.

Subject: "Police and Fire Service."

Leroy T. Steward, Chicago, chairman.

Chief Richard W. Croker, New York City.

Major Richard Sylvester, president Organization of Chiefs of Police of America and superintendent Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

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The Sunday Evening Club of Chicago will holda special service at Orchestra Hall. Names of the speakers have not yet been assigned.

Sunday, October 1, 8 P. M.

National play festival under the auspices of the Playground Association of America.

Dates Not Yet Assigned.

Subject: "Reduction of Fire Waste."

Edward B. Case, Chicago, chairman; Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Glidden, manager Chicago Board of Underwriters; C. J. Doyle, Illinois State fire marshal, Springfield.

Subject: "Parks and Playgrounds."

Edward B. De Groot, Chicago, chairman; Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Jane Addams.

Subject: "Building Codes."

John M. Ewen, Chicago, chairman. Program not yet completed.

Subject: "Public Schools."

John D. Shoop, assistant superintendent of Chicago schools, chairman. Program not yet completed.

Subject: "Public Libraries."

Program not yet completed.

Division of Hygiene and Sanitation.

In a series of divisional meetings the health commissioners will adopt a model set of public health ordinances according to the following program:

Thursday, September 28, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Methods of controlling a milk supply.

Points to be covered in a model law will be discussed in detail and then voted on. The proposed points will be submitted in advance to:

Dr. M. P. Ravenel, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Dr. E. J. Lederie, New York City.

Dr. H. Lankaster, commissioner of health, St. Paul, Minn.

Discussion will be general.

2 to 5 P. M.

Control of sanitation and school inspection.

Points to be covered in a model law will be discussed in detail and then voted on. The proposed points will be submitted in advance to:

Dr. H. Spalding, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Landis, health commissioner, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. J. W. Brannan, New York City.

Dr. C. F. Kuhn, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. C. P. Putnam, Boston, Mass.

Discussion will be general.

Friday, September 29, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Protection of water and disposal of sewage.

Certain basic principles will be offered for adoption. These will be submitted in advance to:

Dr. H. Langdon Pearse, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. Lederer, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. E. Harris, Grinnell, Iowa.

Dr. S. H. Durgin, Boston, Mass.

Dr. James Bosley, Baltimore, Md.

Discussion will be general.

2 to 5 P. M.

Yard sewage, stables and slaughter houses.

Points to be covered in a model law will be discussed in detail and then voted on. The proposed points will be submitted in advance to:

Dr. Guy Keifer, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, Maywood, Ill.

Dr. W. E. McCampbell, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. W. M. Robertson, board of supervisors, Denver, Colo.

Dr. O. T. Sherping, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, health officer, New Orleans, La.

8 to 10 P. M.

The law in relation to health work.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Chicago, Ill.

Judge H. Olson, Chicago, Ill.

Judge Orrin Carter, Springfield, Ill.

Saturday, September 30, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Disposal of garbage.

Discussion is to be general. Ordinances and methods are to be voted on. The following are requested to come prepared to speak in detail:

Dr. R. W. Connell, Omaha, Neb.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. C. E. Ford, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. P. M. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. E. R. Walters, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. F. A. Kraft, Wilwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Storck, Oak Park, Ill.

Dr. S. V. Balderston, Evanston, Ill.

Cost of health department per capita.

Discussion is to be led by:

Dr. C. B. Ball, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. G. Kohler, Chicago, Ill,

Dr. J. W. Chambliss, Americus, Ga.

Dr. George S. Edmonson, Clinton, Ia.

Dr. C. H. Wheeler, Portland, Ore.

Dr. W. E. Park, Rockford, Ill.

The exhibits sent to the congress and exposition by the various cities have been prepared with a special view to illustrating the addresses and deliberations provided for in the forthcoming program. All visitors to the exposition will be admitted at the general sessions of the congress in the large congress hall on the second floor of the Coliseum annex. The unofficial visitors will occupy the remainder of the seats after reservations have been made for the official delegates.

The New Age of Brick.

More and more is it becoming apparent that the new age of brick is here.

I do not need to tell any one who knows the history of brick of the extensive use of burned clay in all ages, nor do I need to explain why, when lumber was so plentiful, that brick was neglected through the mistaken idea that it cost more. The fact is, however, that, given two houses built a decade ago, one of wood and the other of brick, the brick to-day has proved the cheaper house, regardless of its original cost. This on account of maintenance and repairs—heavy in the case of the wood house, almost nothing in the case of the brick.

To-day, with the increased prices of lumber, brick is not only cheaper, figured on a depreciation basis for some years ahead, but it is actually but a small percentage higher in original cost, over the clapboarded house.

Recently, figures were compiled from the bids of five reliable contractors on a house that, on the average of the five bids, would have cost, clapboarded, $6,692.00. The same contractors' figures for a shingled house were 7 per cent higher; for ten-inch brick wall, hollow, 6.5 per cent. higher; for twelve-inch brick wall, solid, 10.7 per cent. higher; stucco on hollow block, 4.9 per cent. higher; brick veneer on hollow block, 7.7 per cent. higher; stucco on frame, 2.5 per cent. higher; brick veneer on boarding, 4.4 per cent. higher; and brick veneer on studding 3.3 per cent. higher.

So much for the cost. The question of beauty cannot be reduced to such a matter-of-fact basis. It could be made just as convincing, though, could you see just a little of the brickwork in dwellings that are now being erected all over the country.

I maintain, and those who have to do things architectural will bear me out in this, that brick is "coming in" again, and coming in with such swiftness that it bids fair soon to become the vogue.—Frederick Graham in Suburban Life.



RESIDENCE AT MERION, PA.

Architect, D. K. Boyd, Phila.

NOTES ON INTERIOR DECORATION

The desire for the antique is dominated by a sentiment which is sometimes difficult of understanding when it is carried to excess and when there is no more definite aim apparent than the satisfaction of an abnormal craving for the possession of something which is impossible, or nearly so, to another. Genuine relic hunters there will always be, and for such there will always be excuses, writes Maud Coan in "American Suburbs." For we owe them something. It is the purposeless pride that is fed by the skilled imitators. But if this be an incentive to effort that results in improved skill, might it not be considered as fulfilling a worthy purpose, even if that same incentive have no other impelling force than the desire for gain? Many of the workmen who devote their time to the satisfaction of this purposeless pride—and incidentally to the revenue it provides—are highly skilled. In truth they must be so, else they would be clumsy. And that would mean detection and exposure; the two things which, in these days, seem to constitute a wrong. Of course it would be very nice to have antique brasses, but the antique designs are being copied by the best craftsmen, and, heretical as such a sentiment may be, even improved on. And though the candlestick, jardiniere or tray may have had its present shape for six or eight months only, the real sentimentalist can pride himself that the metal of it is quite as old as the rocks in which it was embedded aeons ago, and that its history runs all the way back to the times of prehistory—yes, all the way back to chaos itself.

* * *

The individuality of the Oriental lamp lies as much in what it suggests as in what it is, and therein exists its principal difference from all other lamps and the key to its compelling charm and endless satisfaction. We humans soon tire of a decorative object which is "all there," so to speak, and leaves nothing to the imagination; is it any wonder, then, that Oriental lamps, with their appeal to our imagination in every field—romance, mysticism and religion—enchain our fancy? Has one ever noted some replica of a mosque lamp, with its suggestion of the complete circle of life—without beginning or end—and not, while admiring its elaborate form and intricate design, seemed to see a vision of golden domes of mosques with fretted minarets, and pillared porticos opening upon marvelous colored mosaic walls and floors, where many-tinted marbles are stained by rich-hued prayer rugs and strewn with snowy robes of worshippers, like white lilies of prayer? Such a vision is inseparable from the lamp. The artist has beaten the psychological suggestion of his faith and its panoply into the metal and its influence is not to be withstood. So does the Buddhist lead us through our lamps into enchanted ground in India and disclose to us the opulent magnificence of its temples and the imagery of its faith—scenes conjured up by the genie of the lamp, but closed to profane physical eyes.—Mary W. Mount in "Arts and Decoration."

* * *

By reason of the value, as a general rule, of contrasts in a strong decorative composition, it will be found that surfaces treated with plain tiles, glazed or dull, will form the best foil for the tiles with incised or raised ornament, writes Mira Burr Edson. Unless a frieze or panel is intended it is most effective to introduce the decorative tiles as incidents among the plain to relieve any confusion on the one hand or monotony on the other, and the variations and combinations, as can readily be seen, are infinite. In addition to adaptations from ancient and historical sources the Moravian Tile Company is, as well, constantly designing new examples to fill a widely increasing demand. Greater opportunity is offered the architect for originality, color combination and varying textures; greater facilities appear in the flexibility of their use to fill any spaces, and greater durability in weather and fire make them a most significant feature in any building where concrete is the basic constructional factor.

* * *

A certain charm seems to be associated with a Colonial living room. What a wonderful sense of restfulness steals over us as we recall some quaint old place, so important to our earlier years, but of which the passing hours have almost dimmed some of our fondest recollections. Time, however, could not sufficiently efface the sense of comfort nor the atmosphere such an abode has instilled in us, for to-day we find ourselves longing for just such a room.

Have you ever felt the glamor of old Colonial days, of old mahogany, old manners, old-time folks and old-time ways? It was a period when stateliness and courtesy were somehow in the air, and Chippendale, the master, knew how to make a chair. Have an Italian Hall, if you will, or a Louis Seize reception room, but by all means have your living rooms Colonial. So many hours of our lives are spent there that we should make an especial effort to have the room just as informal as possible; and every piece of furniture should be selected to shed a sense of genuine hospitality on all who enter.

Such rooms need not, of necessity, be strictly Sheraton or Hepplewhite, neither need all the furniture be copied from Chippendale designs, but a careful collection of furniture belonging to the same English period will make a far more effective room. It is the proper assembling of the various pieces which diminishes the feeling of newness and creates instead a "lived-with" atmosphere. This often cannot be accomplished by one magic pass, but requires months of a very pleasant search through antique shops, as well as the always interesting decorators' establishments. The person who furnishes a room of this sort will derive a great deal of pleasure from it if the various pieces of furniture or old prints are gradually picked up at various times and places, for each will then recall some pleasant experience.—Eleanor M. Walker in American Suburbs.

* * *

Probably a great many people notice the white or light colored furniture, delicately painted in classic designs, without realizing that it copies the work of the Adam Brothers, who in their time, the latter half of the eighteenth century, were as eminent in their way as Chippendale was in his. They were members of a distinguished Scottish family, friends and neighbors of Sir Walter Scott, and were responsible for the interiors of a great number of the London houses of the period. They not only decorated the rooms, but made furniture specially for them. In addition to the ordinary painted decoration this furniture was often enriched by the insertion of oval or circular paintings of classical scenes, done by artists of distinction. The modern reproductions are extremely dainty, and fall under the category of luxuries most decidedly. Generally the frames are painted, but some pieces come in satin wood or in white mahogany. Usually they have cane seats, and if they are upholstered the material used is striped in delicate colors.

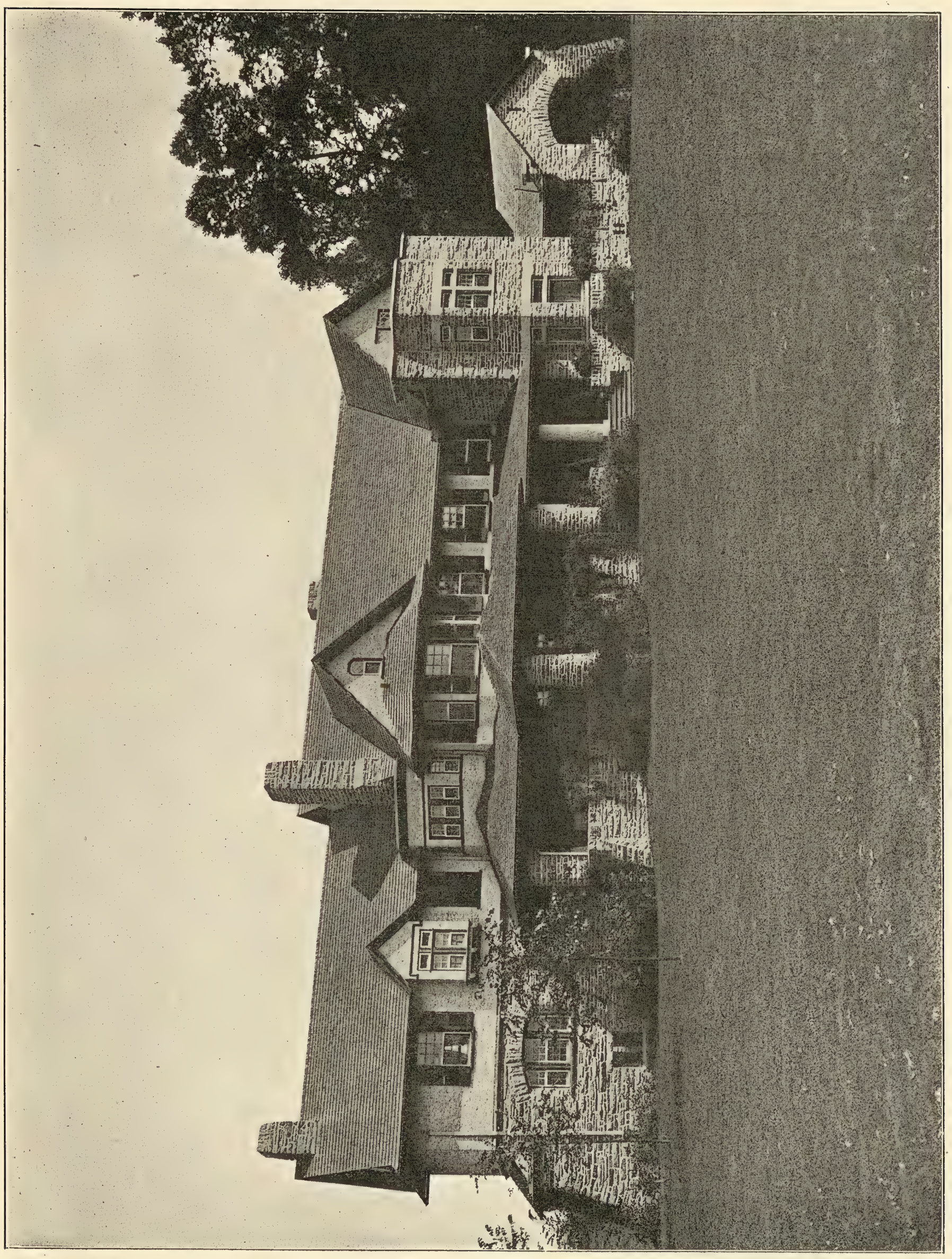
Most of the Adam rooms were paneled in white painted wood, with polished, inlaid floors and delicately moulded ceilings. While exact reproductions of all their features would be out of the question in any but the most expensive houses, they are rich in decorative suggestions, and are generally accepted as the finest expression of the classical style in interior decoration.—Eleanor Cummins in Keith's Magazine.

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RESIDENCE OF TRISTRAM C. COLKET, BRYN MAWR, PA.

Architect, D. K. Boyd, Philadelphia

Architectural Notes

To reach its position of highest usefulness from the standpoint of design, cement should be combined with other materials, and this fact should be understood by all designers and builders of cement houses, writes Charles E. White, Jr., in "American Suburbs." In England, where designers use cement extensively, houses are frequently constructed of brick, plastered on the outside with cement plaster. Our English cousins know how to take advantage of every characteristic of cement to bring out its charms and make it add just the right touch of harmony to the composition. Cement is beautiful in connection with green foliage, and to understand this we must first of all consider what cement is as regards color and texture. In its natural state cement is without color. It is a lifeless material like a gravel roadway, or like the palest gray sky. A desert has color in the gold of its sand; the dreariest prairie abounds in green, brown and yellow, but a surface of natural cement is entirely devoid of enriching tint. Stone has color of varying intensity from lightest buff to deepest red; brick may be had in any shade, but cement is gray alone, cold and depressing.

Granted, then, that cement lacks color, and with full knowledge that color is necessary in an ideal building material, how does cement stand as regards texture, that other requisite of all most useful materials? Stone may be had in any texture. Rough sawed, smooth rubbed, rock faced, ledge grained; it comes in every variety of form and texture. The blocks can be used just as they are, rough hewed from the quarry, with undulations of grain and seam laid to the outside, or they can be tooled to any degree of smoothness and consistency of surface. Brick also can be of any degree of texture, rough or smooth, but this quality, so necessary to the artistic architectural expression of every building, is almost lacking in cement. Granted that cement may be troweled rough or smooth, with all the varying degrees between, it is nevertheless but a plaster, and that is why cement texture is less interesting than stone texture or brick texture. There is an absence of joints to show the pleasing irregularities of the units, as in a stone or a brick wall. Cement plaster, whether applied with trowel or cast, is a flowing material, jointless and consequently shadowless. Taken by itself it is monotonous.

Analyze the charm of cement houses, and it will be found that it is the combining of cement with other materials that makes the designs most effective.

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A house front with the warm-toned surface of gray or deep cream, its expanse delightfully broken by tiles of varied hues, more or less regularly disposed, can impart a very pronounced charm to its neighborhood, says "Arts and Decoration." In securing beauty of a peculiar kind for a private dwelling, a beauty at once rich and distinctly wholesome and durable, ornamental tiles cannot easily be equaled, and would seem to form a most significant element in the treatment of the incoming order of architecture. With the possibilities of free placement which these offer, and with those of color, rich or subtle, and varied by the choice of glazed or dull surface, the tiles offer an enticing opportunity for decoration.

With the perception of this new need the attention of art potteries has been turned more directly to this branch of ceramics, and the design and manufacture of tiles promises to become more than a revived art, and has reached a stage where it can go forward independently as far as the architectural possibilities of its use will permit.

The problems of use to best advantage and of design for such use have been solved by the Moravian Tile Company in a way most acceptable and delightful. This solution has been effected by means of reproducing beautiful and interesting examples from past periods and adapting them to the different and modern uses required for the present building need. To begin a new art departure by adapting something of recognized worth is a method that has been acceptably employed since the earliest times for the introduction and higher development of a new art, or for a new departure from the old. Future progress thus bases itself upon a taste which has been proved, and yet leaves itself free to choose and reapply whatever can most happily fit its new purposes.

* * *

That the general public is gradually coming to a realization of the true relation of an architect to the buildings for the design of which he is responsible there is ample evidence, to which more is added almost daily. One of the most graceful acknowledgements of the architect's services that has been brought to our attention, and one that bears directly upon this subject of credit in the public mind, was recently made by the chairman of a building committee upon the occasion of the dedication of a public building in a neighboring city. Himself a layman, but a man of culture and refinement, he gave expression to the following sentiment during the course of his address:

"It is the misfortune of the architect that his name is not so intimately associated with his creations as is that of other artists. In music the name of the composer quite overshadows the name of the composition. In literature the book and the author are always coupled. But probably not one-half of one per cent. of the residents of this city know now or will remember the names of the architects of this beautiful building. The speaker is sure, however, that the directors, trustees and officers will ever bear in mind the skill, fidelity, zeal and patience shown by the firm of Messrs. ——— in preparing the plans and superintending the erection of this building."

If architects can so conduct their work that upon completion their grateful clients will not only make public acknowledgement of their appreciation, but deplore the fact that credit for their work is not generally accorded the designers of even the more important buildings, it does not seem that the day is far distant when the name of an architect will be as closely associated in the popular mind with the material evidences of his ability as is that of a successful writer or composer under present conditions.—The American Architect.

* * *

Southern California is rapidly developing a type of architecture particularly suited to its mild climate. Sun parlors and roof porches are features of many of the houses, but the most delightful of all styles is the low Spanish house with its central court or "patio."

As the visitor approaches near the charming light plaster house with its red trimmings he notes the chairs on the roof. For this flat roof is the real sun parlor. The central portion is several feet higher than the surrounding roof. This higher part is enclosed by glass. A glance at the top of the house arouses curiosity to investigate the interior. Especially is the person not accustomed to the "patio" curious. The strange little hoods of red tile also cause question and mean sleeping porches.

Passing within the house, the visitor who was charmed with the exterior is delighted with the comfort and beauty of the interior. Each of the nine rooms opens into the central court—for this is a ten-roomed house.

But the central court or "patio" is most important. What can be more perfect in its way than this delightful place? In the center, banked with flowers, a fountain plays. All about are hanging baskets of ferns and flowers. The floor is cement. French doors lead to the various rooms. Easy chairs and small tables—tea tables and sewing tables—add an air of comfort. Beautifully lighted and airy, breathing the out door's atmosphere, this court 24x34 feet is of course the room of the house. It is finished in dark wood, which contrasts well with the great windows and light cement floor. The patio—always sunny and pleasant—is the real living room. The true California air is given by the playing fountain and hanging greenery.—Edith Everitt in Keith's Magazine.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

From the Committee on Public Information of Philadelphia Chapter A. I. of A. An Announcement.

Now that a period of more or less inactivity, so far as regular chapter meetings are concerned, has gone by and the summer is, we hope, a thing of the past, the Committee on Public Information invites the co-operation of the members of the Chapter in keeping the Bulletin well supplied with material of interest to the members.

In this connection an open letter is herewith addressed to the members, the same being, with slight changes, similar to the letter which was sent individually to the members shortly after this Committee came into existence, and which applies equally as well now as then.

A hearty response is hopefully anticipated.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Albert Kelsey,
Charles A. Ziegler,
D. Knickerbacker Boyd,
Chairman.

To each Member of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

Dear Sir: The Committee on Public Information, believing that in the discharge of its duties it should give information to the members of the profession as well as keep the public acquainted with the work of the architect, invites the co-operation of the members of the Chapter and of other architects practicing in Philadelphia.

If you have in mind any especial matter which would be an advantage to your fellow practitioner to know, any suggestion to facilitate the classification of plates, or printed matter, the arranging of samples, or advertising matter, the filing of drawings, or anything else to simplify the routine of office management, this Committee will be glad to receive and consider any such as you may submit, with a view to its dissemination.

Likewise, if you happen to notice an article in any paper or magazine, or if any pamphlet, etc., comes into your hands which you feel would be of general interest to the members of the profession, this Committee would appreciate your calling its attention to the same, with a view of having it included in the Chapter Bulletins.

In connection with keeping the public informed as to the work being done and the results accomplished by the Chapter, the Committee feels that every noteworthy achievement of each individual member, every honor conferred upon him, every important duty he performs should be properly chronicled, as, by adding to the prestige of the architect individually, the public's appreciation of the profession as a whole is raised and the general usefulness of the Chapter thereby advanced.

The Committee therefore invites each member of the Chapter to promptly send any information as above, either to the Secretary of the Chapter, to the Recording Secretary, or to yours very truly,

D. Knickerbacker Boyd,
Chairman Committee on Public Information.

The Architectural Attractiveness of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh leads the country in having a real civic center. Its miles of homes show good architecture, rather than the desire to spend money. Pittsburgh has more bridges than any other city in the country, and these bridges are more picturesque and more amusing than any other.

With the exception of one article, the entire number of the September "Architecural Record" is devoted to a critique by Montgomery Schuyler on the "Building of Pittsburgh." In discussing its homes, the writer says:

" it is specially notable that in considering the most recent houses of Pittsburgh to observe how—although externally and internally the designs have been executed quite regardless of expense and the decoration is of great sumptuousness—successful pains are taken to avoid palatial pretensions, that there are no state apartments; that it is a house, in Bacon's phrase, 'built to live in and not to look on.'

"As in most American cities, so especially in Pittsburgh, one is more astonished at the extent of good domestic architecture than at the rapidity of its evolution. In any of our cities the contrast between the common domestic architecture of a generation ago and that of to-day affords matter equally for astonishment and congratulation.

"In none is the contrast sharper than in Pittsburgh, largely because the new there is better than it mostly is elsewhere, partly because the old is worse.

"The speculative builder, whose wisdom in this generation is wiser beyond dispute, has taken a hint of the attractiveness of beauty. And note that most everybody in Pittsburgh occupies his own house to himself. One notes few apartment houses in the whole residential district, and only one or two of any pretensions. The enormous demand for small houses leads to a competition in architecture as well as in other things.

"There is no other civic center in this country to be compared with this, excepting possibly Copley Square, and Copley Square is so much less extensive as hardly to come into comparison," writes Mr. Schuyler, in discussing Pittsburgh as a real civic center. Continuing, he says:

"If at the entrance to Central Park, New York had a reservation which should comprise the chief seats of public instruction and public entertainment, it would have only what Pittsburgh already has at the entrance to Schenley Park, partly by natural advantages, partly by enlightened interest of promoters in real estate. Thanks to the lucky union of all these things, the panorama which one looking forward northward from Schenley Park sees unfold itself comprises and combines the social and civic functions which are elsewhere scattered."

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Lehigh Valley Railroad has under construction three stations of terra cotta, situated at Meshoppen, Fullerton and Cementon. It is probable that stations of the same material will also be put up at Trumansburg and Lehighton. The Lehigh Valley will have about ten terra cotta stations when those now under way are completed. Other places at which the company has used this material are Cortland, Interlaken, Honeoye Falls, Freeville, Milan and East Waverly.

**The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia held its first monthly meeting after the summer suspension on Thursday, September 7.

**J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., states that there has been a recent gain on the summer hiatus in activity, and so far as he can see, the prospects are encouraging for a good fall and winter business. The "McIlvain Lumber News," which this house publishes every month, is as usual, besides its valuable business feature, a brochure of concentrated literary merit. This month its initial pages are devoted to the subject, "The Forests of Pennsylvania," the careful perusal of which cannot fail to be of profit to every lumberman.

**A distinctly new type of pavement, consisting of an ordinary properly constructed concrete base and a thin wearing surface of bitumen and sand, has been developed and extensively used by the city engineer at Ann Arbor, Mich. This pavement has been laid on the principal streets there, where it has been subjected, during the past two years, to all conditions of traffic of a city of 15,000. The materials and equipment necessary are to be found or easily obtained in all localities.

**L. L. Satler, the Pittsburgh lumberman, is now at the head of the Satler-Aldrich Lumber Company, his partner being F. W. Aldrich, whose thirty years' in the lumber business chiefly in Pittsburgh make him one of the best known lumbermen in this field. The company has very nice offices in the Oliver Building, and it will handle exclusively the stocks of the Stacks-Gibbs Lumber Company, of Gibbs, Idaho, whose annual output of northwestern pine is over 50,000,000 feet. The Satler-Aldrich Company has the agency for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

**When the preparations for rebuilding the Campanile in Venice were undertaken the archaelogists were afforded an opportunity to make some interesting studies of the bricks, says "Harper's Weekly." It was found that they had been used in arches, fortifications, the tops of walls, and in other ways before they were built into the Campanile, and that they were not Venetian, but Roman brick. These ancient brick were made in courses, for in many the layers could be seen undisturbed. It is said that brick made this way can bear a greater weight than modern brick. The brick examined were of the first century. One of them bore the imprint of a horseshoe, which may prove that Romans used a horseshoe like ours, although it is generally believed that their horseshoes were strapped on, not nailed.

**The Dixie Lumber Company announces that it has opened an office at 26 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y., with Frederick S. Lafond as manager, for the purpose of carrying on a strictly wholesale yellow pine and general lumber business. Mr. Lafond has for the past fifteen years been prominently identified with the local wholesale trade, and his many friends we know will wish him every success in his new departure. The Dixie Lumber Company will be the sole selling agents of the W. B. Cook Tie Company, well known in the specializing yellow pine trade.

**Among visitors to New York City during the fortnight were J. M. Hastings, J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Davison Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, New York; H. W. McDonough, Cypress Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.; Fred S. Morse, Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass.; E. D. Wright, Butters Lumber Company, Boardman, N. C.; B. H. Ellington, Ellington & Guy, Richmond, Va.; Lewis Dill, Lewis Dill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Guy I. Buell, Montgomery Lumber Company, Spring Hope, N. C.; M. C. Preisch, Haines Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Harlan, Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhart, Ala.; Walter Robinson, sales manager, W. R. Pickering Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo.

**We are informed that an agreement has been entered into between the National Building Material Exhibition and the Real Estate and Ideal Homes Exposition, whereby these two important exhibitions will become consolidated and they will hold but one exhibition, the date of which has been set from October 7th to 14th, both inclusive. This combination will also hold an exhibition in the Coliseum of the New Grand Central Palace in April of next year and all exhibitors who have space in the October show at Madison Square Garden will be allotted the same amount of space in the spring show without further charge.

**Artistic Paris is up in arms against the skyscraper. Industrial progress demands loftier and roomier stores, hotels and warehouses; the defenders of art claim that the

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treasures of the old world—the churches, palaces, squares and classic designs of architecture—are in danger of being ruined by the space-economizing structures of the new.

**The following officers were chosen at the recent convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors at Omaha, Nebraska:

President, John H. Hussie, Omaha, Neb.

First Vice President, H. B. McGrath, Cleveland, O.

Second Vice President, John Bogenberger, Milwaukee, Wis.

Third Vice President, Julius Gerock, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice President, F. J. Hoersting, Dayton, O.

Treasurer, W. A. Fingles, Baltimore.

Secretary, Edwin L. Seobrook, Philadelphia.

Trustees: H. W. Michaels, Denver, Co.; T. P. Walsh, San Antonio, Tex.; Walter Wimmer, St. Louis, Mo.

**The standardization of the warm-air furnace will, we are assured, be a fact within a few months. The solution of this vexed question is chiefly the work of the Federal Furnace League, which is conducting at the present time a series of tests at its laboratories in Philadelphia, and will shortly issue a text-book on the subject of heating and ventilation.

Recent Trade Literature

"The Copper Clad Handbook," "Telephone Dispatching on the Great Northern," "Electrical Test of Copper Clad Steel Wire" and a "Report on the Use of Copper Clad Steel Wire for Automatic Block Signalling," are a series of booklets issued by the Duplex Metals Company, Singer Building, New York City, advertising the merits of the widely known products of this concern. This company has succeeded in so uniting steel and copper as to produce an article of wire and wire nail such as are able to defy the usual processes of electrolysis and rust. The company's plant is at Chester, Pa. Copies of these interesting booklets may be had free on request.

"Sanitary Pottery," the attractive and readable house organ of the Trenton Potteries Company, is a credit to the taste, skill and editorial ability of Mr. A. King Aitkin, its editor. The July number has a beautiful cover in wash drawing, a mass of readable "copy" dealing with sanitary plumbing in general and the devices of the Trenton Potteries in particular, and some very cleverly designed advertising singing the praises of the "Donovan Floor Flange," the "Bellemeade" lavatory, the "Siwelclo" noiseless flush and other specialties of this company. Copies of "Sanitary Pottery" and a number of smaller booklets setting forth the advantages of the Trenton Potteries output will be sent upon request to architects and others interested. Address the Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, New Jersey.

The Roth Elevator Safety Company, American Building, Baltimore, Md., is sending out a booklet entitled "Safety," a copy of which should be in the hands of every builder, building owner, architect and building manager in the United States. The booklet deals, as the title partly suggests, with the safety device manufactured by the Roth Company for elevator operation.

"The first and only passenger elevators in Baltimore to be equipped with an electric appliance which will prevent accidents of any description are the three large passenger lifts in the American Building. The device, which is known as the Roth Elevator Safety Machine, is designed to take care of all conditions which may lead to accidents. It is absolutely impossible to enter or leave these elevators while they are in motion, nor is it possible to have a foot, limb, or any other part of the body caught between the car and one of the floors. The machine takes care of every possible emergency and makes the elevators absolutely safe.

"The device with which each of the three cars is fitted consists of a hinged yielding section at the entrance and extending the full width of the entrance and back into the car about 10 inches. A similar yielding section large enough for a person to pass through is fitted into the top of the car. The instant a person's foot or other part of the body comes in contact with these sections the car is brought to a standstill. Should the passenger in the levator be too near the entrance while the car was going either up or down the safety appliance would shut off the current and stop the elevator. Furthermore, it is impossible for the operator to start the car at any floor until all passengers are well away from the entrance.

"Besides the contrivances already described each car is equipped with an additional safety attachment, a part of the safety machine, known as a button control, which makes it impossible for the cars to get beyond the control of the operator. The elevators can be stopped in an instant by the operator by simply pressing the button without having recourse to the lever used for stopping and starting the car ordinarily. Operators on elevators equipped with the Roth Safety Machines as above described, must perform their duties with care and exactness, for every lapse is indicated in the following manner:

"When the elevator is stopped by any of these safety attachments, a record is made of the stop on a machine in the basement, a light is flashed in front of the elevator despatcher, and until the operator of the car presses another button on the car, which turns on the electric current, the car remains immovable.

"This is the system which the 'American' has installed to car for the safety of all those who have occasion to visit the building."

A copy of this very interesting booklet and other descriptive literature will be mailed free to parties interested.

The latest issue of "Edwards' Metal Sheet," published by the Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati—"The Sheet Metal Folks"—is quite up to the high standard set by the four numbers that preceded it. It contains much interesting and some highly amusing matter. Among the leading articles may be mentioned "Roof Durability," "How an Edward Ceiling Checked a Cincinnati Hotel Fire," "Sell Farmers Our Good Metal Roofings," "Edwards Ceiling Designed to Suit Every Taste and Every Pocketbook," "Positive Proof of the Rust-Resisting Quality of Edwards Metal Shingles," "Metal Tile Has Won Its Way." The company, reckoned as the largest sheet metal manufacturers in the world, manufacture a very extensive line of sheet metal adapted for construction purposes.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

At the recent dinner of the Foundrymen's Association a serious boom was sprung advocating the nomination of Thomas Devlin, head of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing and Brohard Manufacturing Companies, for Mayor.

* * *

Architect William Unger has opened an office at Bucyrus, O., where he would be pleased to receive catalogs and samples.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory begs to announce to their clients and to the interested public, that they have appointed their Mr. R. T. Miller as acting manager of their Chicago office, 1330 Monadnock Building, vice Mr. James A. Lister, whose connection with that company was severed on August 26.

* * *

Architect D. J. Schaffner, Chicago, transferred his office to R. 516 No. 58 West Washington street. Catalogs and samples requested.

* * *

Architect T. L. Brodie, formerly at Lawton, Okla., has formed a partnership with John T. Waller at Hopkinsville, Ky., under the firm name of Waller & Brodie. P. O. Drawer, N.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPT. 13, 1911.

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THE USE OF COLOR IN ITS INFLUENCE UPON SUBURBAN ARCHITECTURE.

The use of color in architecture,—something of a hobby with the editor of the "Guide," as regular readers are, by this time, aware,—is beginning to command the serious attention of designers of suburban homes of the better class. There is evident, in fact, a nation-wide disposition on the part of men who plan country houses to break away from the drab conventions so long associated with this type of structure and introduce notes of color that, within certain well-defined limitations, add immensely to the attractiveness of the "out-of-town" style of house. The marvellous progress made in brick making as illustrated in the "Tapestry," "Texture" and "Velour" article of brick, with its wide variety of tones and splendid range of surface textures, has undoubtedly contributed not a little to this suddenly awakened feeling for color and warmth as opposed to the old idea of staidness and frigidity of aspect. But scarcely less potent in its influence must be accounted another factor almost unperceived in the trend of architectural development, namely, the growing demand among people with correct ideals of taste for the picturesque and irregular in design in lieu of the house of a generation ago builded upon lines of a geometrical severity and with materials cold and unresponsive to the budding artistic impulse. To-day the average country house, with its gambrel roof, its rambling beauty of outline, its casement windows and subtly defined sense of the picturesque, makes an appeal to the imagination such as was not possible in the case of the bare, gaunt and almost box-like structure of the immediate post-bellum period.

With this demand for the picturesque has come a demand for something better than the cold and Quakerish tones of another day. The result is the stucco house finished in white cement and tiling with its green exterior trim and its roof of mission red; the tapestry brick house with its wonderful blending of color and its haunting and irresistible charm; the combination house, part brick, part cement with its sense of contrast and attractiveness, and the tinted stucco and half-timbered affair with its fumed finish and admirable suggestion of softer skies.

Along with this renassence of the color sense has come a revival of interest in the ceramic arts, brilliant with promise of future achievements.

Polychrome terra cotta, tiling following closely the best foreign examples, plastic achievements recalling the South of Europe at its artistic best, and metal work worthy of the pick of foreign craftsmen have shown the stimulus of this almost imperceptible trend to better things.

By virtue of all of which we are to-day able to produce a type of country home the beauty and charm of which moves the foreign visitor to paeans of praise and delight—a type of house admirable beyond anything the old world is able to show—a well nigh perfect blend of the utile and the beautiful and an achievement in the highest sense creditable to the genius and taste of American architecture.

AN EXPLANATORY NOTE.

As a result of an oversight due to haste in making up the forms for our last issue, the notice of the Third Exhibition of Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which was intended to appear on the Bulletin page of Philadelphia Chapter, found its way to the editorial page. While its appearance here did not in any essential degree detract from the publicity it was our duty to give to a matter of so much importance, it is only just to say that the notice should properly have appeared on the Philadelphia Chapter page, reaching this office, as it did, through Chapter channels.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND THE QUALITY IDEA IN BUILDING.

The editorial in our issue of September 6th dealing with the tendency of a certain class of builders to bid below a legitimate figure, having in view the substitution of cheaper materials and a general skimping of the work, was without special application as to locality. Indeed, reports from various sections of the country would seem to show that the evil instead of being confined to any one locality, is so widespread in scope as to be general. That sharp competitive bidding is desirable the "Guide" has at no time been slow to recognize. So long as this bidding presupposes a rigid adherence to specifications and a just and business-like percentage of profit there exists no grounds upon which to urge the slightest objection to it. But when in the fight for contracts bids are entered under which a first-class job or one squaring with the specifications is impossible or under which the margin of profit is certain to be appreciably short of the standard recognized as just and reasonable by reputable concerns then the proposition becomes one calling for serious consideration and criticism. That the demand for better building is becoming a subject of more than parochial concern is instanced by an editorial in the September number of "The American Carpenter and Builder," captioned "Better Building and What It Means to You."

"What is needed to-day in this country," says "The Carpenter and Builder," " is a revival of the Quality Idea in building. There are too many skimped jobs, too much second-rate material and too much rushed work. Building in general, and residence work in particular, is suffering from the blight of cheapness.

"Carpenters and builders, you can change all this, if you will. The opportunity is yours to bring about a new order—an era of better building that will be much to your advantage. Do you ask how? The carpenter and builder occupies the strategic position in

the building world to-day. The man who is going to build looks to his carpenter-contractor as an authority on all methods and materials. Advise him toward better building. A personal word from you will have more real influence than any quantity of advertising booklets and circulars. Advise him to use high grade materials; they cost but very litle more. Advise him to build well. By so doing you do him a good turn and benefit yourself as well.

"It is impossible to do satisfactory work with cheap materials. A cheap job satisfies neither the workmen nor the owner, and the building is a poor investment when it is done. Nobody wants it. The worst of it is, too, that for a very little more, first quality building and finishing materials could have been used—if the owner had only known it.

"Let every carpenter and building contractor point this out in every case. Let us all enroll in a nation-wide campaign for better building. Let us all use, as far as possible, nothing but good quality materials. Urge and recommend them."

What is true of the carpenter-builder is equally true of builders in general.

Cheap construction has about reached its limit. Popular interest in magazines devoted to building has developed to a degree unprecedented in the annals of publishing, and with this popular interest in periodicals preaching higher architectural ideals has come a popular demand for better building. The old, scamped operative type of structure made attractive with cheap veneers, gaudy wall papers and gingerbroad "conveniences" no longer exercise the appeal with which it was once vested. Good building pays. It pays the owner, pays the architect, pays the builder. The builder who reasons otherwise simply does not read aright the unmistakable signs of these times.

The House of Hollow Tile.

The livest subject to-day before any prospective bidder of a house is, very likely, "How can I make my house fireproof?" Now, in this instance, "fireproof" has a variety of meanings. Few house builders expect that they will get a house that, from cellar to roof, will not burn. Some do obtain a condition of this sort, it is true, but to the average house builder the term fireproof means, or should mean, "fire resisting," or, as we say of mill and factory buildings, "slow-burning construction." The same average house builder generally has in mind, for a fireproof house, one of hollow tile construction, so many of which are now being built.

Much has already been published regarding the advantages of this type of construction. It would seem almost needless to go into the matter here. But perhaps I had better recite briefly some of its good points, at the risk of being accused of giving you "stock arguments."

To begin with, hollow tile is fireproof, in that well-burned clay, such as it is made of, cannot be destroyed by fire. The hollowness of the tile provides a dead-air space for the walls, which makes for true insulation, and insures warmth in winter and coolness in summer. Hollow tile houses are moisture-proof, sound-proof and vermin-proof.

Apropos of the sound-proof proposition, I visited a hollow tile house recently, and was interested in seeing in the hall a large gong—almost a foot in diameter. I asked what it was for.

"Why, that is the telephone bell," said my host, with a laugh. "It's what the telephone people call a contractor's bell for installing on building projects. We had to have one attached because we spent so much time out-of-doors in the summer, and no one could hear the telephone bell ring outside. The walls hold sound in, and also keep it out perfectly."

Hollow tile houses cost far less for maintenance and repairs. Hollow tile houses, if coated with cement, need no paint. Stucco on hollow tile will not crack because of warping of studding. Hollow tile floors do not warp and crack.

"How much more does a fireproof building cost than ——?"

Well, if you had planned a frame house to cost ten thousand dollars, a hollow tile stuccoed house, fireproof throughout, excepting roof, would cost approximately two thousand dollars more. If of hollow tile, stuccoed, wooden inside, five hundred dollars more. If of hollow tile, walls faced with brick, fireproof fillers and roof, four thousand dollars more.—Charles Hendrix in Suburban Life.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

West Townsend Pink Granite:

The beauty, endurance and all 'round utility of granite as a structural material is generally recognized. With every due recognition of the newer materials that have come on the market during recent years granite still retains its supremacy as one of the oldest and best of structural mediums. That there are grades in granite as in other materials goes without saying. It is equally indisputable that the man who can afford to use granite at all can afford to use the best. The West Townsend Pink Granite produced by the West Townsend Granite Company, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, whose quarries are located at West Townsend, Massachusetts, possesses every quality peculiar to the highest and best grade of this time and wear-defying material. The West Townsend Company supplies it adapted to every class of work, from building and monumental down to paving and curbing. A beautifully illustrated sheet sent out by this company makes the announcement:

"We are well equipped with capital and plant and we have the quarry to perform the best class of work on the market both as to building and large monumental work. At the present time our stone is specified for one of the largest and handsomest Episcopal Churches in New England."

Descriptive literature, showing the range of the company's product, may be had on request.

Thorp Fire proof Doors, etc.:

"Thorp-Richardson Fire-proof Doors Make Each Room a Separate Building," is the suggestive caption of an attractive booklet issued by Thorp Fire-proof Door Company, Minneapolis. By way of introduction, the pamphlet says: "This booklet simply indicates the character and scope of work we manufacture. The Thorp Fire-proof Door Company is the pioneer in this class of construction and has confined itself entirely to fire-proof doors, and the items that go with them—frames, trim and metal covered doors of every type; both for fire-proof features as well as the ornamental effects in bronze, copper and brass. Our factory is equipped with modern machinery, much of it made for our special use, and our mechanics have mostly grown up with us so that we are assured of skilled labor. Fire-proof partitions with wood doors are like a chain with occasional wood links—only as resisting as the wood members. Thorp doors make the partition a solid fire-resisting wall. We have representatives in fifty of the larger cities and can show installations in every part of the United States and Canada. Estimates, suggestions and detailed drawings are furnished as required."

The booklet illustrates and describes the line of fire-proof doors manufactured by the company, the construction being shown in detailed drawings, thus conveying an exact idea of their appearance and real character. The Thorp door is a three-ply built-up pine core, lined with asbestos and covered with 24-gauge sheet steel. On the standard doors the panels are sunk by hydroulic pressure in single sheets, giving a door without joints or seams of any character on the fact of the door.

"Feralun" Stair Treads:

"Feralun" is a new product combining iron and corrodium in a blend that produces perfect wear-resisting and non-slipping stair treads. All other solid materials used to prevent slipping and resist wear become slippery under some conditions, but the gritty surface of Feralun is not rendered slippery even by soapy water or oil. This is because the sharp grains of the abrasive material or panelled cast iron tread with a plate of Feralun bolted fast with stove bolts in countersunk holes. Many factory stairs are now made of reinforced concrete, which seems

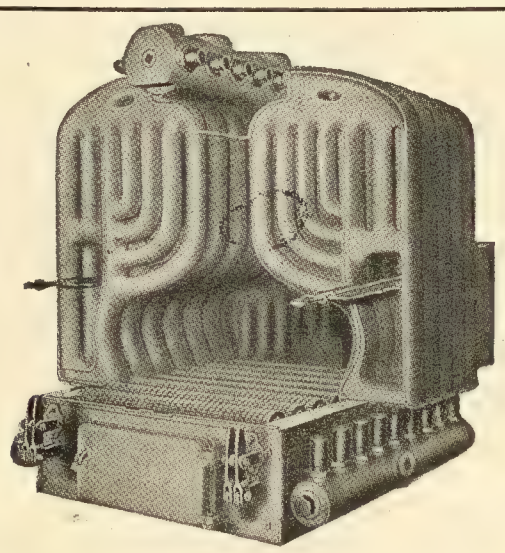
The builder who has not equipped his houses for Electricity will realize more than ever this fall how mistaken his policy has been. The house which is not wired for Electric Light is not only considered behind the times by the public but actually rents for several dollars less per month, if it rents at all.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

grip the leather of the shoes, no matter what fluid may intervene. The first installation of Feralun as a "Safety Tread" was in February, 1909, in a prominent railroad terminal at Jersey City. A large number of installations have been made in many different classes of buildings since that time.

For wood stairs a plate of Feralun can be applied in a recess of the wood tread. The same form of construction is frequently employed with iron stairs by using a recessed to be a popular form of construction; but the edges of the steps must have some protection from chipping and wear as well as an anti-slip element. Feralun treads are embedded flush with the surface of the steps. It should be in two sections, a front and a back, because the front piece gets two or three times as much wear. The advantage of two sections is obvious when considered from a maintenance standpoint. They are attached with wood screws to oak blocks embedded in the concrete, and these in turn held down secure with metal anchors and bolts. The advantages of this method are so decided when making renewals that it is strange it is not more universally used.

These anti-slip products are made exclusively by the American Abrasive Metals Co., Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church street, New York City.



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Copper Clad Products:

When a manufacturing concern adopts the tone of easy confidence observable in the handbooks of the Duplex Metals Company, of Chester, Pa., it is a rather safe bet that the article they are producing has merit quite out of the ordinary.

"We've studied the different proportions of copper and steel and we've drawn wire with different coatings to very small sizes so as to see at what size it would rust,—for when you get a microscopic coating of copper on the steel, it's not thick enough to protect it. Then before going into a new use, we've tried the wire out first. For example: We furnished three thousand feet of 4-0 wire to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company free, and they put it on the 'Williamsburg Bridge' between New York and Brooklyn. After 800,000 cars had used it (in a year) we thought it safe to offer trolley wire for sale. We've had nails under the roof of the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania for over a year. That's the worst condition they are liable to encounter. Now, we're ready to sell nails. We've had springs in pumps, and some pump rods in use over a year. In other words, we've adopted the Davy Crockett motto: 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead.'"

This company has experimented with steel and copper until it has found a way to so combine the two as to turn out a wire and a copper clad nail that defy the ordinary processes of rust and electrolysis. The company issued a series of booklets describing its products that are of more than ordinary interest. These booklets may be had free on request.

Sidewalk Doors:

The Canton Foundry and Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, manufacture sidewalk doors in fifty different sizes and a wide variety of designs. These doors have been constructed with a view of meeting general requirements and, at the same time, furnishing something that has a good appearance. A feature of these doors is that they are entirely flush. There is no obstruction or projection to interfere with the free walking of pedestrians. Every builder has, no doubt, in his own experience stumped his toes on many a brass hinge which probably was the only projecting feature of an otherwise very good door.

The doors are also as near water-proof as it is possible for a sidewalk door to be made. The solid door when open is protected in a manner that will avoid accidents to passers-by. It can also be locked from either side; and to be unlocked from the outside requires a special key which accompanies it.

In addition to the sidewalk doors this concern make a large line of building accessories such as self-locking coal chutes and doors, cast iron conductor connections and boots, sidewalk gutter boxes and wheel guards, cast iron columns to suit different requirements, coal hole rings, solid or illuminated, as well as a self-locking square coal hole frame with cover, the latter being either solid, ventilated or illuminated. They also make a complete line of street contractors supplies, viz., catch basins, manholes, channel boxes, etc.

Readers interested in some or all of these lines should write to the Canton Foundry and Machine Company, Canton, O., for catalog and price list.

"Montross" Metal Shingles:

The Montross Metal Shingle Company make the claim that these shingles will last double the time the same metal would, put on the old way, as there is no strain on the metal by contraction or expansion. These shingles are provided with this company's telescope storm-proof sidelock. They are thoroughly secured along their lower edge by cleats of heavy metal and are held in place permanently. Hammer and shears are the only tools required to lay them.

The Montross Metal Shingle Company manufacture Eastlake, Octagon and Victor shingles, Gothic and Diamond tiles, metal brick siding and various roofing sundries. Both Eastlake and Octagon styles are designed for churches, residences, barns, grain elevators, sheds and all buildings where moderate-priced, reliable, durable, ornamental, medium weight, fire and storm-proof roofing is desired.

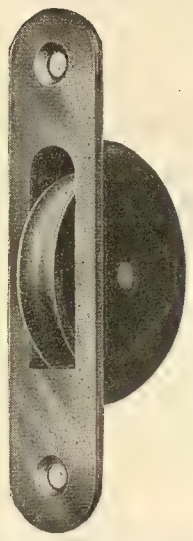
A handsome set of blotters showing buildings of various styles in colors, on which Montross shingles have been used, has been prepared by this company. Write to the Montross Metal Shingle Company, 102 Erie street, Comden, N. J., for a set of these blotters and for their literature.

Dahl Medicine Cabinets:

The Dahl Manufacturing Company manufactures a full line of white finish sheet metal medicine cabinets and metal shelving. The cabinets are furnished with glass knob for doors, nickel plated trimmings, bevel French mirrors of good quality and two glass shelves. The metal shelves made by this company are of various designs, fireproof, neat in appearance and low in cost. They are particularly suitable for the building trade, including especially hospitals, apartment houses, etc., and the company will be glad to quote prices in large quantities.

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The ''Majestic'' Chute:

A chute for unloading coal, etc., into the cellar is now considered an indispensable part of any first-class residence. Properly made, it is burglar proof and will last as long as the building itself. The advantages of such a chute are that it protects the building from damage by the careless unloading of coal, wood or other articles, deposits the load just where it is wanted, and can be closed securely when not in use. The Majestic Furnace and Foundry Company, of Huntington, Ind., are the manufacturers of the Majestic Chute.

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,397.

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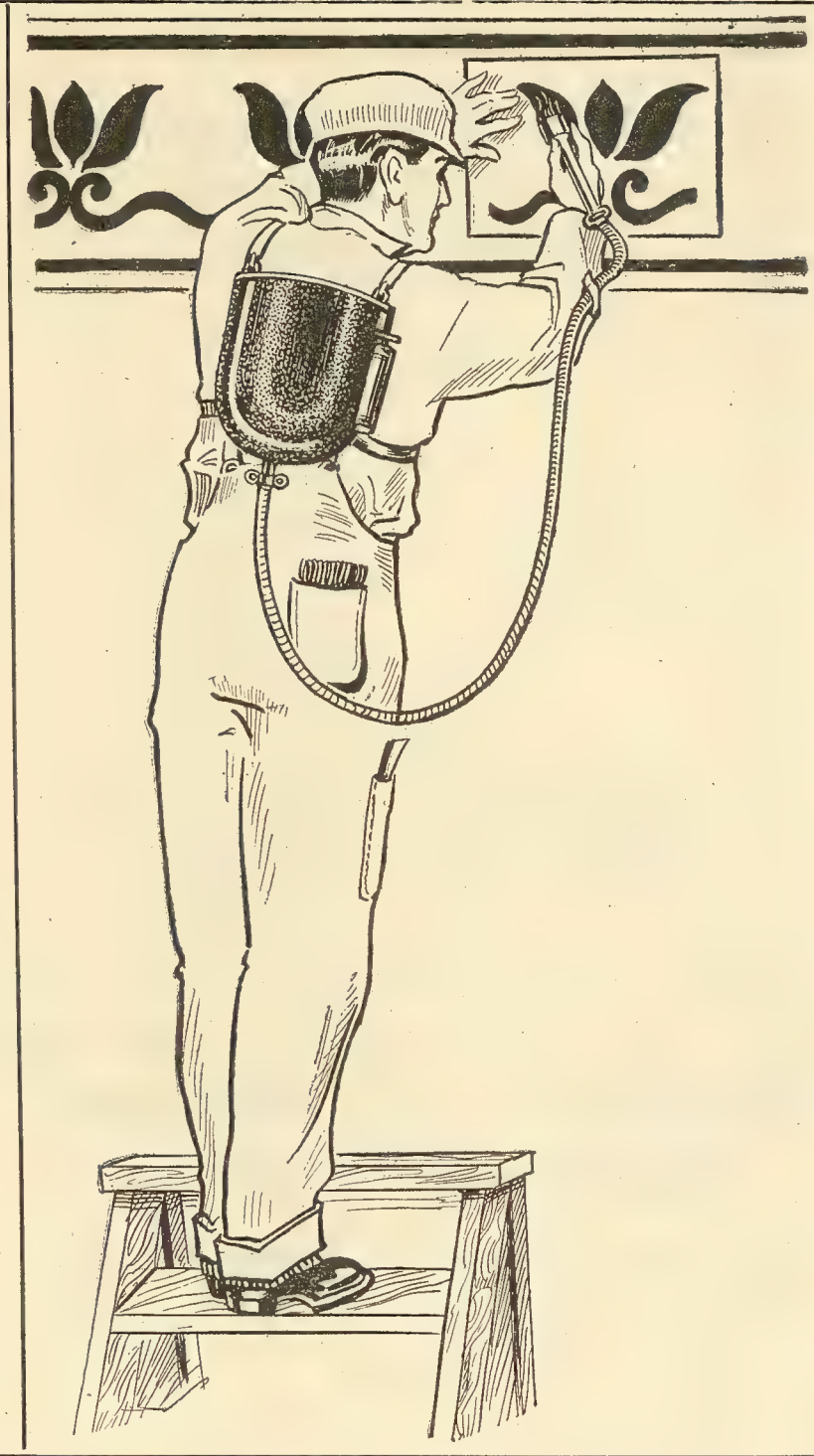
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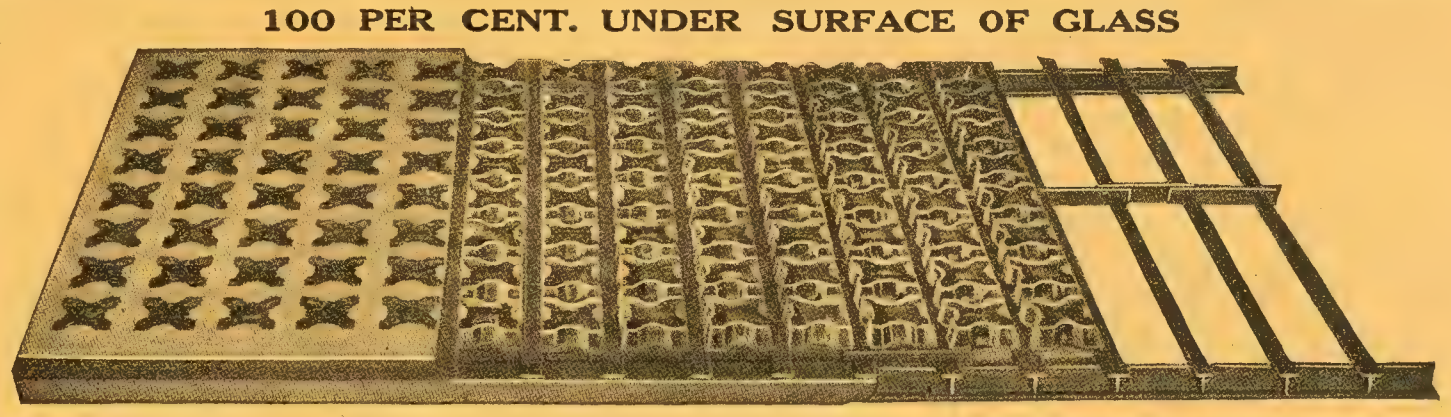
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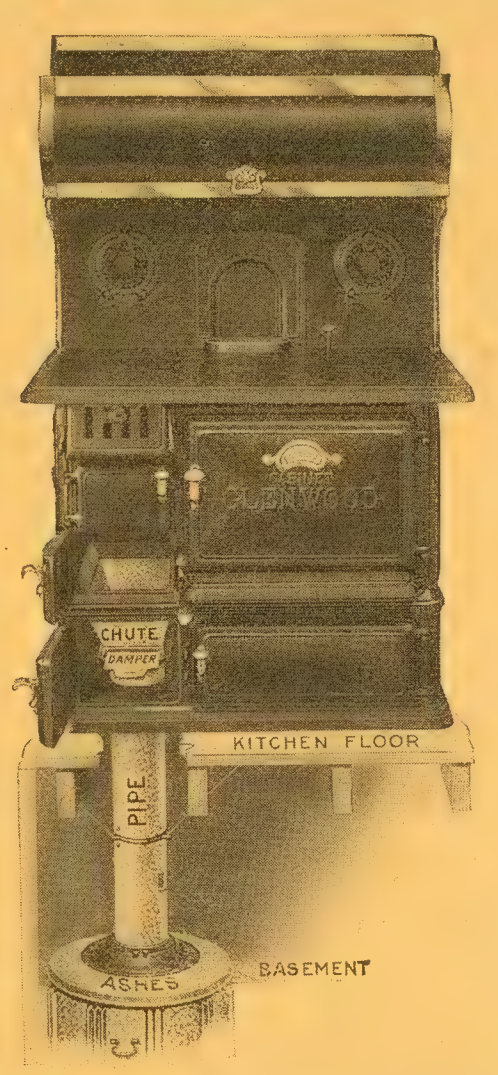
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Vol. XXVI. No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Convention Hall, Fairmount Park, $4,000,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, G. W. B. Hicks, City Hall. Brick, granite, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories. Revised plans in progress. Owners will take new bids.

Passenger Station, Ellwood City, Pa. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick, two stories, 27x79 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due September 22nd. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Power House and Laundry, Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane. Brick, two stories, 40x200 feet. Slate roof. Owners taking bids, due September 25th. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Church, Williamstown, N. J. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Williamstown Presbyterian Church. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 50x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, William B. Mann, 1102 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have taken bids.

Immigrant Station, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick, three stories, 58x60 feet and 13x40 feet. Red tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due September 27th. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Apartment House and Store, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. R. Ogden, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, the Schuldenfrei Dry Goods Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, four stories, 86x165 and 40x57 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has taken bids.

Post Office, Washington, D. C. Architects, D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago, Ill. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Owners taking bids, due October 10th. McCaul & Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, and Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Y. M. C. A. (alts.), Camden, N. J., $3,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J. Consists of interior alterations for restaurant. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt.), 1700 Walnut street. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Dr. J. Leslie Davis, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architect has taken bids.

Passenger Station, Ellwood City, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pittsburg Division, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick and concrete, one story, 98x26 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Joseph C. Fraley, Land Title Building. Stone, 2½ stories, slate roof, steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Church, Llanerch, Pa. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Presbyterian Church of Llanerch. Stone, one story, 50x56 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, $7,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Harry Simons, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Stone and stucco, 2½ stories, 26x43 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Factory, 2503 Coral street, Philadelphia. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owners, Smith, Dunn & Co., 2503 Coral street. Brick, two stories, 70x100 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Revised plans in progress. Owners will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 39x45 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Apartment House, Fifty-fifth and Chestnut streets. Architect, Frank E. Bradley, Hale Building. Owners, Bricker & Bricker, Land Title Building. Twelve family apartments. Brick, three stories, 44x99 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids.

Cottage, Pocono, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 40x40 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Home (alt. and add.), Johnson and Jefferson streets. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Home for Retired Music Teachers, care of T. Presser, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Stone, one story, electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof. Owners have taken bids.

Saloon and Hotel (alt. and add.), 1622-24 Ridge avenue. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Thomas Minnick, 1622 Ridge avenue. Steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof, three stories, 20x50 feet. Owner ready for bids.

Hotel, Macon, Georgia. Architect, W. L. Stoddart, New York. Owners, Hotel Dempsey, the Midland City Hotel Company. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, nine stories, 109x128 feet. Architect taking gids due September 23rd. Slag roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Bungalow, Hadon Heights, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, L. M. Day, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, rough cast, two stories, 30x40 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Seminary, Beatty Station, Westmoreland County, Pa. Architect, E. Brielmaier, Milwaukee, Wis. Owner, St. Vincent Archabbey. Stone and brick, four stories, 50x200 feet. Electric work, slate roof, hardwood floor, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due October 1st. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Wilson, 1318 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mrs. Mary A. Hoar, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone, three stories, 42x55 feet. Indirect steam heating, slate roof, electric lighting, oak floors. Architect taking bids, due September 21st. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

Tank Supports, Eleventh and Wood streets. Architect, Laurence Clark, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Walter Jarden, 210 North Eleventh street. Steel and concrete. Owner ready for bids.

Bungalow, Park and Chelten avenues. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld Stone

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and frame, two stories, 30x60 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Immigrant Station, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick, three stories, 58x60 feet and 13x40 feet. Red tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due September 27th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, is also figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 922 Walnut street. Architect, private plans. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Builders have received bids.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 402-04 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Louis Stecher, 420 Market street. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Bank Building (alts.), Newark, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, National Newark Banking Company. Consists of interior alterations. Plans in progress.

Bank Building, Lakewood, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, People's National Bank, Lakewood, N. J. Terra cotta, fireproof, two stories, 40x70 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Garage and Gardener's Cottage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Wharton Sinkler, care of architects. Plaster, two stories, 35x22 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Synagogue, 2109-2115 North Broad street, $100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Adath Jeshurm Congregation, Rev. J. H. Landar, Seventh and Columbia avenue. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 75x160 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking revised bids, due September 20th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

High School, Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Mt. Holly, N. J. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Nanticoke, Pa. Architect, Charles Casper, West End Trust Building. Owners, Susquehanna Brewing Company, Nanticoke, Pa. Brick, one story, 30x50 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Power House and Coal Pockets, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Dredging Company, Camden, N. J. Brick, one story, 55x78 feet. Slag roof. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, taking sub-bids, due September 21st.

Apartment House, southeast corner Forty-third and Chestnut streets. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, Frank B. Thompson, Wayne avenue and Harvey street. Brick and stone, electric lighting, steam heat, slag roof, four stories, 90x125 feet, hardwood floors. Architect taking sub-bids, due September 25.

Church, Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue, Oak Lane, Pa., $50,000. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Paul J. Essick, chairman Building Committee, Drexel Building. Mt. Airy granite, one story, 82x89 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due September 28th. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Alts for Bakery and Cafe, 315-17 North Forty-seventh street, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 202 South Tenth street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, 50x150 feet. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Residences (3), Riverton, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, F. G. Throm, care of Ridge Avenue National Bank, Twelfth and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x45 feet each. Contract awarded to L. F. Louden, Riverton, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2120 Walnut street, $5,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. John H. Girvin, on premises. Interior alterations, new baths and offices. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa., $8,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Allen Read, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 38x28 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, shingle roof. Contract awarded to H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

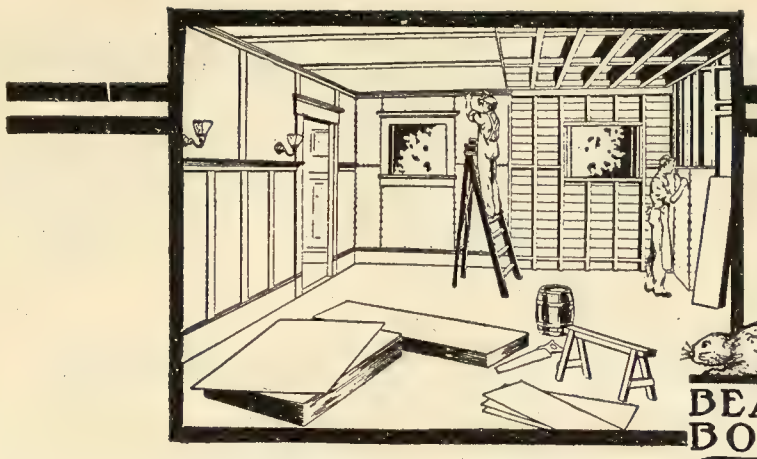
Barn, Cheyney, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owners, Institute for Colored Youth, care of George Vaux, Morris Building. Stone and frame, 2 stories, 60x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Daniel Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.

Home (add.), Vineland, N. J. Architect, George E. Poole, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State of New Jersey Home for Feeble Minded Women. Brick and terra cotta, concrete floors, three stories, 70x40 feet. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

James C. Enberg (O), 500 South Fifty-seventh street. T. D. Steinmetz (C), 646 South Fifty-sixth street. Cost, $38,000. Nineteen dwellings, two stories, Fifty-seventh and Hazel avenue. Cost, $14,600. Seven



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dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Fifty-seventh and Hazel avenue. Cost, $38,000. Nineteen dwellings, two stories, 16x45 feet, Fifty-seventh and Hazel avenue.

N. J. Seckels (O), Sixty-fourth and Vine streets. Cost, $27,000. Twenty-seven brick dwellings, two stories, 14x40 feet, Avondale, west of Race street.

J. E. Droeschue (O), 4612 Woodland avenue. Cost, $2,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x50 feet, Eighty-sixth and Harley avenue.

H. Scarbough (O), 522 Walnut street. W. Cooper (C), 4905 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $3,200. One dwelling, 16x45 feet, brick, two stories, Fifteenth and Loudon streets. Cost, $6,000. Two dwellings, 16x45 feet, Fifteenth and Louden streets.

J. D. Dorney (O), 1204 East Montgomery avenue. M. Schmid (C), 1308 North Sixth street. Cost, $16,000. Moving picture parlor, one story, brick, 45x94 feet, 519 East Girard avenue.

The Class & Nachod Brewing Company (O), 1729 Marvine street. Charles Caspar (C), West End Trust Building. Cost, $11,500. Brewery, brick, three stories, 66x174 feet, Tenth and Montgomery avenue.

Rebecca Greenstein (O), 1429 South Sixth street. S. Greenstein (C), 1429 South Sixth street. Cost, $12,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 18x50 feet, 2102 North Front street. Cost, $8,000. One store and dwelling, three stories, 18x50 feet, 2100 North Front street.

Harrison C. Rea (O), 711 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 1027 Wood street.

C. Schmidt & Son (O), Edward and Hancock street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $3,500. Storage, four stories, brick, 48x70 feet, Edward and Hancock streets.

F. T. Williams (O), 4631 North Broad street. Cost, $6,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x42 feet, Germantown avenue and Kerbaugh street. Cost, $6,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x42 feet, Pike and Germantown avenue. Cost, $2,700. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x42 feet, Smedley and Pike streets. Cost, $25,000. Twenty-five dwellings, three stories, 16x42 feet, Smedley and Pike streets.

Mrs. M. A. Waugh (O), 41 Gowen avenue, Mt. Airy. F. Elvidge (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, $10,000. Store, three stories, 30x45 feet, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

O. F. O'Neill (O), 2454 Kensington avenue. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, $5,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x40 feet, 2834 Kensington avenue.

George W. Lummis (O), Eighty-sixth and Suffolk avenue. Cost, $1,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Eighty-sixth and Suffolk avenue.

A. Raymond Calhoun (O), 1412 East Columbia avenue. P. Raymond (C), Mascher street and Olney avenue. Cost, $5,400. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x46 feet.

Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-eighth and Springfield avenue. Cost, $33,600. Twenty-four brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Winsor avenue. Cost, 3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $33,600. Twenty-four brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, -6x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $30,800. Twenty-two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue.

B. C. Simon (O), 1544 West Passyunk avenue. H. F. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $2,200. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 29x32 feet, Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $2,000. Store and dwelling. Cost, $10,800. Six dwellings, Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $32,400. Eighteen dwellings, Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $10,800. Six dwellings, Twentieth and Passyunk avenue.

Mrs. E. Guber (O), Ridge avenue and Leverington avenue. Wileman & Rudker (C), 4377 Manayunk avenue. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x25 feet, 350 Lyceum avenue.

N. B. Craig (O), 6324 McCallum street. W. H. Schultz (C), 3340 North Carlisle street. Cost, $6,000. Hall, brick, two stories, 35x105 feet.

Alterations and Additions

C. W. Rogers (O), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $27,600. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Forty-ninth and Locust streets. Cost, $10,000. Two dwellings, two stories, 16x50 feet, Forty-ninth and Locust streets.

J. M. Whelan (O), 322 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $21,800. Twenty-four brick dwellings, Thirty-ninth and Pennsgrove avenue. Cost, $54,000. Twenty-seven brick dwellings, two stories, 15x38 feet, Thirty-ninth and Pennsgrove avenue. Cost, $2,500. One brick dwelling, two stories.



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Andrew Mowbrey (O), 4934 Cedar avenue. James E. Mowbrey (C), 5638 Race street. Cost, $1,000. Stable, 1529 South Broad street.

Beth Jacob Congregation (O). Abe Shestack, (C), 528 Reed street.

C. J. Potter (O), 1371 Sellers street. G. R. Osborne (C), 5017 Willow street. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

J. Williamson (O), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Alex. Carl (C), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Cost, $900. Dwelling.

Crane Ice Cream Company (O), Twenty-third and Locust streets. Warner & Pfldiner (C), Sagmaw, Mich. Cost, $2,650. Bakery.

J. McKinley (O), 3349 North Fifth street. Cost, $400. Storage, Palthorp and Tioga streets.

Mrs. S. P. Wetherill (O), 225 South Eighteenth street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 1726 Rittenhouse street.

J. Hubsher (O), 723 South street. Louis Cohn (O), 417 Christian street. Cost, $1,200. Store and dwelling, 264 South Fifth street.

Joseph Bader (O), 6151 Ridge avenue. W. E. Keller (C), 4522 Baker street. Cost, $600. Stable, 440 Green lane.

W. Weighley (O), 1218 Chestnut street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, $1,800. Dwelling, 912 North Nineteenth street.

Farm Journal Publishing Company (O), South Washington Square. Turner Forman Concrete Company (C), Arch street. Cost, $5,480. Publishing Building.

Mrs. J. Wister (O), 1819 Walnut street. George W. Whitner (C), 403 East Penn street. Cost, $1,100. Dwelling, 1819 Walnut street.

George A. Smith (O), 6392 Woodbine avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 6392 Woodbine avenue.

Mrs. C. F. Giller (O), 1601 Girard avenue. James Brothers (C), 1736 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 1214 North Sixteenth street.

A. R. Hessker (O), Eleventh and Green streets. Fred Meyer (C), 5132 Brown street. Cost, $950. Store and dwelling, Eleventh and Green streets.

American Pulley Company (O), 4200 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, $1,500. Warehouse.

E. M. Magee (O), 1938 North Thirteenth street. F. Acuff (C), 348 East Gowen avenue. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling.

R. P. Bennes (O), Chew and Price streets. William D. Bubeck (C), Sanertan, Pa. Cost, $1,850. Barn, Sanertan, Pa.

J. W. Kennedy (O), 1001 Chestnut street. F. P. Kennedy (C), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, $1,800. Garage, 133 South Twenty-fourth street.

V. A. Diettrick (O), 1429 Walnut street. A. P. Frain (C), 319 Market street. Cost, $7,000. Store and dwelling, 1417 Vine street.

J. S. Stevens (O), Byberry, Philadelphia. H. Stevens (C), Sanerton, Pa. Cost, $1,700. Barn.

Mrs. A. Green (O), 5312 Haverford avenue. Fred Meyer (C). Cost, $1,000. Residence, 5317 Vine street.

St. George's P. E. Church (O), Indiana and Leverington streets. E. J. Judge (C), 2972 Richmond street. Cost, $1,200. Church.

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Construction News.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Gymnasium Building, Dover, Del., $30,000. Architect, L. W. Crawford, 919 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, Del. Brick, three stories, 48x78 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting (steam heat reserved). Owners taking bids.

Residences (2), West Seventeenth street, Wilmington, Del., $17,000. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Greenhill Realty Company, Seventeenth and Greenhill avenue, Wilmington, Del. Stone and plaster, three stories, 30x70 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due September 22. The following are figuring: W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.; W. D. Hely & Son, Wilmington, Del.; Bader & Co., Ford Building, Wilmington, Del.

Church, Laurel, Del. Architect, L. W. Crawford, 919 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Centenary M. E. Church, Laurel, Del. Stone, two stories, 65x89 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Residence, Roxford Park, Del., $10,000. Architect, J. D. Thompson, Jr., oFrd Building, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Mrs. M. Ten Weeges, Wilmington, Del. Brick, 2½ stories, 40x50 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, vapor heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. E. Healy & Sons, Wilmington, Del.

American Granite Work.

Alfred Borrowdale has written a letter to one of the Scottish labor journals in which he pays tribute to the granite work done in this country. Mr. Borrowdale says:

"I have only recently returned from America (where I have been pushing some of my work), and was delighted with a great deal of the granite work over there. They certainly know how to work granite; at all events, they put a degree of finish into most of their work which we do not get at this side of the pond. Of course, I am not forgetting that most of their granites are much finer in grain than ours, but, really, some of the memorials I saw, both in Greenwood and Woodlawn Cemeteries, New York, were astonishingly accurate and beautifully finished. They are all on the Classics over there and have gone further in that direction than we have. But they cannot render Celtic as we do, not by a long run. Of course, the chief trouble with the American in dealing with Celtic work is that he simply copies from photographs, etc., work the original of which he has never seen. I believe that in the near future the sarcophagus type of memorial so much in evidence all over the United States will be largely superseded by large Celtic crosses.—Stone.

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THE VIEWS OF MR. ERNEST FLAGG

Americans Veritable Barbarians in Matters of Taste—Our Artistic Sense Undeveloped and Our Architecture Marred by Archaeology

[It should be needless to state that the "Guide" does not concur in the sweeping, hyper-critical and condemnatory attitude assumed by Mr. Ernest Flagg in the interview hereto subjoined. This interview is reproduced here in its entirety in the interest of promoting a sensible discussion of the issues raised by it. The "Guide" will be glad to have, either anonymously or otherwise, expressions of opinion from architects and draughtsmen upon the points covered in Mr. Flagg's diatribe. Address all communications simply "Editor, The Builders' Guide, Perry Building, Philadelphia."]

Ernest Flagg, foremost of business building architects, declares that our architectural taste is barbaric and archaic and that there is no reason why, from either architectural or economic reasons, we should not go on building skyscrapers 2,000 feet high if we so desire.

American architecture he arraigns as follows:

"The American people are veritable barbarians in matters of taste."

"We have been having a very carnival of vulgarity and an ostentatious display of wealth and of bad taste by people who are regarded as leaders in refinement."

"Our architecture smacks too much of archaeology."

"Our artistic sense is undeveloped."

"This is a strange country. We go quickly from one extreme to the other, and no one can predict what the future may bring forth."

"A building 2,000 feet high is entirely practicable, so far as construction is concerned."

"The only limit to the height of buildings in American cities is a financial one."

"Foreigners scoff at the appearance of our cities, and justly, too."

Continuing his talk with a writer for "The Publishers Press," Mr. Flagg declared that the only limit to these much criticized buildings is a natural limit—a financial limit. "It costs more to build a tall building than one of equal bulk spread over the ground," he continues. "The higher one goes the greater cost all the way down. Not only does the strength of the lower part have to be increased to support the great weights above, but sufficient lateral resistance has to be supplied to counteract the pressure of the wind. Moreover, the higher the building the more space is required on each floor for elevators, staircases, and supports, so there is a limit where it doesn't pay.

"However, there are a great many concerns that build partly for advertising purposes. These calculate to make a profit in other ways than from rents. For such there is really no limit except base. If the base is broad enough it would be a rash man who would attempt to fix the limit of height. I think 2,000 feet is entirely practicable, so far as construction is concerned. If ocean steamships, which are tossed about by the waves, can be buitl nearly 1,000 feet long, it seems as if it ought to be an easy matter to build structures standing on a solid foundation, which are at least twice as high as these ships are long. I am opposed to high commercial buildings, however. I think it was a great mistake to ever have allowed them to be built."

"Why are you opposed to them?"

"Because they disfigure the city and shut out the light. It is too bad that such buildings should be built in small places where there is no good reason for them and where they dwarf into insignificance all the other buildings of the town."

"But are not high buildings necessary on account of the great value of the land in large cities?"

"I do not think so. It is the high buildings which have given exaggerated values to land in certain small areas at the expense of the surrounding districts. In these areas the value of the land is based on the earning power of tall buildings and it is taxed on this valuation; therefore, owners of it are compelled to suffer loss or else build tall buildings and so help to congest the neighborhood and shut out the light from the streets and adjoining property. I regard the whole thing as an ill-advised experiment which could only have been carried out in a place where public taste was at low ebb and where dollars outweighed all esthetic considerations.

"Most people think there is more excuse for high buildings in New York than in other American cities on account of the limited area of Manhattan Island, but I believe it would have been possible to obtain quite as much floor space by building over the whole area to a reasonable height as to build high in some places and low in others. The average height of the buildings of New York is not what most people think. It is much less, for instance, than in Paris. We have some very high buildings, but most of the area of the city is covered with comparatively low ones.

"Some time ago I took the trouble to find out what percentage of the area of the city blocks below Chambers street was covered by buildings of ten stories or more in height, and found it to be about 12½ per cent. If the congestion which one sees in some parts of this area exists when only 12½ per cent. of the buildings are high, what will happen when a much greater percentage of land is occupied by them?

"Heretofore the high buildings have been isolated and the light has played around them; now they are beginning to darken each other and to shut out the light from the streets. The time has come to regulate them; indeed, it came long ago, for as soon as the first high building made its appearance it should have been foreseen that provision to procure light for the buildings and streets would have to be made if others of the same kind were to be built."

"Should not the fact be taken into consideration that in large American cities the possible area for business buildings is very much less than in cities such as Paris, where the area is far greater?"

"I don't know; but I do know that the streets of Paris are congested to the very limit of practicability. Perhaps our tall buildings, huddled together as they are, lessen congestion of the streets. If the offices which now occupy a very small area of land in the high building district were spread out over a greater area it might cause greater congestion in the streets, especially if cabs were used by many in going from place to place as they are in Paris.

"Whether our high buildings are good or bad, we have them, and will continue to have them. Therefore, the question which ought to be considered now is 'How can we mike the best of them?' "

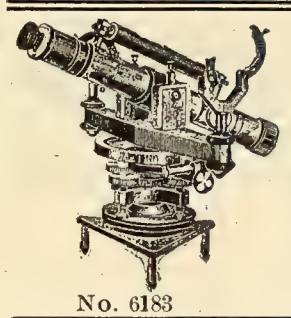
"If 100-story buildings are practicable, why not buildings of 150 stories?" was suggested.

"The same question of expense remains," said Mr. Flagg. "They would not pay; it costs too much to build them."

"Still, tall buildings in New York are paying investments, are they not?"

"They do not pay a high percentage on their cost, and as matters now stand many of them are liable at any time to have their light shut out by other high structures, in which case they will pay less. It is perfectly

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astonishing to see with what utter recklessness millions of dollars are invested in these buildings by people who trust to luck for their light. Windows are placed on the lot line of adjoining property, where they are sure, in time, to be shut up.

"This matter of light is becoming serious in New York. Something ought to be done about it at once, for as matters stand great injustice is being done to property owners, who are losing their fair share of light. At present there is nothing to hinder one owner of land from building up to the height of several hundred feet right on the property line of another owner and pre-empting his light. To be sure, the other man may also build, but if he does, where is he to get his light from?

"The other day I was asked for advice on the improvement of a Broadway plot. A sixteen-story building had been built on the lot line to the south of it. No building erected on the plot could be properly lighted. I believe that piece of property has been damaged to at least 25 per cent. of its value, yet this damage will hardly be considered in assessing it for taxation.

"I have suggested an amendment to the building law which I think would overcome this difficulty. There is no use of expecting any such limitation of height as will be effective in supplying light, so I propose a limit of area which a building can occupy above a certain height."

"How far can building construction go in the way of height?"

"I don't know," admitted Mr. Flagg, "but I do know that the ordinary method of wind bracing will have to be changed in buildings which are much higher than the tallest present structures. Wind bracing is done now in most cases by stripping the columns and using knee braces, which is a most extravagant method. The framework of a building of this kind should be treated as a great truss set on end, and have long sway braces. The bracing of the Singer Building was done in that way, but I should carry the system much further in a taller building."

"Is it likely that legislation will be enacted making impossible the erection of buildings of such great height in American cities?"

"I am certain that legislation will be enacted in time to provide light and air for buildings and streets, for we are drifting into an impossible condition. I suppose, at first, it will take the form of limiting the height, but the limit will be too high and will be found to be ineffective. No limit of height greater than once the width of the narrow streets, or once and a half the width of wide streets will be any use, but we will never be content with that in this country. When it is found that a limit of height will not be effective, then I suppose a limit of area above a certain height such as I have suggested may be adopted."

"How soon may this be reached? When the conditions become unendurable. I am surprised that conditions which are so manifestly unjust as those which exist at present have been allowed to continue as long as they have."

"But is there no redress?"

"There is not. In European cities there are limitations of height and area, while in England there is the law of ancient lights which protects people, but in many cities of this country there are no rules. In such places you can shut out the lights from your neighbor's propery and he has no redress."

"In what respect are the office buildings in large cities 'monuments to uselessness,' as certain architects have declared?"

"I don't know that they are. I don't agree with those opinions. I think it a waste of money to build a very tall building in a place where land is cheap, because it would be more economical to spread out and build a lower building of the same bulk. Perhaps this is what was meant by 'monuments to uselessness.' Some buildings are useful in one way and some in another.

"Foreigners scoff at the appearance of our cities, and justly, too. They see our darkened streets and darkened buildings. Having the clearest atmosphere with which any city is blest, they see us busily engaged in depriving ourselves of its benefits, and they thank God that the high building craze has not reached the shores of the Old World."

"But all American cities do not regard tall buildings a disfigurement," was urged.

"That simply shows a lack of taste and art on the part of the American people," retorted Mr. Flagg.

"Our artistic sense is undeveloped. There is no great body of amateurs here, such as is found in more refined communities, who are capable of analyzing our productions and placing them at their true worth. It is only a question of time, however, when public taste will become more cultivated, and when that time does come there will be a great crumbling of reputations which now stand high.

"Our architecture smacks too much of archaeology; it is not modern; we use modern methods of construction and antique methods of design. Why do not people in the United States recognize that every great work of art which has had an undying reputation was strictly modern when it was made? No copy or adaptation, no matter how cleverly done, can endure the test of time and stand as a work of art.

"We are veritable barbarians in matters of taste," continued this severe critic.

"We ransack Europe for old fragments which, though they may be charming in their original situation, become little better than so much rubbish when set up in the midst of inharmonious surroundings. We deck out our houses and grounds with these things in precisely the same way and with as little regard to propriety as savages use when they array themselves with incongruous objects which they obtain from European traders.

"The savages which Henry Hudson, on his second visit, found wearing the hatchet heads he had sold them as neck ornaments present no more comical picture than our art amateur often does in his use of the spoils from European churches and monastaries.

"One sees gardens attached to shingled cattages decked out with marble seats, vases, and fountains taken from Italian villas. Houses in our cities are fitted up with fragments from European palaces which are as much out of harmony with the surroundings as a steam engine would be in a mediaeval church. Sometimes whole interiors have been taken from a European building and set up here. Rich men's houses are turned into museums, where there are as many styles as there are rooms, all warring with each other and with the exterior of the building.

"We have been having a very carnival of vulgarity, and an ostentatious display of wealth and of bad taste by people who are regarded as leaders in refinement.

"Unfortunately architecture in America is not in a normal condition; it is, indeed, in a most abnormal condition. In past ages architectural progress has been an orderly system of evolution. All building within a radius which was sometimes contracted and sometimes extended followed a common line of development. Change was gradual and fashion varied as a result of the combined efforts of all the minds engaged on it, each builder trying to improve upon what he saw about him and working in a medium with which he was perfectly familiar.

"With the great multiplication of books

of travel and illustrations from foreign lands which began in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and which received such an impetus about the middle of the nineteenth century through the introduction of photography, when pictures of buildings in all parts of the world were placed within the reach of every one, the horizon of the builder was broadened, and, strange to say, with the most pernicious consequences. The architect was no longer satisfied to build in the style of his time and country and to try to improve upon what he saw about him; he found it easier to copy than to invent. With the flood of illustrations came the desire to reproduce for modern use the buildings of every age and clime.

"America was not the only place visited by this craze for incongruous types; it was, however, the one where the disease was perhaps the most pronounced, and where the results were the most comical. Even France, whose architecture has always been characterized, among the nations of Europe, by the greatest restraint, sobriety, and good taste, did not entirely escape the contagion, and under its baneful influence during the early years of the nineteenth century architecture in that country sank to the lowest ebb it ever reached before or since.

"In the United States, after the civil war, all the traditions which had given such charm to the productions of Colonial days died out and an era of bad taste and vulgarity set in which is only now beginning to give way under the influence of the French school, an influence which has been applied directly through our young men who have gone there to be taught, and indirectly through the numerous schools of architecture which have sprung up here as a result of its teaching.

"In the midst of this chaos and confusion, with public taste at as low an ebb as it has probably ever reached among people who pretend to be civilized, with architecture for the most part in the hands of men who had had little training in, or knowledge of even the elementary principles of design, our new method of building was ushered in and we were called upon to deal with a problem the proper solution of which called for more technical and artistic skill than we possessed.

"If such a revolution in the method of building had occurred in a country where architecture was in a normal condition, or where architectural training was general and public taste cultivated, it is probable that the problem it presented would have been dealt with by our builders very much in the same way that the builders of western Europe dealt with their gerat problem near the commencement of the thirteenth century. That is to say, they would have allowed themselves to be led by the methods used and, instead of trying to disguise their construction and clothe it in antiquated styles which were intended for buildings of another kind, would have let their work show how it was made and have sought to beautify it by inventing and using new and appropriate forms. In other words, they would have been truthful, and all good art is truthful.

"The time is at hand when the absurdity and bad taste of our past methods will be fully understood and freely admitted. We shall cease to wonder that cultivated foreigners are not favorably impressed by our tall buildings, and will set ourselves to work to make them as perfect and reasonable artistically as they are ingenious and daring mechanically and constructively. Sheet metal cornices, with profiles suitable only for stone, will no longer be used at the tops of towering structures, where they serve no other purpose than to shut out some part of the sadly needed sunlight from the abyss below. Stonework which appears massive, but which is in reality only a thin veneer over the iron columns, will not be thought necessary.

"Terra cotta will be used in a legitimate way as a filling for panels where no strength is required, or as a covering for metal to protect it from fire, and will no longer masquerade as stone. Huge walls of masonry, which add nothing to the strength of the building and which must be supported at great ex pense by the iron framework, will be dispensed with. The propriety of using colonnades and arcades as crowning features perched on the top of facades hundreds of feet high, where they belie the interior arrangement, will be questioned, and a hundred other features which are not reasonable will give place to forms which are suitable both to the material used and to the purpose for which it is used.

"When this happens we will make progress in the direction of good art and the creation of a national style capable of a reasonable explanation. But unless we take the matter in hand promptly we shall find ourselves outdistanced by the French.

"Who that has seen the splendor of the palace of the Louvre, Paris, in almost startling contrast with the masterly monotony of the long, simple lines of the opposite facade of the Rue de Rivoli can fail to appreciate the immense importance which background plays in design when properly handled? Everywhere in the superb city of which the Louvre is an ornament one is forcibly reminded of this truth. Public buildings seen in contrast with facades of uniform height and material, either as points of view at the end of the long vistas formed by the street facades or rising majestically above the general mass of the city, gain immensely in dignity, beauty and importance.

"No such conditions can be found in this country. Wisely or otherwise, we have chosen our way and must continue in it. Our architecture must always be of a more fantastic kind and of a less sober variety.

"Our tall buildings represent no new style, but simply a new method of construction decked out in borrowed clothing. Although we have failed to win the applause of the rest of the world for these buildings, most of us profess to take a certain pride in them, but it is doubtful if the feeling is very genuine. We have a sneaking inward consciousness that they do not belong to the highest type of art.

"This conviction is clearly enough shown in our treatment of public work. When an important public building is to be built, we instinctively reject the high building type and turn to the ancient models as most appropriate. Our architects are more at home and sure of themselves on this ground. They do not feel the same necessity for deception and disguise in design which they practice with the tall buildings, where almost every detail pretends to be something which it is not.

"In buildings of the old kind construction and design go hand in hand; colmns are real columns, and support what they appear to support. Walls are real walls, which perform the functions they appear to perform, and so on all the way through, and one rightly concludes that this kind of construction is more dignified than one which, so far as outward appearance is concerned, is a tissue of falsehood.

"But height in itself is certainly no detriment; it is not inconsistent with dignity; the very contrary ought to be true. The trouble is that we have not yet applied to high buildings the same truthful, simple, and artistic treatment which ages of experience have taught us to use in monumental buildings of moderate height. But the time will come when all this will be changed, and when it does come, I predict that public buildings in the United States will be carried to such amazing heights that the tallest commercial building will be dwarfed by them.

"I have no doubt that heights approximating 2,000 feet will be reached within the next twenty-five years, for I see no reason why such heights should not be practical. The enormous weights involved will be carried by columns of cast steel of almost solid sections bolted together, and not built up of the rolled structural shape which we now use.

"New York City at the present time presents a striking example of the difficulties of the American method. For several years it has been trying to find a suitable site for its proposed new Court House.

"Instead of adopting the simple expedient of going a little to one side and condemning a large area in an inexpensive neighborhood, where enough land might be had not only for the Court House, but for other public buildings of the future at a cost hardly greater than would be required for a site for a single building near the present City Hall, we throw away this opportunity to benefit the city by the development of a new centre which would in time become as valuable as the old one, and refuse to consider seriously any but the old locality for the new building. After years of deliberation and after recommending several other sites the commission finally in despair proposed placing it in the City Hall Park. Fortunately this raised such a storm of protest that it is doubtful whether the plan will be carried out. It ought to be accepted as an axiom that the placing of public buildings in small city parks or squares is always a mistake and should never be resorted to.

"The New York and Hartford, Conn., Post Offices are ever-to-be-regretted instances of this sort of folly. In Philadelphia, one finds

perhaps the most glaring case of all. Notwithstanding its immense cost, I do not think public money could be spent in any other way so advantageously for the improvement of the city as in the removal of the Philadelphia City Hall, for, standing where it does, it is nothing less than a monument to bad taste and a most conspicuous advertisement of the lack of artistic instinct in the people who permitted it to be put there. If the design were as good as it is bad and the building was the finest architectural creation of modern times, it could be nothing but a disfigurement to the city in blotting out, as it does, the square on which it stands and in destroying the vista of the streets which it obstructs.

"To me it seems the height of folly to expect any improvement in the appearance of our cities through the voluntary co-operation of individual property owners. That can only come with the millennium, when the artistic feelings in every man take precedence of the desire for gain.

"This is a strange country. We go quickly from one extreme to the other, and no one can predict what the future may bring forth."

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THE PLACING OF PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

The Art Commission of New York City has been devoting a considerable part of its annual report to inculcating the desirableness of providing suitable sites and surroundings for public monuments. Very justly and wisely so. The effect of the best monuments, sculpturally and even architecturally considered, may be quite ruined and nullified by placing them where they cannot be really effective. On the other hand, a monument which is not in itself above mediocrity may take on real significance and even distinction from its effective filling of a frame or stopping of a vista.

There is not much to choose, in this respect, between the two branches of the English-speaking race. Neither is entitled to shoot out the tongue of scorn or raise the eyebrow of superiority at the monumental performances of the other.

The American in England, remarking the statues in the market-places, the "idola fori," is not likely to be put to patriotic shame by the contrast. Truly, is the Burns of Central Park (the work, by the way, of a British sculptor) any funnier than the Lichfield Sam Johnson? Nay, apart from its associations, why should American or Briton not frankly own that the transept of Westminster Abbey is little, if at all, less comical, or, if you choose, less tragical, than the "Chamber of Horrors" in the rotunda of the American Capitol?—"The Field of Art," in the September Scribner.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN

The Master Builders' Exchange

OF PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 18 to 24 South Seventh Street

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The Master Builders' Exchange, of Philadelphia, located at 18-24 South Seventh street, has now been in continuous existence for approximately twenty-two years. The organization of such a body was first proposed at a meeting of the Master Plasterers' Association in June, 1886. The charter was granted in February of the year following, and the exhibition formally opened to the public in 1889. Here, grouped under one roof, in the form of a permanent exhibit, open to the public every day in the year, may be seen one of the finest displays of building methods, building material and equipment to be found anywhere in the United States.

The exhibit presents the products of the most representative building supply, material and equipment concerns in the country covering every avenue of building activity from the needs of the modest suburban home up to the requirements of a sky-scraping modern office building.

The Exhibition Department and its Work.

The visitor entering the building of the Builders' Exchange finds himself at once in the midst of a complete, systematic and instructive exhibit of everything which relates to modern building operations, representing the special lines of more than one hundred firms or manufacturing companies.

The permanent exhibition has never before been as interesting and as profitable alike to exhibitors and the public as at the present time. Practically all available space is occupied and the number of visitors is constantly increasing.

Special Features of the Permanent Exhibition.

Ranged along the central corridor of the exhibition are a number of features which have been contributed by members of the exchange. One of these near the door, so modest in size as to escape general attention unless pointed out, is likely to be overlooked. It is a tile or brick taken from the old brewery built and owned by William Penn, dating from 1704. The brick is perforated, as it was a part of the flooring of the hop drying room. The old brewery was located at Pear and Levant street, Philadelphia. The brick was presented by Mr. Joseph D. Ellis to the Bricklayers' Company.

Another and more important exhibit is a beautiful model exquisitely carved in woods

of a Japanese Temple, presented to the Builders' Exchange by Dr. Edward H. Williams, who purchased it while visiting Japan.

Beyond this is an extended table having a central raised section which is used for the display of models, small hardware and other specialties of interest to the trades. Many articles shown here are on exhibition temporarily.

Beyond this rises a beautiful model in plaster of the grand tower of the City Hall, carefully worked out in all all its details.

At the rear of the corridor is a fine figure of a youth typifying light. It is flanked by marbelized columns. The base of the rear wall is panelled in bricks and varied dressed stones used in foundation work.

The entire front of the first floor upon either side of the entrance is composed of large plate glass windows filled with special exhibits, which constantly attract the passers by upon busy Seventh street.

The Permanent Exhibition at the Builders' Exchange should be studied carefully and repeatedly. This display includes everything which enters into the making of a house from its foundations to its finish. Here one will find every latest and best idea in construction, drainage, interior finishing, painting, decorating, heating, plumbing and the like. The interested visitor is not annoyed by pressure to purchase. Upon the contrary, every effort is made by those in attendance to explain the specialties in which they are interested, leaving the question of ultimate purchase to the visitor.

With the experienced guidance of the architect and building contractor, the total cost of the completed building may be accurately ascertained.

"ASBESTOS" OFFICIAL BUILDING

The New Twelve Story Structure being Erected for the H. W. Johns-Manville Company at 41st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City

The accompanying illustration shows the new twelve-story office building now being erected on the southwest corner of Forty-first street and Madison avenue, New York City, for the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, who will occupy it in its entirety about May 1, 1912, as the general offices and New York salesrooms of the concern.

It was the desire of the owners to have a distinctive building, and the early Italian Gothic architecture was selected. This style of architectural treatment has not heretofore been employed for buildings of this character, and in this respect the edifice will be unique. The details of the two facades are adapted from various Italian examples. The three lower stories are of limestone and the upper stories of gray-brown Roman brick and terra cotta, with various light-colored marbles worked in panels. Under the cornices are various colored marble panels in terra cotta frames. The cornice, which is to run entirely around the top of the building, will be of copper, which will be accentuated by treating with silver, gold and colors.

The large windows on the lower stories will be of bronze, and the vestibule and entrance hall of Italian marble. The entire ground floor will be devoted to the retail department. It will be finished entirely in marble and Caen stone, and the soffits of the beamed ceiling will be brought out in color from various Italian examples. There will be a mezzanine gallery with bronze rails and a marble stairway, with bronze railing, leading up from the first to the second floor. Each floor will be devoted to one or more departments. The executive offices will occupy the eleventh floor, while the twelfth floor will be used as a sample and exhibition room.

The building has been designed so that all four sides will be attractive. It will be known as the "Johns-Manville Building," and will have the unique distinction of being one of the few twelve-story structures to be



entirely occupied by a manufacturing concern for office purposes only. The building will be of fire-proof steel construction throughout, and will contain two passenger elevators of the latest type. Each floor will have an area of 2,500 square feet, or a total area for the twelve floors and basement, which will extend under the sidewalks, of 34,500 square feet.

An unusual feature connected with this building will be the fact that the owners manufacture and will furnish a considerable part of the equipment of the structure. Among the various materials which the H. W. Johns-Manville Company will install will be the following: J-M asbestos roofing, J-M asbestos plaster, J-M linolite system of lighting, J-M conduit for wiring, flushometers, J-M sanitor seats, electrical accessories, waterproofing, keystone hair insulator, J-M asbestos wood, fire extinguishers, J-M asbestos sponge felted and J-M asbestocel pipe coverings, etc. Fire-proof materials will be used throughout the structure. Modern systems of heating and ventilating will be employed, and the building will rank, architecturally and otherwise, among the handsomest and most substantial office structures in New York.

This is but one of a chain of branch stores, warehouses, offices, and factories scattered throughout the United States and Canada, which are under the supervision of the executive officers of the company, whose headquarters will be in this new building. Including the space to be afforded in the new general offices the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, at the present time occupies in all of its various branches, offices and factories, 2,657,160 square feet of floor space, or about 61 acres.

The 5,000 employes of the company would in themselves form a good-sized little city. Included in this array of employes are 406 salesmen, traveling through various sections of this country and Canada. In addition, the company has extensive European offices at Hopetoun House, 5, Lloyd's avenue, London, E. C., and other representatives on the Continent of Europe.

The name of "H. W. Johns-Manville Company" and "Asbestos and Magnesia" have so long been synonymous, that many will be surprised to lear nthat this company also manufactures a very large line of electrical goods, plumbers' supplies, building materials, automobile supplies, cold storage insulation materials, railroad supplies, etc.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN *of*

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The Collapse of the "Roman Empire."

By a Survivor.

[A member of the Chapter, who has probably the most complete record of events in the progress of Philadelphia's architectural history, at least so far as his professional associations, the Chapter and the T Square Club are concerned, has placed at the disposal of the Committee on Public Information several of his files. In the belief that the republication from time to time of some of these past records will prove of interest to the members of the Chapter, they will appear in the Bulletin, unless objection be made. Comments of the members are invited, and, if favorable, contributions of similar material. The following, which contains a touch of human interest, is a "poem" which was put forth a number of years ago by one of the draughtsmen then employed in the office of the "Father of the Profession" in this city at a time when the patron closed his office indefinitely and took an extended sojourn in foreign climes.]

Mayhap ye know, who chance to dwell
Within this Quaker town,
The legend I'm about to tell.
'Tis one of great renown,
Relating to an Architect
Whose buildings never knew defect,
Or rather to his office here,
Which is now desolate and drear;
For he is many miles away,
And his draughtsmen have much time for play.
But to the few who do not know,
I dedicate the tale below.

Not long agone an architect
Of grand proportions and erect,
Each day did stroll on Chestnut street,
To greet the passers-by he'd meet.

But now within some foreign clime,
With stately tread and form sublime,
He'll wander on some other street,
And press the pavements with his feet.

He having been abroad before,
Was fond of travelling galore;
And so to wander far and wide
He thought he'd let his office slide.

No thought for draughtsmen left behind
Will e'er disturb his tranquil mind,
Nor will his countenance betray
That now they'll walk the streets each day.

De Soto spent his life forsooth
In searching for the Fount of Youth
As did Diogenes of old
To find one honest man we're told.

And as they searched and searched in vain,
So Chandler's draughtsmen search again.
They fain would find another place
Where they could ink-in and erase.

But having so long been tutored there
Beneath his kind paternal care,
They're ill content to have to go
With some one whom they do not know.

They've worked to such ethereal planes,
Through having exercised their brains
In the same channels as his own
That they've surpassed all draughtsmen known.

And so upon their every hand
Their services are in demand;
They're offered fabulous amounts,
According to the last accounts.

All architects that now exist
Are named upon their mammoth list;
They've searched it o'er in vain to find
A man that's suited to their mind.

He is so far in the advance
That those behind him have no chance.
No architect "is in the swim"
If you will but compare with him.

He was the best in his profession;
To leave him would be retrogression.
All virtues for the human kind
Are in this single man combined.

Undaunted they will persevere
From month to month and year to year;
They'll search through all eternity
To find another such as he.

They'll institute a search at last
Until old Gabriel's trumpet blast,
Until our City Hall's complete
And the Traction Company pave a street.

And after lives of fruitless search
They'll flutter from their earthly perch;
With flapping wings we'll see them rise
To search for "Mansions in the Skies,"
Where though their help is not required,
They'll live exempt from being fired.

TINTING OF CONCRETE.

Considerable interest is being shown in the tinting of concrete when it is used for residential purposes. Undoubtedly the work can be done successfully with certain colors. Concrete can be tinted green, for instance, by the use of cromium oxide, in proportions of approximately five to eight per cent. of the weight of the cement used. A yellow or buff tint can be obtained by the use of French ocher in the percentage of four to ten, according to the shade desired. Red is obtained by the use of red oxide of iron, that manufactured in Germany or France preferred. A pure white concrete, says "Contract Record," can be made by the use of one part white Portland cement and two parts marble screening, tough, hard marble preferred, the screenings to pass through a No. 8 screen and be collected on a No. 40 screen. It should be mixed fairly wet so that it will run into the molds. The molds should be slightly rocked and jarred, so as to expel the air bubbles. For some characters of work the concrete can be made not quite so wet, but of about the consistency used by brick masons in laying brick, and pressed in the molds. As soon as the concrete is hard, say in three or four days, it should be rubbed well with a fine terrazzo polishing stone. This will give the appearance of a white polished surface. Although the cement itself will not have been polished, each particle of marble will present a polished surface.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The twentieth annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Master House Painters and Decorators was held at the Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point. Interesting papers were read at the convention by Mr. W. D. Foss, president of the Wooster Brush Company, and first vice-president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association on "Brushes; Their Use and Abuse," on "Turpentine and Turpentine Substitutes," by K. E. Weigle; on "Modern Flat Washable Finishes," by M. H. Porter, of Akron; on "Employees' Liability Compensation Act," by W. J. Albrecht, of Toledo, and an important paper on "Cement Coatings," which was in the nature of a report on the subject, by Robert Cathcart, of the Glidden Varnich Company, Cleveland.

**The year book for 1911 of the Master Builders' Association, of Boston, has just been issued. This book contains, in addition to a very complete list of the members and a carefully compiled and classified list of the various branches of the building industry represented, an historical account of the association, and the code of working principles that have been adopted. Organizations of this character are useful and tend towards the closer relation of their members. This year book would be valuable for reference where similar organizations are contemplated.

**The managers of the Clay Products Exposition are making efforts to secure in the exhibits examples of every use to which clay is put. They ask that any one, either in or out of the trade, knowing of any novel or unusual use being made of clay write to the offices of the Exposition Company, 815 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, concerning same.

**The Journal of the Franklin Institute contains an article on the "Materials of Paint Manufacture," by G. B. Heckel. The author starts his thesis by stating that the term scientifically prepared paint" is justifiable and that its production is in accord with the advancement of all other sciences.

**The Cleveland Architectural Club at its annual meeting elected the list of officers named below to serve for the ensuing year: President, William R. Powell; vice-president, Albert E. Skeel; treasurer, William A. Bohnard; secretary, L. Fewsmith, Jr.; librarian, Stephen C. Gladwin; chairman of current work committee, E. Heyd; chairman entertainment committee, C. L. Aiken.

The Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company was incorporated August 2d with a capital of $75,000. The main office is at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the First National Bank Building; the factory is at Minneapolis, Minn. The officers are: A. B. Gould, president; A. T. West, first vice-president; E. C. Humphreys, second vice-president; W. R. Koehler, secretary and treasurer. The Globe devices appear on the latest approved lists of the National Board of Underwriters.

**According to the "Journal of Commerce" (N. Y.), the fire loss in the United States and Canada for the month of May reached a total of $21,422,000, as compared with $18,823,200 in May, 1910, and $17,360,400 for May, 1909. The increase in the total fire loss for the first five months in 1911 is tremendous, it having reached the unprecedented figure of $108,-909,800, as compared with $86,045,300 for the same period in 1910, and $89,367,100 in 1909. During the month of May in the present year there were no less than 291 fires which caused a loss of $10,000 or over in each instance.

**On September 1st, Wheeling Corrugating Company, manufacturers of sheet metal and sheet metal products, Wheeling, W. Va., opened a branch office and warehouse at Tenth and Hickory streets, Kansas City, Mo. Large stocks of all lines will be carried for prompt delivery. The branch will be in charge of Mr. H. J. Morgan, who has been assistant manager at St. Louis. A goodly number of salesmen will travel the territory. This is the sixth of a chain of large distributing stations.

**The McCannell Revolving Door Company, who have a large plant at Thirteenth street, Manhattan, have consolidated with the United States Metal Products Company, of College Point. Recently, the John W. Rapp Company consolidated with the Blanchard Metal Company, of Astoria, and organized the United States Metal Products Company. The Blanchard and McCannell Company are moving into the new factory, which the firm recently built on Third avenue, between Sixth and Tenth streets, College Point. The firm is now the largest in the world. John W. Rapp is its president.

**The Board of Examiners of Architects of the State of Illinois has issued its seventh biennial report. These may be obtained by request from the secretary, office 1112 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. The report contains a text of an act to provide for the licensing of architects and regulating the practice of the profession. The list contains the names of all the architects in Illinois with the right to practice, as corrected January, 1911. It is a valuable reference.

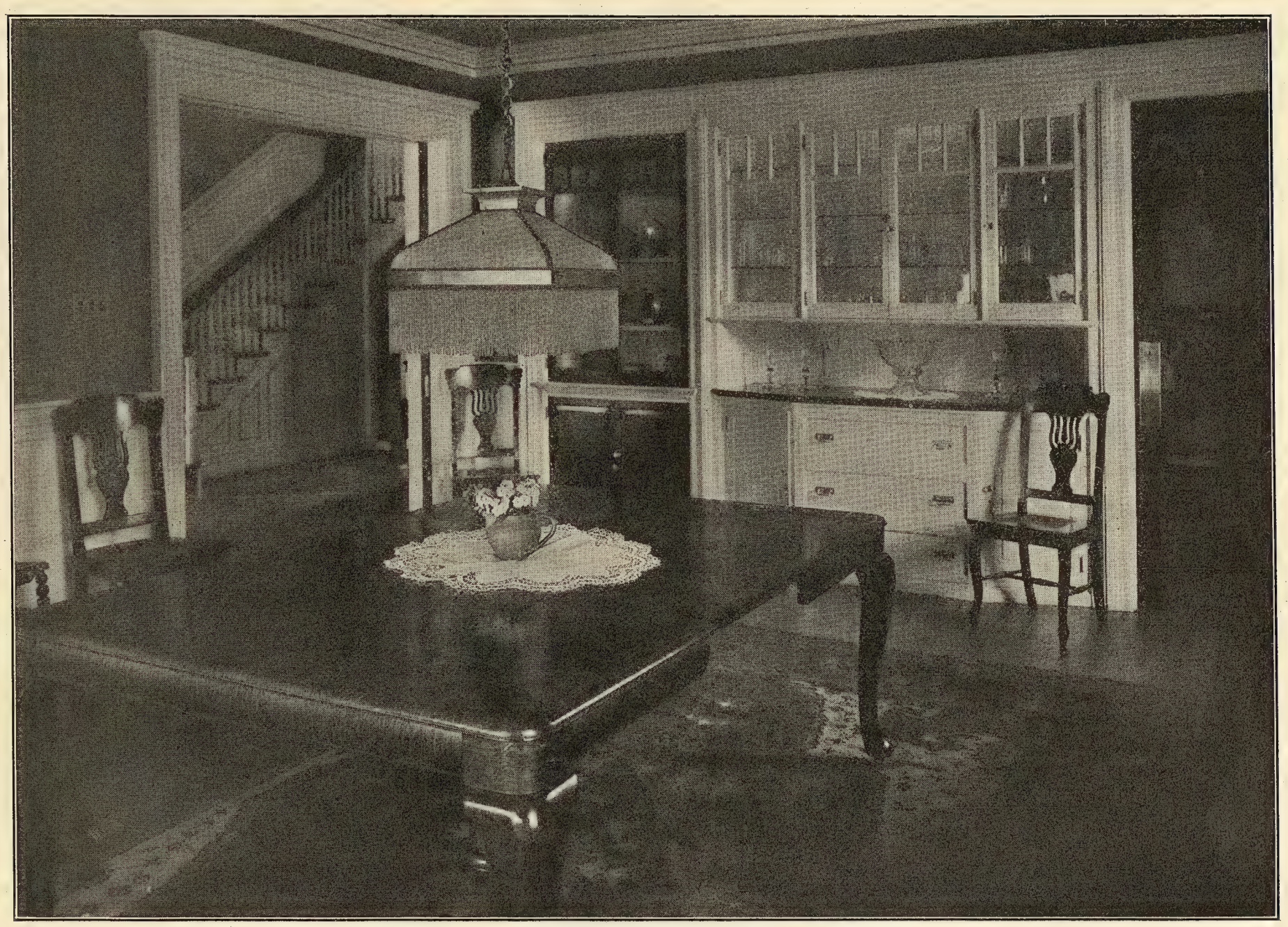
**The Cement Products Exhibition Company has appointed F. E. Guy, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, traffic manager. Mr. Guy will be of great assistance to the exhibitors and to the management in looking after and advising as to the shipping, routing, rating and de-

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DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF W. W. HEARNE, WAYNE, PA.
Architect, D. K. Boyd, Philadelphia

livering of exhibits, securing reduced rates from the railroads and so on. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the exhibitors in the past in shipping their exhibits so as to arrive at their destination in time for the opening of the shows at the lowest rates and with the least amount of trouble. This is particularly true of New York on account of the congested and complicated freight handling conditions in that district.

**August 15th the new plant of the Tidewater Portland Cement Company, at Union Bridge, Md., was formally opened by Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, who threw the switch that set the wheels in motion. Officers of the company are: President, John K. Tener; vice-president, J. T. Fanning; vice-president, B. T. Scott; secretary and treasurer, Owen B. Murphy; general manager, Richar K. Meade; sales manager, R. N. Soper; superintendent, J. Dreisbach; chemist, Dr. E. A. Slagle.

Do you think it is "good business" to have prospective buyers look for your business card in our pages and fail to find it there? When you get ready to change THAT order of business drop us a line. We'll have a representative call to see you.

Recent Trade Literature

The Barrett Specification for roofing has appeared in a new presentation included in a folder. The specification for slag and gravel roofing over board sheathing, is accompanied with a cross section and a sectional plan, showing the composition and method of laying the roof. The second specification, which is for use over concrete, is also accompanied by a similar diagrammatic drawing. There are, further, directions for the inspection of Barrett specification roofs, which will be of value to the architect's superintendent who supervises the roofing work.

The United States Metal Product Company have issued a catalogue bearing the above title, which in mode of presentation, preparation and contents, is a great step in advance of anything that has been previously prepared in this line. Any architect will value its possession, that is any up-to-date architect, who is alive to fireproof construction of the interior of buildings and desires a full set of details, giving cross sections of about every possible form of steel shapes that he might ordinarily use.

The catalogue shows full size sections of angles, channels, Z-bars, base, glass, cornice and wire conduit mouldings, door jambs, sash bars, panel mouldings in large varieties.

The catalogue is bound in a heavy paper folder, loose leaf, so that inserts may be made. It was designed and compilded by C. Dickens Sternfels, of the United States Metal Products Company, 203-05 West Fortieth street, New York City.

The sixth edition of the Hy-Rib handbook, published by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, has been received. The use of Hy-Rib is described in detail, with typical details and useful details. The book is subdivided for convenience of the reader into various sections, such as that of general data on Hy-Rib, applications to floors and roofs, to walls and sidings, partitions, ceilings and furring; building construction in general, special tools tools and clips for Hy-Rib, etc. The actual detailed working drawings show exactly how the material is applied to building work. Illustrations are made from photographs, showing actual use of the material. This book will be sent to interested engineers and architects.

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To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

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Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPT. 20, 1911.

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THE RECRUDESCENCE OF FLAGG. ICONOCLAST.

The "Guide" presents to its readers in this issue the views of Mr. Ernest Flagg, one of the most distinguished of American architects, on the subject of skyscraping office buildings, American taste and American architecture. Mr. Flagg's opinions are those of an extremist and should, we feel, be taken with that measure of mental reservation which is accorded the views of one professedly radical. The "Guide's" own views upon overdone criticism of the Flagg variety are too well known to its readers to require amplification in the present instance.

We are moved to give space to the Flagg interview not because of any special novelty of idea or freshness of expression therein contained, but in order that the sweeping,—and to our way of thinking,—ill-considered, views there expressed may be answered and commented upon by men of perhaps less notable attainment but probably greater sobriety of judgment.

To this end the "Guide" will be glad to receive from architects and draughtsmen, for publication in succeeding issues, replies to Mr. Flagg's airy and not wholly just generalizations.

It is not necessary that the name of the writer accompany these communications. What the "Guide" is after is an unfettered expression of the real opinion of the craft with reference to diatribes of the Flagg kidney.

POSSIBILITIES IN PRESENT DAY BRICK CONSTRUCTION.

To the late Stanford White is given credit for discovering the possibilities in "texture" or "tapestry" brickmaking. Brick that was "off-color" or that shadded a tint above or below the flat red regarded as desirable by early brickmakers was thrown aside as worthless until White, with his artistic eye, discerned the value of such brick for decorative chimney pieces and other artistic effects.

"One of the most beautiful things in the evolution of artistic brickwork in this country," says a writer in the "American Carpenter and Builder," "is the rough texture brick. A wall built of this kind of brick shows the soft shades and delicate tones of a fine old Persian rug. It has no glaring high lights, no pronounced colors, no extreme contrasts. Starting from Indian reds the colors run through coppers, olive greens and purple browns to deep blue. With another clay is produced a light brownish gray, running into cream and coffee shades, deep russets and tobacco brown, giving in the mass the effect of old ivory. Still another clay gives a series of rich old buffs, ranging from a soft delicate chamois color to a deep golden brown.

"One of the distinguishing features of this class of brick is the almost infinite number of its intermediate shades and the absence of violent, glaring contrasts so offensive to refined taste.

"Dull finishes and rough textures are sought for beuty in sheltered interiors. It is only a step to apply this artistic principle to exterior effects, and that is what all the makers of brick have done. It has a peculiar rough texture which detracts from its reflecting power and prevents the high lights which mar the conventional brick wall.

"A rough brick gives the weathered effect which makes it not only artistic, but logical as a material for exterior construction. By the selection of the proper shades of brick and the proper mortar joints, a new wall can be made to take on the appearance of great age, if the builder so desires, or by the use of other shades, properly blended, can be made to sparkle with life.

"The brick is burned to the hardness of iron and is practically non-porous. It is not a colored brick, in the ordinary sense of the word, for it is produced without the aid of artificial coloring matter. Its wonderful and peculiar shadings are due to the skillful selection and blending of natural clays and the expert application of intense fire. It is thus alone that nature's great range of color tones can be reproduced in brick.

"This beautifully colored material gives character to a building, the broad mortar joints and varying shades reminding one of the famous castles and cathedrals of the old world."

To-day the vogue of this dull-finished, rough-tentioned brick is rapidly restoring the clay interests to their former dominant position in the world of building. It is giving to suburban America homes of the rarest order of artistry and introducing into the drab level of the home architecture of an era now gone a note of color and of charm as grateful as it is attractive.

When you want to find the address of the man who "doesn't believe in advertising," don't look up a directory. Just ask the sheriff.

PLASTER ORNAMENTATION: A GROWING NEED.

Along with the growing taste of a leisured class of Americans, to whom "home" spells something more than a mere habitation, there has come a sharp revival of interest in certain old trades long neglected and fallen into disuse. The new brick, for example, has given an unwonted impetus to "design" bricklaying with its quaint bonds, thick mortar joints and difficult and beautiful panel work. In something of the same way there has grown up among decorators a demand for the plasterer able to carry out schemes of design in this one time highly regarded medium.

"Some artistic plasterwork being desired in the vestibule of a Fifth avenue residence now building, the architect in charge searched for months before finding an artistic-plasterer who under stood what was wanted and was willing to try it," says "The House Beautiful." "Of course the man was a foreigner. The incident brought sharply to the notice of all concerned the lamentable fact that this is a field totally neglected in this country by students of drawing and design in search of

a practical outlet for their talent. Perhaps it was the cheapness and durability of the mtdium that caused the art of the plasterer to die out; perhaps it was because all beautiful handiwork fell upon evil days in the nineteenth century; but die out it certainly did and, until its very recent revival in England, it would have been impossible to find a plasterer capable of doing a ceiling or frieze or over-mantel comparable with any of the beautiful work such as found in the Reindeer Inn or Aston Hall or, in fact, in almost every famous Elizabethan or Jacobean mansion now standing. Rich Americans who travel are seeing these works of art in England, as well as earlier ones in the Vatican made by Raphael and his assistant, Giovanni da Udine, in imitation of the beautiful plaster walls and ceilings in the Baths of Titus excavated by Cardinal de Medici. What rick Americans see they want. In this field, unlike painting and sculpture, money cannot buy, or rather, cannot safely transport, the famous originals; and owing to this same difficulty of transportation, the ready fakir of antiques can do but little business—the most being the delivery of a small section from which casts to cover the rest of the space are made here by indifferent workmen. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that if craftsmen and craftswomen would take up plastering, and especially the black and white decoration known as 'sgrafitto' (which was desired for the vestibule mentioned) or ders for interior plastering would come to them in plenty, as they have to Mr. Hayward Sumner, who has revived it in England.

"Plaster, in spite of its late degradatoin, can justly claim to be a medium of high art; becase this humble material combines great not only for what has been done in it, but ease of manipulation with great durability. It is intensely sympathetic, responsive to the slightest touch from the workers hand, and can be modeled, cast, colored, incised, stamped or stenciled. There is, in our mind, no doubt about its again regaining the high place it deserves in the decoration of the home, and it is for American artists to say whether all the orders shall fall to foreigners."

There is reason to believe that should some of our industrial art schools inaugurate classes in plaster work of the order indicated, the craftsmen thus produced would fill a demand as real as it is certain to be highly remunerative. Let us have American craftsmen able to do with this highly decorative medium everything that is possible to those taught abroad. We excel in other things, why not in this?

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

Takes Issue With Mr. Montgomery Schuyler.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., September 9, 1911.

The Editor "Builders' Guide."

Dear Sir: I noticed in your issue of August 30th an invitation to readers of the "Guide" to drop a line on any subject of interest to its readers.

In view of the fact that the article on which I wish to express my views was published in the "Architectural Record" of September, 1910, these comments may appear rather belated, yet I have never heretofore had such a liberal invitation to rush into print (assuming this is of sufficient interest to give space).

In the above mentioned issue of the "Record," in an article from the pen of Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, dealing with the University of Pennsylvania in particular, it seems to me that he not only has poked fun at the University and Philadelphia (in that lofty and look-up-to-me style affected by New Yorkers and the Bostonese in matters concerning Philadelphia), but has gone out of his way to criticize rather harshly the work of one of our Philadelphia architects as displayed in the Library Building at the University.

The article starts off with the statement that this building could hardly be anywhere but in Philadelphia (the intimation is obvious), and that a stroll throughout the city would indicate its authorship. Continuing, he acknowledges the individuality displayed by the architect in this as well as in numerous other buildings in the city, but condemns the spirit that has exaggerated and enlarged certain features that he considers defects, for no other reason than to be noticed at all risks and cost. The other statement, "that the influence of the Philadelphia public on the Philadelphia architect of a generation ago was distinctly bad," is worthy of notice only as indicates the aforementioned lofty spirit that emanates from critics from certain localities.

These two statements are what I take exception to, and arouse that same spirit that appears to have influenced you in your criticism of an article by Mr. Flagg in your previous issue.

It would take up too much of your space to comment on all of the criticisms in the article. Sufficient to say that the very features in this and other buildings by this architect that he so unfavorably criticizes are the very parts that I and numerous other Philadelphians have so much admired. He even refers to Mr. McKim as another authority who was not favorably impressed with these distinguishing features.

We Philadelphians have for years been admiring objects that are really exaggerations and excesses and it behooves us to make an extended pilgrimage to the center of the universe, and the Greater Village, that the examples of real art there shown may exercise their sublime influence, and show us the error of our ways.

Yours very truly,

S. E. WATERS.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Art Marble Work:

The art marble work in the Chicago and Northwestern Terminal was made and installed by the American Art Marble Company, 716 Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

All the work in the main waiting room above the Tennessee marble base to the ceiling to the height of 85 feet is artificial marble. The mainwaiting room is 200 feet long by 80 feet wide; the art marble columns are 27 feet high by 4 feet diameter, the pilasters are the same size. The main cornice is 8 feet high, and in many places the girth is 25 feet.

The ladies' waiting room and foyer are also art marble. The columns are Connemara green; the balance of the work throughout is imitation Tennessee marble.

There is about 60,000 square feet of art marble in this building, and the work was completed in time specified and to the satisfaction of the architects, Messrs. Frost & Granger, and the George A. Fuller Construction Company.

The Donovan Floor Flange:

The Donovan floor flange, manufactured by the Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J., is a most ingenious and useful appliance. The manufacturers say or it:

"In furnishing the Donovan flange in connection with our water closets, we have solved the problem of providing a simple and mechanical means for properly connecting earthenware direct to the drainage system.

"This is obtained at a cost within the reach of every practical plumber, in fact at no greater cost than the present method of connecting closets.

"In the past you have no doubt wondered whether the packing on which you depended to make a tight joint had been sufficiently compressed.

"This was always a matter of doubt, as you had no means of knowing positively except by an air test.

"In the Donovan flange the work is separated. One set of nuts secure the fixture rigid, the other set compresses the packing.

"Failure to make tight is immediately evident by leakage of water on the floor at base of closet."

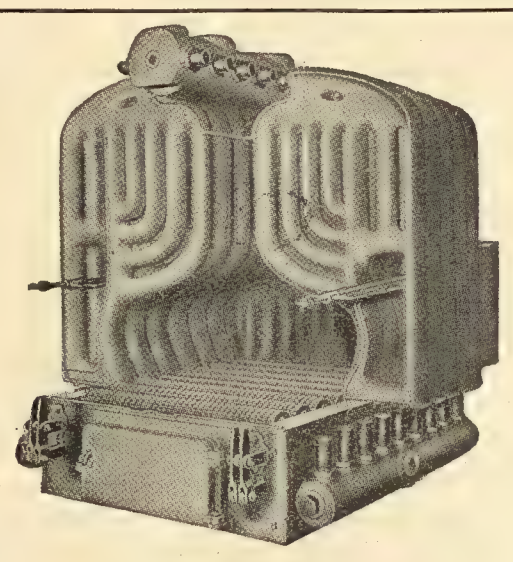
Descriptive booklets on request.

The builder who has not equipped his houses for Electricity will realize more than ever this fall how mistaken his policy has been. The house which is not wired for Electric Light is not only considered behind the times by the public but actually rents for several dollars less per month, if it rents at all.

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The "Siwelclo" Closet:

In t he case of the "Siwelclo" Noiseless Syphon Jet closet the architect already has the approbation of the house building public. We have told them about it in their favorite building papers and magazines. No rubbing out of specifications and substitution will follow the selection of the "Siwelclo." The "Siwelclo" is chock full of merit. Has features which the ordinary present day closet bowl cannot approach. Perfect in action and velocity. Silent—how much that means to the American family man, and only costs him four dollars more than the ordinary outfit. No wonder it sells. The whole plumbing trade knows the "Siwelclo" and will supply it upon demand. Specify the Trenton Potteries Company, plate 982.



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Rugs with Character:

L. B. Lawton, Major, U. S. A., retired, 119 Cayuga street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., is a specialist in rugs that are distinctive and out of the ordinary. Genuine oriental rugs are hard to buy at the right prices, antique weaves so scarce that the casual buyer finds it hard to get them at any price. It is Major Lawton's business to pick one out of a thousand rugs, thus forming a collection from which his patrons are permitted to choose. A free booklet containing information valuable to parties interested in the rug question sent on request.

Individual Lamps:

The decorative quality of individual Japanese and Oriental lamps has long been recognized. In Damascus brass, bronze, porcelain, pottery, cloisonne and other wares peculiar to the East, these lamps come in a variety of beautiful designs and rare and delicate decorative effects. Vantine's, Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, New York City, is the headquarters for importations of the finest workmanship of the East in these lines.

Natco Hollow Tile:

It is claimed for Natco hollow tile that it is age proof, moisture proof, vermin proof, warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other building medium. It is of the finest, densest clay, perfectly modeled, burned in the most modern pyrometer kilns, each stage supervised by graduate ceramic engineers and designed to meet every detail requirement of this class of construction.

The National Fireproofing Company, of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of Natco hollow tile, have an elaborate 96 page hand-book, "Fireproof Houses," which may be had for 10 cents postage. This book explains Natco construction, gives technical drawings and floor plans, and pictures of 45 hollow tile houses ranging in cost from $4,000 to $200,000.

Architectural Notes

Trees are almost human. They respond to every attention shown them, and appreciate any kindness or consideration showered upon them. That is why I love to have them around."

The speaker was Mr. William G. Frost, who has a most beautiful suburban home on the slope of the Orange Mountains, in Montclair, N. J.

The Frost residence is pretty, says "Suburban Life," but not pretention. Its picturesqueness is due entirely to the hundred or more trees that surround the modest stone house, scattering sunlight and shadow in mosaics on the attractive lawn, and presenting a picture of real peace. No cathedral is ever so attractive as the primitive architecture of the forest. As Henry Ward Beecher put it: "What architect would dare stretch out stone like these branches? With their immense weight, they lie upon the air as seemingly light as a feathery spray. Run your eye from their summit back to the trunk. What immense leverage! Upon these huge arms winds play and storms have wrought. Out of these rude and shapeless things storms have even evoked music."

Mr. Frost's place is known as "Ivy Lodge," and is overrun with English and American ivy, which gives it its name. From the portico, New York, fourteen miles away, may be seen. On a clear day the sky-scrapers are silhouetted against the horizon, showing how, in architectural lines at least, New York is getting nearer Heaven every year.

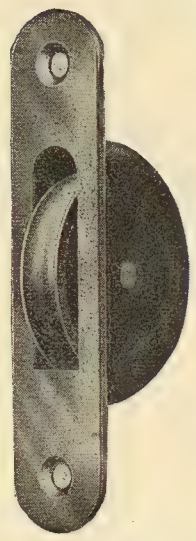
This home is, in fact, surrounded by a paradise of trees. Within a comparatively small plot of ground there are some of the most beautiful shade trees to be met with anywhere in the country.

Almost every city of any importance in the country contains an architectural club, but these are producing most gratifying results in creating enthusiasm among young men and arousing a spirit of emulation and rivalry. To prove entirely successful such clubs should be chiefly made up of draftsmen, says the "American Contractor." Practicing architects and some associated with the manufacture of building material may well enough be admitted to membership in such clubs, but their success principally depends upon an enthusiasm that is born of youth and good fellowship.

Such clubs are admirable adjuncts of regular associations where membership is limited to actual architects, since draftsmen are in close touch with architects, the ranks of which most of them hope to some day actively enter. A club composed of young men engaged in a common calling, actuated by a common impulse and looking to substantially the same future, is decidedly helpful to its membership and tends to elevate the standard of work done. The educational advantages of such clubs are very considerable. "I learn much from my masters, more from my equals, and most of all from my disciples," wrote the "Subtle Scalinger," thereby enunciating a great and important truth. A student may learn much from the lectures of professors and the advice of practitioners, but secures a more solid grip on facts, comes to better appreciate them in all their bearings and relations, through disputation and an effort to communicate his own ideas to others. One really knows only that which he is able to explain and in endeavoring to do this often comes to thoroughly understand that which before he but vaguely apprehended. "The one exclusive sign that a person is thoroughly

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Deposits	1,127,209.60
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Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
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cognizant of anything,'' wrote a famous German philosopher, ''is that he is able to communicate it to others.''

In this lies one of the chief advantages to be derived from membership in an architectural club. Meeting freely and on terms of intimacy, young and bright draftsmen talk of many things that have no connection with the profession that it is their ambition to formally enter; but the subject of architecture is never altogether neglected and such discussions prove the best of educators and developers, since in endeavoring to explain matters to others we really teach ourselves.

This principle is universal and goes a long way towards explaining the intellectual power acquired by college-bred men. ''The lone thinker's thoughts come slight and slow,'' wrote wise old Homer, and few solitary students have ever acquired distinction. Every young draftsman and student of architecture ought to be an active member of an architectural club.

Robert F. Wentz, one of the pioneers in American Portland cement manufacture, has been visiting at his old home at Allentown, Pa. He goes back to England after the visit to continue his work in connection with the erection of a 6,000 barrel cement mill for the Stanlow Works Estate, Limited, at Ellsemere Port, on the Manchester ship canal. He has been in England for four years and expects to be there for several years to come.

METAL PARTITIONS WANTED.

It appears from a report to this government by the United States consul-general at Berlin that most of the inner partition walls used in buildings in that city consist of a heavy iron wire screen, on either side of which are layers of coke-ash mortar. The walls are apt to get out of plumb, and will not hold nails satisfactorily, and, as in hemp refuse are used, it sometimes disintegrates, causing the wall to crumble and sections to fall out. A good metal partition wall should, therefore, says the consul-general, find a market in Germany, provided that it was not too thick, and that the cost was not very much greater than that of the ordinary wall. Economy of space is looked for by the German builder. The authorities require that all outside and supporting walls shall have a thickness of at least 36 cm. (14.173 in.), and hence partition walls are generally limited in thickness to 10 cm. (3.937 in), as they are not required to support great weights. The coke-ash walls cost about 3.20 marks per square metre (about 2s. 9d. per square yard), but builders would pay more for a wall of satisfactory construction. Prices should be quoted in marks per square metre f. o. b. German port.

Henry Moehling, Jr., architect, of 303 Columbia street, Brookly, desires catalogues from manufacturers.

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Supervising Architect.

No. 19,397.

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Summary for week ending September 16, 1911:

Number of transfers.....	494
Amount of transfers.....	$1,440,130.00
Cash consideration	359,685.00
Mortgage consideration	1,080,445.00
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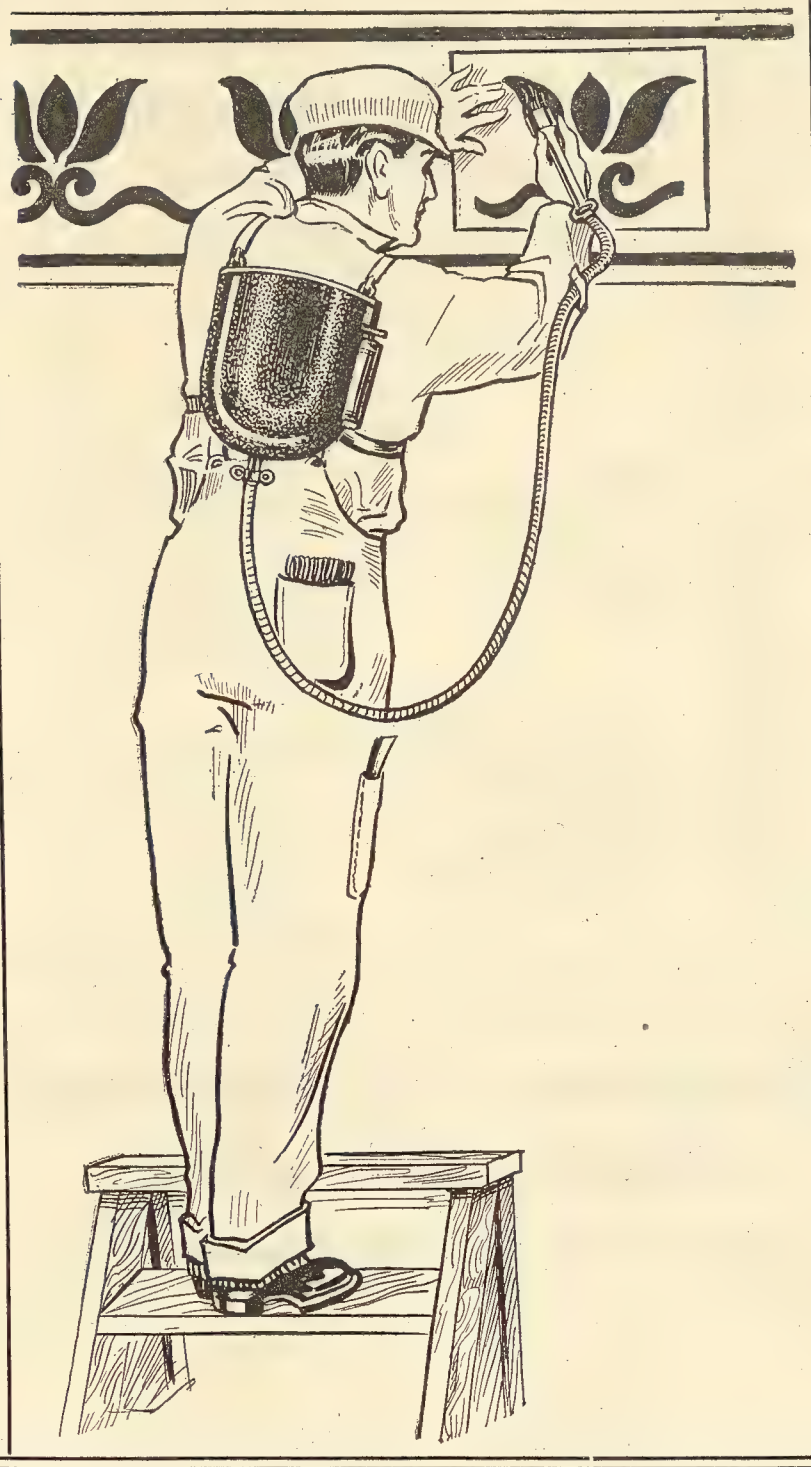
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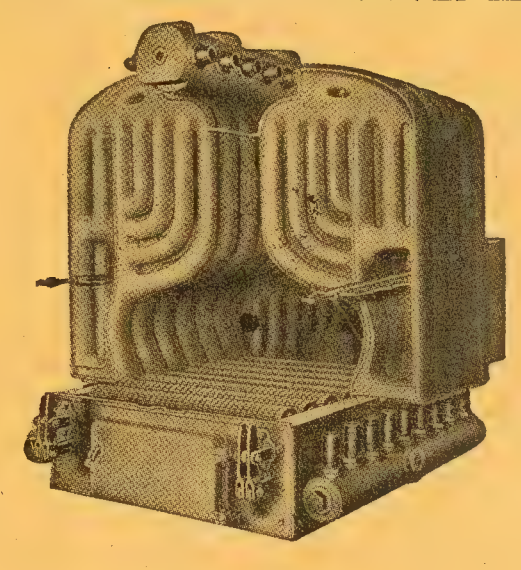
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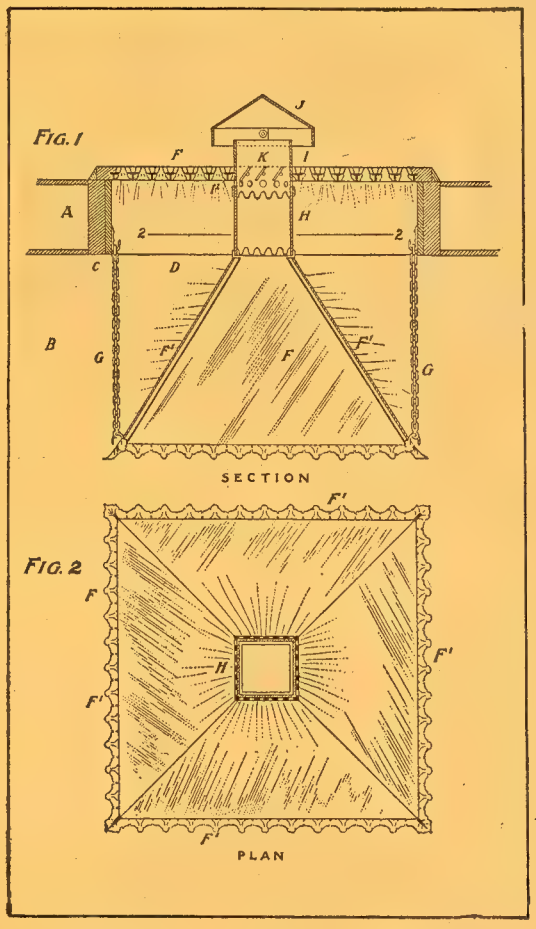
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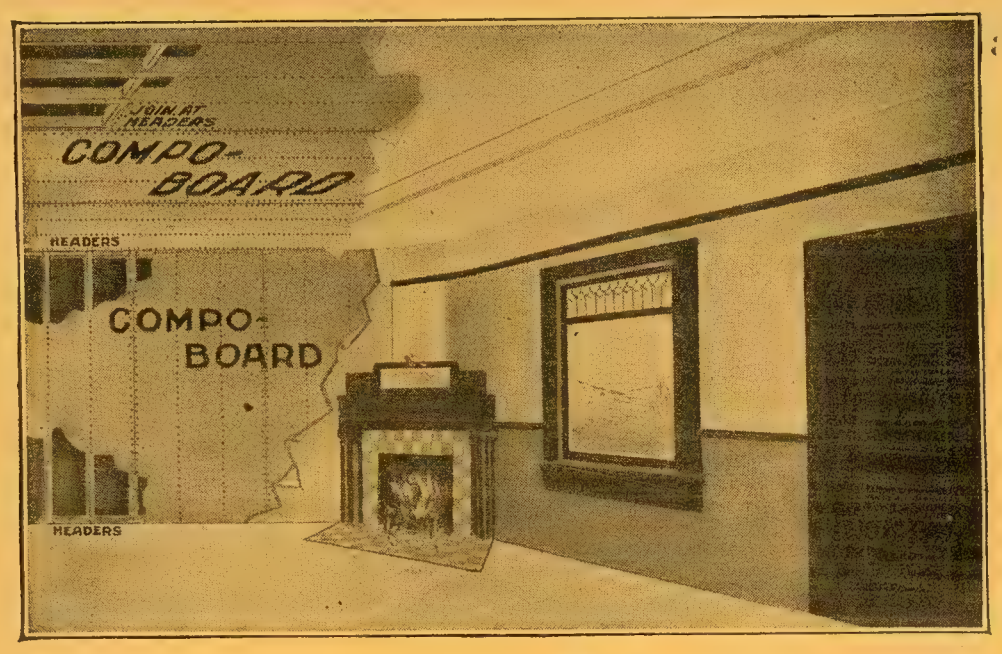
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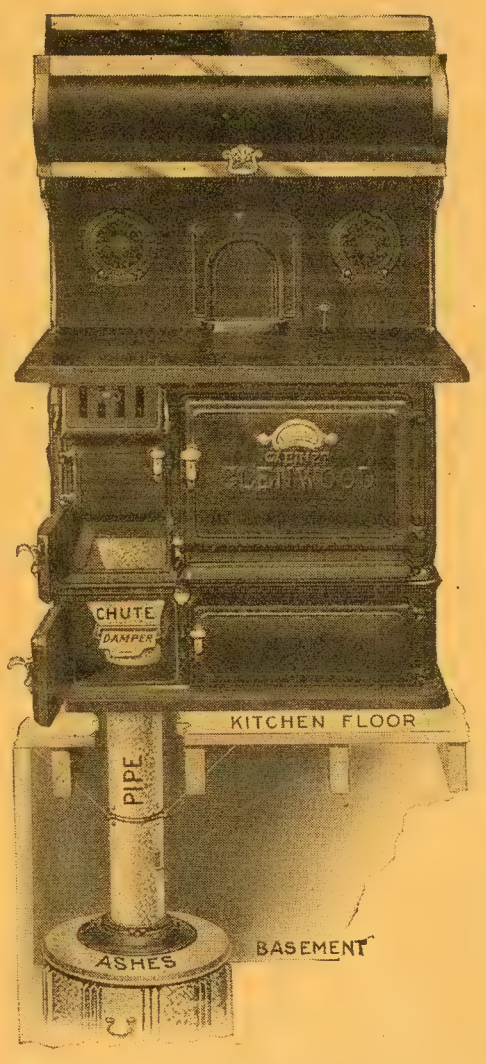
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Vol. XXVI. No 39. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Garage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 1½ stories, 15x20 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage, Wynnewood, Pa. Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, Wm. H. Wetherill, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, 1 story, 23x31 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Synagogue, Mascher street, near Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Love of Israel Congregation. Brick, 2 stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about to be started.

Office Bldg. (alts.), Fifth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Bldg. Owners, Drexel Estate, Drexel Bldg. Consists of interior alterations. Architects taking bids, due October 2nd. The following are figuring: Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Bldg.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg.

Church, Atco, N. J. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owners, R. C. Chapel of the Assumption, Rev. Peter Paris. Brick and frame, 1 story, 30x60 feet, shingle roof, hot-air heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Media, Pa. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Bldg. Owner, W. L. Rowland, 4800 Chester avenue. Stone and frame, 2 stories, 80x30 feet, shingle roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due September 30th. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. W. Worrilow, Media, Pa.; C. P. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa.; George R. Williamson, Media, Pa.

Church and Sunday School, Norristown, Pa., $40,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, Reformed Church of the Ascension. Stone, 1 story, 48x65 feet and 53x40 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Wynnefield, Philadelphia. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Albert C. Wood, Pennsylvania Building. Stone, three stories, 52x23 feet, variegated slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due September 29. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. Paul Emery, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Warehouse, Fifth and Race strets, $150,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, A. Hartung, 26 South Marshall street. Brick and concrete, 8 stories, 70x170 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Infirmary, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Stone, one story, 85x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, fireproof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Overbrook, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mary A. Hoar, Overbrook, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 42x58 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, electric work. Architect has received bids.

School, Ashland, Pa. Architect, Edward I School, Reading, Pa. Owners, the Borough of Ashland School District. Brick, two stories, 77x76 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Passenger Station and Shed, Girard avenue, Philadelphia. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. Copper and steel, one story, 42x28 feet, slag roof, electric work, steam heating. Owners are taking bids due October 2. The following are figuring: Geo. Hogg & Son, 1634 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Residences (21), Pulaski avenue and Seymour street. Owners and builders, J. L. Fry, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, stone and plaster, two stories, 16x55 feet, steam heat, slag roof, electric lighting, slate roofs. Owners taking sub-bids.

Apartments (4), Northwest corner Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. C. Milligan, Land Title Building. Brick, three stories, 23x60 feet and 90x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner has received bids.

Church, York road and Rockland street. Architect, John H. Coxhead, 926 Ellicot Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Owner, Tioga Baptist Church, Rev. G. Dox, 3236 North Sixteenth street. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due September 28. H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road, is figuring.

Stable, Offices and Siding, Tenth and Rising Sun Lane. Architect, G. C. Pfeiffer, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Dieroff Bros., 3741 Old York road. Brick and frame, two stories, 50x75 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners have received bids.

Nurses' Home, Norristown, Pa. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa. Brick, two stories, 50x65 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Post Office, Minneapolis, Minn. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Washington, D. C., Treasury Department. Stone, brick and concrete, two stories, 330x330 feet, copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due October 31. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets are figuring.

Church, Llanerch, Pa. Architects, Chas. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Presbyterian Church of Llanerch. Stone, one story, 50x56 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have secured bids.

Garage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owners, Joseph L. Steele, 1600 Arch street. Plaster, one story, 17x25 feet, tile roof, electric lighting. Builders, Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids.

Brewery (add.), Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md., $200,000. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Monumental Brewing Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick and steel, five stories, 25x500 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Farm Building and Cottage, Woodbury, N. J. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, H. W. Leeds, Woodbury, N. J. Brick, fireproof, 1, 2, 3 stories, 150x250 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner has taken bids.

Residence (alt and add.), Langhorne, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. H. Lynn, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and shingles, 2½ stories, 22x28 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due September 28. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; J. M. Daniels, 252 South Juniper street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Barn (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. H. Lynn, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and frame, one story, 40x200 feet, shingle roof. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Publishing Building, Seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, W. H. Saunders Co. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 54x83 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking revised bids due September 29. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Stacey Reeves & Co., 1611 Filbert street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom

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streets; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1608 Ranstead street.

Stores and Dwellings (5), Frankford avenue and Margaret street. Architect, J. D. Allen, Denckla Building. Owner, William Freihofer, Esq., care architect. Brick and stone, two and three stories, 18x70 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, H. F. Walton, Chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick, steel and fireproof, three stories. Consists of Power House, Ice House, Kitchen, Dining Room, Bakery, Laundry, etc. Owners taking revised bids due September 28. The following are figuring: Henry Shenk Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Lathrop, Shea & Henwood, Scranton, Pa.; Morrow Bros., Baltimore, Md.; Charlucci Stone Co., Scranton, Pa.; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Wayne Const. Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Garage, Broad street, above Rising Sun lane. Architect, private plans. Owner, Daniel Roberts Harper, 211 West Chelten avenue. Brick and concrete, and steel, one story, 40x90 feet, Carey's roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners will sub-let all contracts.

Church, Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue, $50,000. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Paul J. Essick, Chairman Building Committee, Drexel Building. Mt. Airy granite, one story, 82x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due September 28. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring in adition to those pre-

street, is figuring in addition to those pre-

Garage, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Concrete, 1½ stories. Plans in progress.

Silk Factory, Camden, N. J., $350,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, American Artificial Silk Mfg. Co., care Henry Bernstein, 1017 Race street. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, 4 stories, 72x180 feet, (2) wings, 1 story, 25x 151 feet each, one story, 324x181 feet. Power house, 1 story, 20x30 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Academy (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Race streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Academy of Natural Science, on premises. Consists of additional story and interior alterations. Terra cotta, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due October 6. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Jos. Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

Settlement House, 1233-35 Spring street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Pennsylvania Abolition Society, on premises. Brick, three stories, 32x32 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due October 2. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; George W. Grover, 1706 Delancey street; George F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets; S. W. Lewis, 1951 N. 24th street.

Residence, Wynnefield, Philadelphia. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner; George W. Powell, Arcade Building. Stone, 3 stories, 44x26 feet, red tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due September 29. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; J. Paul Emery, Parkside and Wynnefield avenues; Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Garage, Broad street, above Rising Sun lane. Architect, private plans. Owner, Daniel Roberts Harper, 211 West Chelten avenue. Brick and concrete and steel, one story, 49x90 feet. Carey's roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners will sublet all contracts.

Church, Twelfth and Oak lane, $50,000. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Eleventh and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Paul J. Essick, Chm. Bldg., Comm. Drexel Bldg. Mt. Airy granite, one story, 82x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due September 28th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Garage, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Concrete, 1½ stories. Plans in progress.

Silk Factory, Camden, N. J., $350,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, American Artificial Silk Mfg. Co., Care Henry Bernstein, 1017 Race street. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, four stories, 72x180 feet. Two wings, one story, 25x151 feet each, one story, 324x181 feet. Power house, one story, 20x30 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Bungalow, Pocono Pines, Pa. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Architect. Stone and frame, two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage, Haverford, Pa. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, H. G. Lloyd, Care Drexel Co., Drexel Bldg. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating. Architect taking bids, due in a few days. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Bldg.; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Apt. House, Fortieth and Walnut streets. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta, steel and fireproof, twelve stories. Architect taking bids, due October 10th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sanson streets, is figuring.

Factory Bldg., 130 East Allen lane, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owners, Gorgas-Pierie Co., 130 East Allen lane, Germantown. Concrete, fireproof, four stories, 75x75 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 2nd. The following are figuring: Irwin &



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* * *

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Church, Twenty-third and Madison Square. Architect, W. C. Klein, 1519 North Fifty-sixth street. Owners, Seventh Presbyterian Church. Stone and brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, slate roof, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Thos. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Home (alt. and add.), Johnson and Jefferson streets. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Home for Retired Music Teachers, care T. Presser, 1703 Chestnut street. Stone, one-story. Tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to R. D. Noonan, 420 High street, Germantown.

Residence, Devon, Pa., $15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Charles E. Aull, Devon, Pa. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Frank R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Hospital, Broad and Fitzwater streets, Philadelphia, $63,000. Architect, E. Simpson Lemmon, P. O. Box 389, Philadelphia. Owners, Woman's Homeopathic Hospital, Mrs. Emma Speakman Webster, 1324 South Broad street. Brick, granite, terra cotta, 5 stories, 37x80 feet; wing 18x25 feet; slag roof, electric lighting, vapor heating. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

School, Leonardo, N. J. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York. Owners, Board of Education, Middletown Township, N. J. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 79x132 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof, hardwood floors. Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, submitted the lowest bid.

Warehouse, Tioga and Salmon streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 2424 Park avenue. Owners, Howard K. Read Co., Third and Arch strets. Brick, two stories, 112x200 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Jos. Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

Residence, Riverton, N. J., $7500. Architects, Lackey & Davis, 307 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, L. W. Collins, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 49x24 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Co., Stanwick, N. J.

Sanitarium, West Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners—Dr. S. E. Winter, Colonade Hotel. Stone, three stories, 30x80 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.

Hotel, Savanah, Ga., $450,000. Architect, W. L. Stoddart, 30 West Thirty-eighth street, New York city. Owners, Savannah Hotel Co., Savannah, Ga. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, 11 stories, 100x135 feet, slate roof, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Stable, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects Cope & Stewardson, 320 Chestnut street. Owners, Mrs. E. D. Hood, Chestnut Hill, Phila. Brick, two stories, 55x33 feet, tin and shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Garage (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Sansom strets. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Jefferson Garage, on premises. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Residence, Wayne, Pa., $18,000. Architect, Wilson Eyre and J. G. McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owners, Louis DeBranges, care Girard Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut streets. Stone, 2½ stories, 30x70 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Roxborough, Philadelphia, $4000. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, R. Kenworthy, 5632 Ridge avenue. Stone, 2½ stories, 32x32 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.



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Police Station, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets. Architect, Carl Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 38x130 feet. Contract awarded to Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 5 and 7 South Second street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 202 South Tenth street. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Library Building, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, E. L. Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Ridley Park Library Association. Brick, two stories, 25x25 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Church, Twenty-third and Madison Square. Architect, W. C. Klein, 1519 North Fifty-sixth street. Owners, Seventh Presbyterian Church. Stone and brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, slate roof, hot-water heating. Contract awarded to Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street.

Home (alt. and add.), Johnson and Jefferson streets. Architects, Seymour and Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Home for Retired Music Teachers, Care T. Presser, 1703 Chestnut street. Stone, one story, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to R. D. Noonan, 420 High street, Germantown.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $9000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Bldg. Owner, Walter D. Stone, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and half timber, 2½ stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Bldg.

Factory and Auto Repair Garage, 1310-14 Germantown avenue, $10,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Wm. Wenkenbach's Sons, 1314 Germantown avenue. 70x46 feet, two stories, brick, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Power House and Laundry, Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Bldg. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane. Brick, two stories. Bids opened as follows: J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg., $213,839; Wayne Contracting Co., $217,260; James G. Doak & Co., $219,964; Doyle & Co., $222,500; Abel Bottoms & Son Co., $231,918; Sax & Abbott, $233,796.

Construction News.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Sanitarium, Hope Farm, Del. Architect, J. D. Thompson, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Wilmington, Del. Brick, three stories, 75x50 feet, slate roof, 40x175 feet, electric light. Contract awarded to W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Telephone Bldg., Denton, Md., $10,000. Architect, W. D. Brinckly, 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Farmers' & Merchants' Telephone Co., Denton, Md. Brick, three stories, 25x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed.

Residence, Seventeenth and Greenhill streets, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Del. Owner, J. E. Doremus, Wilmington, Del. Terra cotta and plaster, three stories, 35x45 feet, electric light, hot-water heat, shingle roof, hardwood floors. Owners will take bids.

Residence, Twenty-seventh and Harrison streets, Wilmington, Del., $3000. Architect, J. Canning, Jr., 11 East Thirteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Dr. P. I. Murrill, Wilmington, Del. Brick, 2½ stories, 27x36 feet, electric light, hot-water heat, shingle roof, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due October 2nd. The following are figuring: A. R. Reed & Bros., 815 Shipley street, Wilmington, Del.; H. Carlon, Highlands, Del.; J. E. Haley & Sons, 613 Shipley street; W. H. Jones, 821 Shipley street.

Church (alt. and add.), Delaware avenue and West street, $10,000. Architect, J. Canning, Jr., 11 East Thirteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Delaware Avenue Baptist Church. Hardwood floors, organ and baptistry pool and other interior alt. and add. Plans in progress.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

John L. Fry (O), Real Estate Trust Bldg. Cost, $30,600. (9) 2-story brick dwellings. 5004-06 and 5000-02-01-08-12-14 Pulaski avenue.

Alexander Murans (O), 711 South Eighth street. Cost, $7000. 1 store, 4 stories. Brick Eighth and Pemberton avenue.

Wm. J. Ellis Co. (O), 6213 Woodland avenue. Wm. J. Erwin (C), 5927 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, $5150. (1) 2-story brick dwelling, 20x50 feet. 6211 Woodland avenue.

Louis Wagner (O), 618 North Fourth street. Cost, $4200. 16x60 feet.; alt. and add. 246-48 North Fifth street.

Augustinian Fathers (O), 241 North Lawrence street. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $14,500. Mfg., 3 stories, 32x84 feet. Brick and concrete. 259-61 North Lawrence street.

Karl Seiler Bros. (O), Fox Chase, Phila. Benj. Walker (C), 3930 Elser street. Cost, $1000. ½ story. Garage. 22x22 feet. Fifth and Lycoming avenue.

Samuel Smith (O), 4663 Mulberry street. Cunnigham & Bellholomew (C), 1614 Orthodox street. Cost, $2100. ½ story. Brick, dwelling, 16x42 feet. Braddock and Ontario streets.

M. M. Betz (O), 1041 Frankford avenue. Henry Koch (C), 408 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $2500. ½ story. Garage, Stone, 18x28 feet. 1108 Frankford avenue.

I. M. Simonin (O), St. Martins, Pa. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, $16,000. Dwelling, Stone, 3 stories. 30x50 feet. St. Martins, Pa.

Max Felix (O), 38 West Willow Grove avenue. Cost, $2800. Dwelling, Stone, 3 stories. 26x26 feet. Abington and Roanoke avenue.

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Before the specifications for the interior are written it is well to look into the relative advantages of the various woods for the trim and at the same time to consider the finish which will be best suited to these. Fr such work there is a decided interest evinced today in several of the less expensive woods. We hear much of the merits of cypress, yellow pine and red gum, and while the two former have always been more or less used in the interior finish of the moderately priced house, the claim of artistic beauty has never until of late been made for them.

Red gum is practically a newcomer among the woods used for interior finish, and it is generally prophesied it will not long be classed among the cheaper grades. It is a wonderfully hard and durable wood and has a surface which shows interesting figure and grain.

For many years this wood was kept out of its place in structural work, as it was considered liable to warp and twist, and but for the scarcity and consequent increased cost of many of the hardwoods its value would probably not yet have been discovered. When, however, certain experts in recent years began to experiment upon this wood they succeeded in proving beyond question that red gum properly dried would rank with the best hardwoods. A double process of curing and drying is absolutely essential to its lasting qualities. The lumber must be carefully piled and air dried for a year before it is marketable. It has been found that the green wood contains an astringent sap which caused warping, but with this sap eliminated there is no furthe rtrouble.

It must be realized, then, that this wood in structural work is no longer in the experimental stage. It has been used as interior trim in some of the best designed and handsomest apartment houses, hotels and theatres in New York and other large cities, as well as in residential work. Its natural color is slightly deeper than mahogany. Under a light nut-brown stain it is especially beautiful and its appearance justifies the name of satin walnut, which it carries in the European market. Its surface is exquisite and in its figure greatly resembles Circassian walnut. It is also beginning to be much used in making furniture of good design and construction, which can at present be obtained at very moderate prices.

Yellow pine and red gum are both serviceable for floors. The former has long been considered the best medium-price flooring. Where the effect of a mahogany floor is desired red gum will be found especially adaptable, and properly cut and laid it gives excellent service. For the living rooms of the house the first choice is for a floor of oak. No other wood is so satisfactory for this purpose.

Chestnut and ash are satisfactory for the interior of the house from a utilitarian as well as an artistic standpoint. Under the natural, weathered or time-darkened effects that are now obtainable by the use of the excellent stains procurable, these woods equal or surpass in beauty some of the costlier ones. This timber is by no means so abundant as it was a few years ago, chestnut particularly being very scarce in some localities. Ash and chestnut are both somewhat similar to oak, though much less costly. Ash is more often used for the cheaper qualities of cabinet work.

Birch, both the red and white varieties, is much used for standing woodwork and also in the manufacture of furniture. It is susceptible of beautiful, soft color effects under stain, and in the dull or semi-gloss finish is equally desirable. Its light color and close, fine grain make it particularly well adapted to an enamel surface. In specifying its use for paneling doors, etc., selected, thoroughly dried lumber should be insisted upon, for in this way warping and shrinking will be avoided and a good surface insured.—Margaret Greenleaf in ''Arts and Decoration.''

Mural Decoration of the Future.

The London ''Builder'' makes the following statement:

Sir E. J. Poynter, in his short address to the students of the Royal Academy and their friends, attributed the unusual excellence of the designs for the decoration of a public building to the fact that competitors had been urged to study the great compositions in the National Gallery and elsewhere. No doubt full advantage was taken of the suggestion, and the gerat masters were duly laid under contribution for ideals; but we think another and perhaps greater influence is at work in bringing out good designs. We refer to the growing interest taken by the public in the decoration of buildings, and the stimulus thus given to practical inventiveness on the part of the artist. In modern times the painter has not worked in collaboration with the architect and sculptor, and, consequently, he has lost touch with one of his chief missions. But, partly through the success of Frank Brangwyn and the enterprise of several architects of note, mural decoration of the right sort is gaining headway, and the result is reflected in the work done in the Royal Academy Schools. Students of painting are beginning to realize the requirements of the age, namely, that their art shall be conceived with some definite decorative intention, and we believe the day is not far distant when pictorial art unbounded by the gilt frame will form again a regular part of the output of our best painters. If G. F. Watts had been allowed to decorate the hall of Euston Station this happy result might not have been so long delayed.

All this will undoubtedly happen, and when it does concrete will have a chance. Its unyielding surface, which may be made rough or smooth, will make an ideal canvas for the mural decorator. Designs in relief will be an integral part of the wall, thus rendering them practically indestructible, which is not the case with plaster. Surfaces may be gilded or painted with the assurance that the work will last. There will be no cracking or dropping of plaster or grains of sand. The talent that has been employed in painting pictures will welcome opportunity to work in this new and fascinating field and much of the interior decoration that has become so monotonous and commonplace through commercial influences will give way to something original and good.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Harwood Frost, for some years manager of the book department of the ''Engineering News,'' has severed his connection with that periodical and has opened an office at 226 La Salle street, Chicago, as an advertising and technical writer.

* * *

Warren & Wetmore, architects, expect to have the plans for the new building to go on the cite of Madison Square Garden complete on October 15. Estimates will then be invited.

* * *

Henry Moehling, Jr., architect, 303 Columbia street, Brooklyn, will be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples.

* * *

Henry Bacon, of New York, has been selected to design the Lincoln memorial to be built in Potomac Park, Washington. Mr. Bacon will submit designs of various types and develop the one approved by the commission.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

E. E. Sedille has opened an office at 22 Clinton street, Newark, N. J., for the practice of architecture.

* * *

Mr. Benjamin Goldberger and Mr. Ingvard Greisen have just formed a partnership for the practice of architecture at 130 Smith street, Perth Amboy, N. J. They would be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogues and samples.

* * *

J. A. and W. Bird & Co., of Boston, manufacturers of roofing and building papers, have transferred their interests in the Rex Flintkote roofing and other waterproofing and insulating specialists to the Flitkote Manufacturing Company. The change became effective recently.

* * *

We are informed that Mr. Frank T. Lent and Mr. G. Huston Burr, architects, Leominster, Mass., have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Lent & Burr, for the practice of their profession. They have opened offices in the Mayo Building, Leominster, Mass., and desire to receive catalogues and samples.

* * *

We are informed that the firm of Whilldin & Price, architects, Birmingham, Ala., has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Bem Price, with offices in the Empire Building.

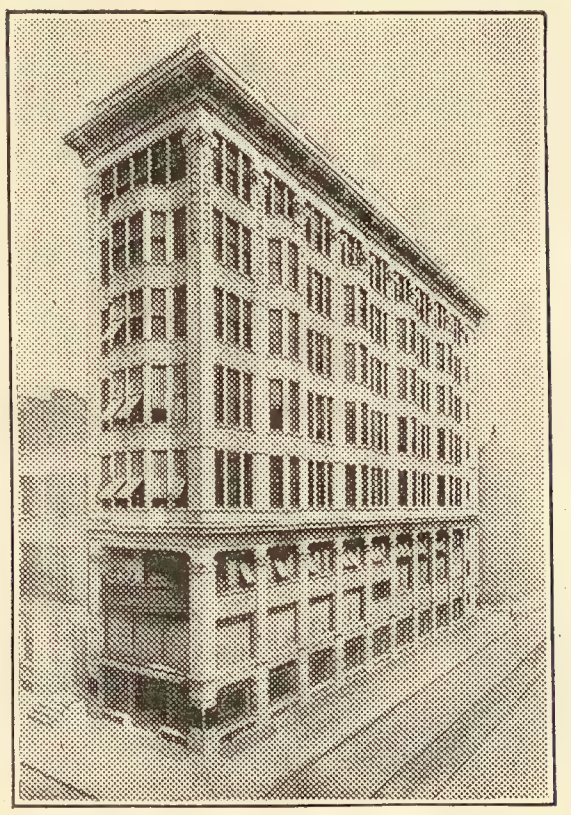
* * *

Bradford Lee Gilbert, arhcitect, New York City, died on September 3, at his summer home in Accord, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Gilbert was the designer of the Tower Building in New York, one of the first of the tall buildings to be built in that city. During many years of practice, Mr. Gilbert was identified with many important works, among them the original Grand Central Station, now undergoing demolition to make room for the new structure.

FORMAL OPENING OF ESTEY HALL

An Attractive Programme Arranged to Celebrate the Opening of the Home of the Estey Company.

Estey Hall, the palatial new home of the Estey Organ in Philadelphia, located on Walnut street at Seventeenth, is to be formally opened to the public on September 26, 27 and 28th, with appropriate ceremony. The first Estey organ was made 65 years ago in a room fitted up in a saw mill. The result of the development of this splendid instrument in the years that have since intervened is shown in the Estey Hall of to-day.



Mr. E. J. Berlet, of Maxwell & Berlet, representing the Walnut Street Business Men's Association, will make the address welcoming Estey Hall to the Walnut street business center and will be followed by Mr. E. J. Cattell, of the Bureau of Statistis, whose address is expected to take the form of a historical review of the changes that have taken place in the 65 years of the Estey development.

Recitals are to be given afternoon and evening, 3.30 and 8.30, in the concert hall. Mr. Harry Estey, Colonel J. Gray Estey and officers of the Estey Piano Company, of New York, will attend.

Mr. John A. Washburn, of Vineland, New Jersey, 80 years of age, is to be one of the notable features on the program, playing upon a lap organ. This was made in 1847, and was the first type of organ with keys.

Mr. Rollo V. Maitland, with Mr. Henry D. Fry, will preside at the pipe organ and piano. Mr. F. Nevin Wiest, cornetist; Mrs. Corinne Wiest Anthony and Mrs. Howard E. Smith, soprani; Mr. Francis G. Riggins, baritone, and Mr. Howard K. Barry, tenor, will also be heard in attractive numbers.

The factories of the Estey Company are located in New York City and in Brattleboro, Vermont—the New York factory's output being the widely known Estey Piano.

A feature of the business of the Estey Company that will appeal to architects is the installation of pipe organs in churches and private residences. The possibilities of the pipe organ as an adjunct to the music room of the modern home will be appreciated by people of cultivated taste.

Portland Cement's Remarkable Growth.

Growth of the Portland cement industry is one of the most dramatic facts in the manufacturing history of this country. In this respect it is hardly surpassed by the cotton-oil industry, which from tiny beginnings fifty years ago has now an annual production greater by $40,000,000 than the annual Portland cement output. Thirty years ago this country produced but 42,000 barrels of Portland cement, valued at $126,000; in 1910 the production was 75,699,485 barrels, valued at $67,506,479, or 1,800 times as much in quantity and 536 times as much in value. The great expansion in Portland cement production began between 1890 and 1900, when there was an increase from 335,500 barrels to 8,482,020 barrels. The impetus then acquired has been maintained ever since, and it is emphasized in a comparison of Portland cement production with production in other lines as follows:

Between 1900 and 1910 the lumber cut increased 29.4 per cent.; coal, 79.8 per cent.; pig iron, 90.7 per cent.; petroleum, 241.7 per cent.; Portland cement, 792.4 per cent.

From an insignificant item thirty years ago, cement production has come to rank eighth as to value of products among what the United States Geological Survey calls extractive industries, only coal, pig iron, petroleum and gas, clay products, copper, gold and stone exceeding it. Of the 110 plants in the country which produced Portland cement last year, 15 are in the South, and of the eight plants which began operations in that year, three are in the South, one each in Alabama, Texas and Virginia.—Manufacturers' Record.

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

THE STYLE TEO-GRECI

Its Origin, Processes of Evolution and Adaptability to Certain Modern Needs

During the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries monumental architecture as a fine art was more fully understood and appreciated than it is to-day. Eminent men, laymen as well as architects, inspired by the gigantic works in existence or in progress on the Continent, roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the masterpieces of Greece and Rome, sought to express in a succession of monumental works the admiration they experienced for what they had seen and studied abroad. During the whole of the above interesting periods Englishmen were never at a loss in adapting classical themes to the problems in hand. Wonderful compositions were evolved by men who were academies in themselves; as witness the works of Inigo Jones, Wren and Vanbrugh; and yet all these works, monumental as they undoubtedly are, lack the character so indissolubly associated with the works of Greece and Rome.

Admitting that the earlier works of the Renaissance in this country exhibit a freshness in the handling of the ornament and the detail, is not that freshness in itself indicative of a striving after academic truth? The avidity with which the ornamental designs of Le Muet and Marot were assimilated proves most conclusively that the artists of the early eighteenth century desired to extend their knowledge of the antique, and they readily accepted pseudo-Roman designs as being the exact counterparts of the originals.

It is the custom to-day in some quarters to decry late eighteenth century architecture, while the classic essays of the nineteenth century are anathema; yet reflection proves to the thinking mind that the researches of the English archaeologists in Greece during the eighteenth century were world-wide in their results. France at that date was convulsed by the Revolution and the martial tendencies of Napoleon; Germany torn by the marching and countermarching of foreign battalions; Italy ransacked from end to end, her priceless treasures carried off to adorn the halls of the Louvre; America too young to do more than consolidate her position as an independent nation. In the midst of all this turmoil, intrepid English architects and artists made their way by sea to Greece, braved the dangers of the piratical hordes and the fanaticism of the Moslems and patiently measured and studied the glories of past civilizations which were accounted even by the natives as works of the genii. The immediate results of their devoted efforts were at first non-apparent. The old traditions were too deep-rooted to be changed; and so we find a grafting of Greek detail on to vernacular compositions. The archaeologists who practiced as architects were not accorded, in the shape of commissions, the rewards that were their due. Clever adapters of Greek detail caught the popular fancy, and, what is more, held it. The Brothers Adam showed the possibilities of a Greek style, and their use of attenuated columns proved their desire to emulate the elegance of Greek design.

The neo-Grec style is the epitome of design, its interest a reflection of the tireless mind of the designer, who, having obtained a great many ideas bearing on his subject, melts these very ideas in the crucible of his imagination, refining them again and again until the minted metal gleams refulgent. All material is the same to such an one. By these means, and these alone, is original design possible. The greatest masters of the English school of painting approached their subjects in this spirit; the architects did the same. Spontaneous originality was curbed, restraint was exercised and to-day their works are our wonder and admiration.

That great American firm of architects, McKim, Mead and White, braved a storm of criticism when they boldly transposed renowned European buildings to serve as the basis of their style. Whispers were heard on every side to the effect that the new Boston Library was only another version of Sainte-Genevieve, Paris; the new Library of the University of the City of New York only another version of the Pantheon; there was nothing new in their work, etc., etc. But the hostile critics forgot one important fact: they underrated the personal factor; they ignored the genius of McKim, who changed these architectural motifs, clothed them with Greek finesse, gave them point and expression, and, what is more, made them American. McKim did not play up to the popular taste; he cared nothing for the plaudits of the crowd; he held dear the architectural interests of America, and sacrificed the notoriety of an hour for the lasting fame of centuries.—The Architectural Review, London, England.

Architectural Notes

"The date for the beginning of what might be called the 'Renaissance of Gothic Architecture,' in England, may be set about 1880. From then on half a score of brilliant men appeared. Street, Scott, Pearson, Bodley, Garner, Sedding, Austin, Parley, Stokes, Wilson, are names inseparable from this movement. They were followed by a score of younger men, filled with an enthusiasm and happily supplied with the basic structural principles and true artistic feeling that in all cases dominated Gothic architecture. Wonderful gift for proportion, highly trained color sense, and logical development of the plan mark the work of these men," says the "American Architect." In comparing this modern work to the Gothic of the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, it is conceded that an art more perfect if not perfected, more beautiful and more artistic than the Gothic of the best period will never be developed. It is to be considered likewise that the old work comes down to us under the most unfortunate conditions. Pillaged and torn during the Reformation, worn and destroyed by age, altered and defaced by subsequent additions, and restorations, these monuments appear hopelessly changed from their once glorious state in the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. If we could have seen this Gothic before it was stripped of its splendid masses of sculpture, its gorgeous arrays of stained glass, its rich treasures of gold and precious stones, it is not probable we would recognize these same buildings that are standing to-day. But in making a comparison we find in the best of modern English Gothic a distinctive charm that is not now felt in the old work.

* * *

The Gothic Renaissance firmly established in England has yet to make itself felt in France and several years at l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts confirms the oft-repeated statement that Gothic architecture is, in France, a dead art. A cry was raised for Gothic in the middle of the nineteenth century by Ciollet le Duc; and France was roused to restoring her fast decaying monuments. Under le Duc extensive and intelligent restoration was accomplished. Many of the cathedrals, St. Chapelle, Chateau Pierrefonds, and the city of Carcassonne, besides numerous other buildings of less importance, were saved to France by the unceasing labors of this remarkable man.

* * *

But this work was restoration, never recreation, never a complete conception of a whole wherein the greater principles of Gothic architecture need be employed. Le Duc, with a genuine and passionate love for Gothic, lent the full force of his powerful personality to awaken an interest in the art that had once found in France its highest development. However, to the misfortune of France, all his efforts came to nothing, absolutely nothing, in reviving the art.

* * *

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts, while not discouraging the use of Gothic, never encourages it. A brave student may essay an attempt in Gothic and he receives the gentle criticism, flavored with a touch of sympathy, that "l'art Gothique est mort." Not for a moment would we hold that the Frenchman could not do good Gothic, but the fact remains that not for the past four hundred years has a Gothic monument arisen in France.

* * *

The English architect adds a slightly personal touch to his design and in most cases

lends great charm; the American designer, more severe, follows the classic Gothic forms. For the past ten or fifteen years America has been producing good Gothic. The works of Ralph Adams Cram, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Henry Vaughan, the late Walter Cope, Frank Miles, Day, C. D. Maginnis, R. C. Sturgis, Frederick Mann and several others, are examples of good Gothic worthy to compare with that of England.

* * *

Amongst the foremost of these men stands Mr. Cram, whose work has a strong leaning towards the present work of England, and we fail to recall any living Englishman who can get quite the charm of the work of Mr. Cram's firm. Bold, strong and vigorous, yet refined and delicate, unquestionably artistic and masterly, are all of their compositions. Christ Church at New Haven, Conn., and the beautiful reredos in the Chapel in St. Paul's School show what should rightly be expected in our modern churches.

The recent Chapel of Washington University by Cope & Stewardson, recalling King's College Chapel at Cambridge, is perhaps their most charming design in the style. In the work of Mr. Mann there is a happy blending of the archaeologist and the highly trained artist. Mr. Mann's two churches at Overbrook, Pa., show almost no influence of the modern work in England, but are marked by a strong individuality. Ten years ago, where one man could design in Gothic, to-day ten men are equally able to handle the art.

* * *

In recent years the increase in college buildings all over the country has called for a careful and intelligent study of Tudor Gothic, and its most successful adaptation for college building of all classes. The new buildings of Washington University, West Point and Princeton, are notable examples and veritable milestones in the progress of our architecture. In Gothic we find a most fitting style for college building. In the separation of the college life from the commercial world is a faint resemblance of the monastic days. The cloistered courts become ideal retreats for the student. Gothic, always a living expressive style, in all its motives, its mullioned windows, its glass, its pinnacles, and its grinning grotesques, is the embodiment in stone of a collegiate life. For the Episcopal Church no other style is fully acceptable, and to this Church the Gothic of today owes its existence.

* * *

The Church of Rome, bound hand and foot by inartistic precedents, would do well to loose herself and pick up the thread lost in France four centuries ago, and carry it forward. Monsieur Undenstock, one of the eminent architests of France, has said that religion in France was killed by the cold, soulless Renaissance churches of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. And it is to be hoped that to the Church which created, developed and perfected it, it will eventually return.

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

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BUILDERS' EXCHANGE BULLETIN.

A delegation from the Exchange attended an outing at Annapolis, Md., given by the Baltimore Builders' Exchange on the 14th inst., a very enjoyable trip down the Chesapeake Bay from Baltimore, and it was well worth the taking for those who had never seen the magnificent buildings of the Government at Annapolis.

Delegates from the Philadelphia Exchange will attend the Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to be held in Richmond, Va., October 16th to 20th. Trips of this description give members a splendid opportunity of seeing the near-by cities and country at a very small cost, and enable them to compare the style of architecture and character of buildings with what they are building themselves. Those who could make it convenient to participate in such trips will find it will be to their advantage.

We desire to call the members' attention to our reading and writing room here in the Exchange, and suggest that they make appointments to meet their business colleagues here, often saving a long trip for each other.

The prime object of the Exchange is to associate all reputable builders and material men of this city and vicinity for their mutual benefit and protection, so that any measure affecting their business welfare can be urged or opposed, as the case may be, with that influence and force which can only be exercised by an organization known to be composed of a large majority of the representatives of the interests involved.

An important advantage of membership consists in the medium which the Exchange supplies for forming acquaintances with the best men connected with the various building interests, thereby placing you in close touch with those who can be of value to you, both from a social and a business standpoint.

Our Exchange practically furnishes to its members an office near the centre of the city, where they can make engagements to meet customers or others with whom they may have business to transact. Members



also have free use of telephone and call bells for telegraph and messenger service, lavatory and all other modern conveniences. All the principal trade journals, as well as the daily papers of this and other large cities are on file, and in the library may be found valuable books of reference on building and other allied subjects.

Should you desire to become a member, a blank and other information relative to making application will be cheerfully furnished.

The Builders' Exchange contemplates an automobile run to Valley Forge early in October.

NOTES ON INTERIOR DECORATION

It has ben more or less customary to ornament the dining-room with game-and-fish pieces, these being regarded as appropriate, observes a writer in "American Suburbs." Happily this fashion is passing away, and more cheerful subjects than dead trout and stricken deer are coming into favor. A few water-color studies of flowers with a fruit piece, or a bright landscape answer a better purpose in what should be a room suggestive of cheery hospitality. Water colors of flowers, or colored reproductions thereof, are suitable for the upstairs apartments—especially the girls' rooms, and they may be further brightened by the selection of cheerful pictures in attractive coloring, generally of outdoor scenes. The boys, of course, will demand something more vigorous. Sporting subjects run more to their taste; pictures of games, of hunting, and also of horses, and of other animals—and especially dogs—that are associated with actual life in the open appeal more generally to their way of thinking, and then, too, they have a fondness for showing off the portraits of their favorite heroes, that must have an outlet.

Engravings belong conventionally in the main hall. If the stairway is broad enough, prints in pesserpartouts or in shallow frames may be hung in line parelleling the hand rail. These should not be too large or the line will be jaggedly broken up.

* * *

It may not be generally known, writes Phoebe Westcott Humphreys in "Suburban Life," but the old name for window was windore—meaning a door for the wind to pass in and out; and the early windows were set with hinges in the form of a long, narrow door of glass, instead of being set in the double-hung sash form, afterward popular. This type of long-paneled casements might be appropriately applied to various picturesque bungalows.

* * *

In planning the ensemble of the rooms of the house, it is commonly the custom to tuck the kitchen off in some corner where it will disturb the arrangement of the other rooms least, and then forget about it until the time comes for the home-maker to take possession. Then it suddenly takes on a most serious importance.

The kitchen should really be the most important room in the house, because a large part of the household economy centers there. And while we do not use it now as our grandfathers did, and give it a large, open fireplace and smoky rafters, with ears of corn suspended below,—make of it, in fact, the family sitting room,—yet it has grown in importance in another way, and has become the laboratory from which issue scientific dishes, prepared to offset the high cost of living, and under new-fangled ideas in regard to sanitary laws and hygienic systems.

The smoke-begrimed rafters, bestrewn with cobwebs and dust and microbes to drop down on the food, have passed on, and given place to tiled ceilings with rounded corners, and the joints set in cement, to give no breeding place for germs. Goodness knows we ought to be healthier and happier and live longer than our ancestors, even if we are not so likely to inspire poetic enthusiasm.

I think the laboratory idea is the correct one for a kitchen. Everything should be sanitary, and everything should be close at hand. The old idea of separating the kitchen and pantry is wrong, and leads to useless expense and unnecessary steps. The new way is to combine the two.—"Suburban Life."

* * *

All picturesque bungalows in these days should have the necessary chimney for the big, open grate. The builder combines utility with decorative value by building it in the form of an ornamental outside chimney, with its extension of narrow bricks—sometimes set in quaint, mosaic fashion—its rough field stone or cobble-stone chimneys, so arranged that the fire place within stands in the center of the living-room wall.

Quaint casement windows are set in the wall on either side of the big chimney, though the front and the other side windows of the living room are of regulation length and two-sash design. These casement windows are not only decorative for the exterior, but their possibilities are especially appreciated in finishing and furnishing the interior.

The casements should swing outside on opening to make it possible to curtain them attractively; and for giving these windows a light, airy effect very thin muslin or scrim curtains, daintly finished with tucking, open-work insertion and ruffles, will sway in the lightest breeze and impart coolness in their appearance at least, where darker or heavier draperies, for shutting out the sand glare at the seaside bungalow, would give a close, "smothery" effect to the interior.—A Subscriber.

* * *

Periodically we have a decorative craze, new styles are evolved, and, whether suitable or not, they are adopted without reserve by all who lack original ideas and who will not be guided by expert or friend. Some of the crazes have some right features, but these are usually lost in the process of evolution. People desire to be in the fashion, and this is the prime cause of all the atrocities seen in decoration and dress. Yet everybody knows, and will admit that nothing is as satisfying as simplicity. It is the height of beauty. And simplicity of design and coloring in interior decoration is more in favor to-day than it has been for many years past. Evidence of this fact may be seen in the decoration of hallways, which formerly were made both dark and rich of color, and at one epriod dark marbles, in imitation, were employed, some of the marbling being black. To-day few will question the beauty and utility of quite light coloring for the hallway, which has ever been considered the main keynote to the entire scheme of interior decoration.—"American Suburbs."

* * *

Everywhere, in wall papers and textiles, one notices the prevalence of pink. There is naturally a great variety of shades, ranging from delicate salmon to old rose in its various tones, but there is a great deal of old-fashioned rose pink. The fact is that a pink wall is an admirable background for many of the popular flowered chintzes and cretonnes. For the average room of moderate size a flowered paper is a little too much of a good thing, if the pattern is large, and the floral paper in Dresden style is apt to be insignificant. Then, too, a flowered, or, for that matter, any striking paper is a poor background for anything, least of all for another flowered material. So the plain pink, or buff, or yellow or gray green ground has come into vogue, and is charming in combination with white woodwork and delicate cretonnes.

Some of the best of the pink papers are in a deep tone crossed by fine lines of white, at once modifying the color and giving a textile effect. There are some beautiful brocade papers in pink, but the effect is rather too sumptuous for the average room, although charming use can be made of them in a small reception room, or in a recess off a room decorated in more sober tints.—"Keith's Magazine."

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

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139 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*,
1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held on Monday, September 11th, at 8.15 P. M. Mr. C. A. Ziegler reported for the Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments that a contract had been entered into with the city of Philadelphia whereby the Chapter was entrusted with the preparation of plans for the restoration of Congress Hall and the supervision of the construction of this work; also the designing and placing of lamps in and about Independence Square. Following the execution of this contract the committee have made exhaustive research to determine the original condition of the building, and they now announce that the plans have so far progressed that estimates for the execution of the work may soon be taken.

Mr. D. K. Boyd reported for the Committee on Public Information that during the summer, bulletins and articles of interest to the profession had been published in the "Builders' Guide" upon the page allotted to the Chapter for the Official Bulletin.

Mr. M. B. Medary reported for the Atelier Committee that on June 8th a joint conference had been held between the Executive Committee of the Chapter and T-Square Club, at which a special joint committee was appointed to examine into the situation of the Atelier and report upon a plan for conducting it in the future. This committee having carefully studied the conditions of the Atelier, conferred with the officers of the Architectural Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and they now recommend that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chapter to act with a similar committee of the T-Square Club in arranging with the authorities of the University the details of the amalgamation of the Atelier with the University School of Architecture. Upon motion the President appointed on this committee Messrs. Thomas, Kellogg and Moliter.

The Recorder read a letter from Glenn Brown, Secretary of the Institute, announcing that the Board of Directors had nominated Messrs. John Hale Rankin and C. C. Zantzinger for advancement to Fellowship in the Institute. By a vote of acclamation the Chapter heartily endorsed these nominations.

The Exhibition Board presented its report upon the Seventeenth Architectural Exhibition, showing that a surplus had been accumulated, after paying all expenses, which would be available for the prepartory work in organizing the exhibition of 1912.

Mr. Rankin presented certain amendments and changes in the By-Laws, to be offered at the annual meeting in October. The President announced the appointment of Mr. William L. Plack as delegate to the International Congress of Architects in Rome. Mr. Zantzinger made a strong appeal for the co-operation of the Chapter in the work in education undertaken by the Institute.

Mr. Zantzinger reported that, on behalf of the Chapter, he had pledged the sum of $200 towards the deficit in the funds of the American Federation of Arts, and stated that he would personally undertake to raise the amount by individual subscriptions.

J. P. B. SINKLER,
Recorder.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

September 20th, 1911.

Open Letter to
George Opie, Esq.,
Pottsville, Pa.

My Dear Sir:

Some of the newspapers in this State have printed articles attributing to you certain statements regarding the erecting of an insane asylum in Schuylkill Haven and portions of interviews, purporting to have been held with you have been brought to my attention as President of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects, because they reflect upon the profession which this association, through its constituents, the Philadelphia Chapter, the Pittsburgh Chapter and the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Institute of Architects represents.

Either you have been misquoted in regard to these statements, or else you have been misinformed. In either case, justice to the people in the community in which the building is to be erected, as well as to the whole profession of architecture, requires a public correction.

In order that you may have the information at first hand I am addressing you this letter and sending you herewith the following publications, all of which have been issued by and under the authority of the American Institute of Architects:

"Schedule of Usual and Proper Minimum Charges of Architects."

"Circular of Advice and Canons of Ethics."

"Circular of Advice and Code Governing Competitions, etc."

In regard to the statements attributed to you concerning the architect (whose identity I do not know), I note the following:

> "Six per cent, is a high percentage for an architect on a contract of a half million dollars. This is the rate usually paid on small contracts, but on big jobs 3 or 4 per cent. is considered by architects to be ample compensation."

You will perceive by the enclosed Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects that the charge of 6 per cent. is the regular minimum charge of all reputable practitioners. If you had made investigations you would be familiar with the fact that all of the large building work in the country today is being done on the basis of 6 per cent. remuneration to the architect. This includes not only private and municipal work, but all work for the United States Government, and embraces buildings running into a cost of millions of dollars each, a list of which I can furnish you.

An inexperienced or an inefficient architect who purposes to render less adequate service may not only be willing, but quite well able to charge less than the architect

(Continued on page 658, third column.)

DUNCAN & DUNCAN, Inc.

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The Best in

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Is Laid By

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Old Floors Renovated
Stairs Covered
Floors Scraped and Finished

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Woolworth Building will weigh 125,000 tons, or more than twice as much as the Bankers' Trust Building. The steel skeleton alone will weigh 20,000 tons. Sixty-nine caissons are being sunk to bedrock, 100 to 120 feet down, through hardpan gravel, fine sand and quicksand saturated with water up to within 35 feet of the curb level. The rock slopes so steeply that the difference in elevation is sometimes 14 feet within the limits of one caisson. In such cases the rock is cut into steps. About 24,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used in the foundations, 75,000 feet of lumber in forms, 250,000 feet of timber in platforms and bracing.

**A statement given out by the Bureau of the Census this week shows that the value of farm lands in the United States advanced 114 per cent. between 1900 and 1910. The advance in real estate in New York City was 122 per cent.

**In response to the complaint lodged by Mayor Otto H. Wittpenn, of Jersey City, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners has ordered the Pennsylvania Railroad to equip with elevator or escalator service the proposed station to be built near Summit avenue for the joint use of the Pennsylvania and the tunnel companies. The order also directs that the train platforms of the station shall be equipped with proper and adequate protected roofing.

**Nothing in Europe that Thomas A. Edison has seen on his present tour is comparable with American suburban dwellings. The great inventor, unlike many of his countrymen, is not afraid of being taxed with the sin of bragging. There is a quality about most of the homes one passes in motoring through our Eastern counties that is found nowhere else, and more people have prettier houses and grounds in America than in all Europe combined.

**At the quarterly meeting of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange held at the Merchants' Club, the inspection rules of the North Carolina Pine Association revised July 29, at a meeting held on that date, and taking effect September 1, were approved, as were the inspection and grading rules for Cypress and Bay Poplar of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, amended May 17 last.

**The annual outing of the general office employes of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was held at Cascade Park, New Castle, Pa. The large party, consisting of the employes and their friends, journeyed to the park upon a special train over the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. The program included baseball, field sports and dancing during the afternoon. Everybody had a good time and returned to their desks next morning much refreshed after the day's outing.

The Penna. State Ass'n of the American Institute of Architects. **- Con. from page 657.**

who by his technical training or professional ability and integrity actually saves his client money, but who, of necessity, is required to charge him more for such services.

If an owner is not willing to pay for the best professional skill he, of course, is not obliged to, but he must accordingly be content with mediocre ability, and not expect to employ men of the highest standing.

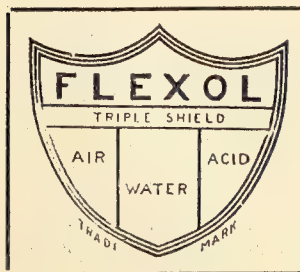
The schedule of charges represents what architects of experience know to be the lowest fees for which competent and conscientious work can be done.

As a matter of fact, the 6 per cent. charge mentioned therein is a minimum fee. Most men with an extended practice demand a higher rate on a great deal of their work, and that it has been fully earned has been thoroughly demonstrated.

The fee of 6 per cent. having been decided upon after years of discussion as a fair and just one for a minimum charge, it certainly cannot be considered as either arbitrary or exorbitant. Representing the consensus of opinion of the profession, it must be accepted by the laity as absolute, and architects must not be expected to do work at prices which they know the exactions of their calling will not allow.

The profession of architecture, like that of medicine and law, is one in which the results are measured by the satisfactory accomplishment of the services performed, and not by the price charged. A cured patient is better than a cheap funeral, and a case won is not a luxury compared with a lost cause. So it is with a building of any kind. A poorly planned or constructed one is dear at any cost. In this case, as in the others, a recollection of the quality remains long after the price is forgotten.

Another statement occurring in the press notices was that the architect was paid 16 2-3 per cent. immediately upon the award of the contract. If such was the case this architect had made a concession, no doubt a temporary one, for an architect should receive from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. immediately upon the award of the contract, if indeed he should not have received either a retaining fee at the start, or a payment on account at the acceptance of the preliminary sketches. This is the established custom in the profession, so that



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Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Philadelphia

the only unusual occurrence in connection with the building referred to was that the architect was not paid more for the work already done up to the time of signing the contract.

As to other commission referred to, namely, on the sewage disposal plant, light fixtures, etc., it could not be expected that the services required in designing, specifying and supervising work of this or of any other character, should be furnished without compensation. In point of fact, on work of this specialized nature the commission, except for repetitions, is always in excess of the fee charged for other services, and the charges of engineers and other consultants, where they are required, are borne by the client.

I trust that what I have said will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered, and I can safely assure you that if any further information is desired by you or others it will be gladly furnished by Mr. Irving K. Pond, of Chicago, or Mr. Glenn Brown, of Washington, the President and Secretary respectively of the American Institute of Architects, or by

(Signed)
D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
President.

Recent Trade Literature

The Sunlight Gas Company, of 41 Warren street, has issued a catalog that properly deserves a title of text-book on the subject of acetylene gas generation. The booklet differs from most catalogs in the fact that it has been compiled with the idea of disabusing the public mind of the belief that acetylene gas generation in a private house is dangerous. The company makes some interesting statements in this work which is bound to be somewhat in the nature of a revelation to the average householder. One of these is that acetylene gas now lights 190,000 houses and 450 towns in the United States. Then, the company proceeds to explain what Sunlight Acetylene Gas is. This alone makes sending for the catalog profitable.

* * *

"The J-M Roofing Salesman" for June returns to the subject of fireproof roofs and shows the necessity for covering the roof with a material that will not ignite from sparks. Published by H. W. Johns-Manville Company, 100 William street, New York.

* * *

Atlas White Portland Cement is manufactured by the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 30 Broad street, New York, which is sending out a postal card showing the new Municipal Office Building, New York City, now under construction, in which 12,000 barrels of Atlas-white will be used.

* * *

The Aiken Cement House Company, People's Gas Building, Chicago, issues a pamphlet illustrating a number of structures recently built by the well-known Aiken process, which consists of casting complete wall sections in a horizontal position and then raising them into position by means of a system of jacks.

* * *

Illustrated Catalog, No. 13, issued by the H. B. Ives Company, of New Haven, Conn., presents the many forms of builders' hardware specialties, with particular reference to door and window hardware, made by this company. The various styles illustrated are applicable to every form of modern construction as to period and design, and among the devices illustrated are some that are new and special lines with this company. The catalog may be had on request.

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612 Keystone Phone, Race 279

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BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPT. 27, 1911.

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(Organized 1857)

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(Organized 1899)

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PHILADELPHIA'S STATUS AS "THE CITY OF HOMES."

Philadelphia's status as pre-eminently the American "city of homes" is abundantly supported by statistics contained in the annual report of the Board of Revision of Taxes, just made public. This report shows that within the confines of the forty-seven wards of this city there is the enormous total of 333,650 dwellings. Based on the 1910 census, which showed a population of 1,600,000, this is at the rate of less than five persons to a dwelling, a housing percentage no other city in the world is able to parallel, and one that carries the most convincing refutation of charges that conditions here are "congested" in the accepted meaning of this often loosely-used term.

The figures of the Board of Revision show that, exclusive of dwellings, there are 34,314 other structures in this city, consisting of 7,185 store buildings, 5,894 factories and shops, 167 brewing plants, 116 buildings occupied by financial institutions, 335 buildings occupied by benevolent and charitable institutions, 253 religious schools, colleges and libraries, 923 churches and 235 public schools.

Of frame structures there are 12,602, but 4 per cent. of the total, 1,209 of these frame houses being in one ward, the Twenty-third, in which the building laws still permit this kind of construction. A fact not generally known is that under the will of Stephen Girard owners of frame structures in the old section of the city between Vine and South streets who tear down and rebuild with stone or brick are paid a bounty. This provision is still carried out by the Board of City Trusts, which is prepared to compensate owners who replace frame properties with modern contion.

The dwelling statistics show an increase of 7,048 dwellings for 1911 over the preceding year. In the central sections of the city it will be noticed in some instances that there is a decreased number of dwellings, which is due to business encroachment, where numerous dwellings have given way to the erection of large commercial structures. This is particularly noticeable in the Ninth Ward, where the 1910 figures show 793 dwellings to only 707 in 1911. In the Tenth ward the dwellings decreased from 2,608 in 1910 to 2,556 for 1911.

Below will be found the number of dwellings by wards for 1911 and 1910:

Ward.	1911.	1910.	Ward.	1911.	1910.
1....	7,841	7,841	26....	10,988	10,969
2....	5,775	5,772	27....	4,355	4,316
3....	3,411	3,406	28....	12,442	12,376
4....	3,274	3,269	29....	7,022	6,864
5....	1,493	1,529	30....	6,019	6,016
6....	652	654	31....	10,581	10,081
7....	4,936	5,129	32....	9,049	9,049
8....	2,895	2,906	33....	11,923	11,387
9....	707	793	34....	13,438	12,445
10....	2,556	2,608	35....	2,316	2,226
11....	2,122	2,113	36....	14,900	13,621
12....	2,312	2,327	37....	5,751	5,132
13....	3,186	3,201	38....	12,249	11,382
14....	3,247	3,376	39....	11,064	10,852
15....	8,592	8,592	40....	10,326	9,708
16....	3,273	3,273	41....	3,043	2,928
17....	3,741	3,743	42....	7,186	6,337
18....	6,802	6,788	43....	11,305	10,454
19....	11,029	11,023	44....	9,077	8,970
20....	8,728	3,720	45....	5,890	5,584
21....	7,228	7,157	46....	12,743	11,585
22....	16,634	15,542	47....	5,702	5,700
23....	7,275	7,042			
24....	11,222	11,237	Totals.	333,650	326,612
25....	10,707	10,589			

"CEMENT AGE" AND THE SIGNATURE QUESTION.

Our good friend, "Cement Age," which, bye the bye, is one of the most capably edited and intelligently conducted magazines in the cement field, seems to have at last seen a great light. Instead of being opposed to the right of the architect to sign his work, as we had every reason to believe was originally the position of our distinguished contemporary, a month or so back, "Cement Age" in the September issue hastens to assure us that its support of this right is not less pronounced than our own. This is decidedly a cheering admission. "Cement Age" has long been one of the most valued of our exchanges. We should be sorry, indeed, to have to chronicle the backsliding of a brother in whose honesty of purpose we cherish so much of infantile confidence. Under the circumstances we hasten to assure Brother Leslie of our most distinguished consideration. There is something comforting in the thought that while great minds may disagree upon the petty details of current problems, there is evident a healthy concurrence in that which is essential, vital, basic and elemental. Now that "Cement Age" has been converted to the signature side of the controversy, we shall rest content. Moreover, we shall chortle. In fact, we shall bubble, and effervesce, and carbonate in an uncontrollable ecstasy of glee and abandon. May we offer "Cement Age" the amende honorable? Having gained a recruit for the signature, and one of the stature of our attractive and scholarly contemporary, we shall feel delighted beyond measure. May we present once more to Brother Leslie the assurances of our most distinguished consideration?

"KEYING" AND TRADE PAPER ADVERTISING.

One of the foremost of American advertising men observes, of trade journals: "There can be no doubt of the value of technical or trade paper advertising when properly done. The circulation of the average trade paper, while relatively small compared with the circulation of the magazine or newspaper, has one advantage that more than counterbalances every other consideration—namely, that every copy circulated goes to a reader with direct, personal interest in the articles advertised. In other words, whereas there is, in the case of the magazine of general circulation a very considerable element of "waste," or "unproductive" circulation, in the shape of subscribers who are NOT possible buyers of the article advertised, in the case or the trade or technical paper every reader is a possible buyer, and the result—virually assured.

These results, it is true, are not "traceable" in the sense that results are traceable in the case of the magazine or the mail order publication. Architects commonly specify advertised materials and devices with which they have become familiarized through the trade press without feeling the necessity of mentioning the source of the inspiration, just as builders order and use various kinds of specialties, brought to their notice in the same channel, omitting the credit customary among buyers of the magazine and mail order class.

One of the "Guide's" advertisers complained some time ago because he had been unable to trace any "inquiries" directly to the "Guide," when a moment's consideration might have shown him the unreasonableness of expecting inquiries of the sort.

The material advertised is a wall board, with the merit of which the trade is perfectly familiar. The one object in advertising the board should be to keep this particular board before the trade in contradistinction to the various other boards meeting the same general requirements. So long as similar boards continue to be advertised it would not only be bad business policy, but positive commercial folly, to withdraw the advertising of the board in question. That the advertising is producing results there is little reason to doubt, and yet the same "ad" would draw in a magazine of general circulation fifty inquiries, largely prompted by a spirit of idle curiosity, to the one it will draw in a trade publication, the readers of which KNOW the merit of the article advertised, USE IT when occasion requires, have it kept before them week after week as a reminder.

The gist of the matter is that "keying," as applied to the trade paper advertisement, is all wrong. It is unreasonable to expect that in a paper circulating among men who know the different wall boards, and the special applicability of each, there should be inquiries for samples and descriptive matter. It is equally unreasonable to expect that when placing orders for any one make of this board, or specifying it, there should be tacked on a credit to the trade paper advertising it.

PUBLIC OPINION.

That the time is fast approaching when the architectural profession, through existing organization or others the formations of which cannot with safety be delayed, must take a decided and unequivocal stand as a body before the public or accept the popular estimate which apparently does not accord any more dignity to the practice of architecture than to the selling of dry goods, is probably obvious to the most casual observer in the profession. Instances multiply in which the architect does not appear to advantage before the public and there can be no doubt but that their culminative effect will work an injury which will be felt by individual members in their relations to clients.

A recent case in point, given wide publicity through the daily press, had to do with the conduct of a competition in a city of the Middle West. One or more of the competitors, prominent in the profession, and recognized in its organizations were made to appear as unmindful of professional ethics when they conflicted in the slightest degree with the possible securing of a commission. Cognizance of this situation has not been formally taken by any representative body in the profession or if taken the fact has not been given the publicity which attended the reported transgression.

Another instance reported at length in the daily newspapers is that arising from the holding of a competition in one of the Eastern States. In this case a committee of the local chapter of the A. I. A. has notified one of the competitors that he will be heard in opposition to charges which have been filed against him. Such course would indicate that the matter was receiving merited attention with every prospect of a satisfactory result, were it not for the fact that the defendant's counsel has already given an interview to the public press, sneering at the investigation of his client's conduct and stating that even in the event of the charges being sustained the worst that can befall his client is dismissal from the organization which is bringing charges, as it possesses no punitive powers and cannot under any circumstances disbar a member from the practice of his profession.

Such comment carries with it a suggestion of revisions or additions to the governing instruments of the A. I. A. that might well receive careful consideration.

Perhaps the public impression concerning the dignity of the calling is well exemplified in an instance now at hand in which the president of one of the boroughs of New York City is reported to insist, in the awarding of a commission for a municipal building of some importance, that the architects credit the city with the sums already paid to various firms for architectural services in connection with this work, amounting to something like $60,000. Although the request is based on the assertion that considerable study and effort will be saved the architect by the use of the plans already prepared by his predecessors, stripped of all pretense the proposition is simply one of accepting a rate of payment much less than that prescribed by the American Institute and generally adhered to by architects of standing throughout the country, irrespective of membership in the institute. So far as publicly reported, no action has been taken by any authoritative body in the profession concerning this matter, and the reported attitude of the architects whose names are announced as having been selected for the work is one of acquiescence. Under all the circumstances, the profession is not in a position to expect great consideration from the public for its theoretical standards of practice.

Prompt action on the part of the American Institute and the various chapters throughout the country would seem to be demanded. If it is necessary to revise the constitution of this body giving greater disciplinary powers to the various committees, the situation should be squarely and promptly met. If it is a case of inaction on the part of present committees, this fact should receive vigorous attention. Some action of a decisive character must be undertaken without delay which will put an end to the growing feeling that already practically amounts to disrespect for the profession on the part of the public.—"American Architect."

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Anti-Pluvius Skylights:

The Anti-Pluvius is a skylight manufactered by the G. Drouve Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, one of the striking features of which is that it requires no putty by way of mooring in the glass panes. It is also of unit construction and easy to erect. This skylight, it is claimed by the makers, will let in all of the daylight, resist dampness, wind, rain or other atmospheric conditions, meet any exigency of construction and give perfect satisfaction wherever installed. Booklets, etc., on request.

Wheeler's Wood Filler:

It is claimed for Wheeler's wood filler that it penetrates more deeply into the pores of the wood on which it is used than any other filler in the market. The special silex which is the basis of this filler is said to consist of diamond pointed quartz crystals ground very fine. When the filler is applied to the wood these minute particles imbed themselves deeply into the pores of the wood and together with the medium binding them form a surface that is unequalled. A set of practical samples on the principal woods used in the building trades may be had for the asking. Address the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, New Milford, Conn.

Architectural Bronzes:

The Hecla Iron Works, Brooklyn, New York City, enjoy a deserved repute in the trade for craftsmanship in the metals of a very high order. This company supplied eight bronze lamps for the United States Post Office Building, Toledo, Ohio, James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, and an entrance lamp, also of bronze, for the United

Have you a Building Operation,

a block of residences or stores which you are not selling or renting as quickly as you had anticipated? There is a very good reason for this slow trasfer of property if you have not equipped your properties for Electricity. Why don't you include an Electric Washing Machine and Electric Irons in the lease or sale of your dwellings? We can quote you attractive figuresr

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

States Fidelity and Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md., O. Simonson architect, that are veritable works of art.

Wrought Iron Gateways:

"From a gateway," says an announcement of a firm manufacturing these highly ornamental entrances, "the architect and owner give a foretaste of the architectural possibilities that lie beyond. Here the composition is most natural and the delicate tracery of the iron work of just sufficient character to form the proper barrier." A number of catalogs have been prepared by the Anchor Port Iron Works, 23 Cortlandt street, New York, showing interesting examples of a wide variety of the designs possible in this line. Any of these catalogs or all may be had on request.

Proposals

Bonds. Improvements. Equipment.

As the Home Office and Headquarters of the Most Important Financial, Railroad, Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing and Equipment Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania offers a Particularly Rich and Productive Field for "Proposal" advertising. "The Builders' Guide" is the Only Medium in this Field.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of October, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas-poping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and lighting fixtures), of the United States Post Office at POINT PLEASANT, WEST VA. The building is to be two stories in height with a ground area of 5,500 square feet, of fireproof construction, with brick facing and stone trim. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Point Pleasant, W. Va., or this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,397.

Pergolas and Garden Furniture:

The Hartmann-Sanders Company, Elston and Webster avenues, Chicago, Illinois, manufacture pergolas, porch columns, sun dials and garden furniture of the newest and most modish design. This company owns the Koll patent of the lock joint porch and pergola column, a system of construction that by an ingenious method of dove-tailing and dowelling produces a column indestructible, non-warping, durable and attractive. Catalog B 27 will be sent on request to persons interested in pergolas and garden decoration; B 40 to those interested in the patent porch column.

Brick Mantels:

There is an effectiveness in the use of brick for mantels that it is hard to duplicate in other mediums. The Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company, whose office is at 165 Milk street, Boston, Mass., and whose works are at Milltown, N. J., are recognized as specialists in this particular line. This company not only makes brick in every size, style and shape for the purpose, but claims to be the largest concern in the country engaged in this work. Catalogs covering the mantel designs turned out by this company as well as the moulded brick made by it can be had by those interested.

Atlas Portland Cement:

"Concrete Houses and Cottages" is the title of a work in two small volumes issued by the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 30 Broad street, New York City, to show the architectural possibilities of cement in the hands of men who know its uses. These books are sold at a dollar and are decidedly worth the price asked to anybody interested in concrete construction.

Athey Cloth-Lined Weather Strips:

The Athey cloth-lined metal weather strip is a most ingenious contrivance. It is, to begin with, the only cloth-lined weather strip made. It excludes the cold, excludes the dirt, serves as a cushion to the sash, prevents the sash from rattling, keeps out drafts and does its work like a charm. The same firm which controls this strip, Corbin & Stull, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, also controls the Athey cloth-lined door and sash equipment, both of which are unusually meritorius. The company makes dust strips for all kinds of uses and will send a very entertaining booklet on application.

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DURABILITY OF BUILDINGS.

Further Opinions on an Interesting Question Concerning Modern Construction.

An architect who has had a large part in designing modern business buildings in the central part of New York City, Frederick C. Zobel, upon his return from his vacation found that some of his friends had been discussing the question of the probable duration of the fireproof construction of this present time, a subject in which he is naturally much interested.

As a general proposition Mr. Zobel did not hesitate to express the opinion that a modern steel building of first-class construction if it is protected against corrosion by careful painting at the shops and encasing with concrete or covering with cement mortar after erection, would stand practically for all time. Linseed oil paint Mr. Zobel considered as only a temporary protection to the steel, to prevent rusting in transit or during construction until the cement coating goes on, as the oil in the paint was soon destroyed by the contact with cement. The care used in applying ing the paint and cement coating was the most important factor. Where the workmanship is slighted, the permanenec of the building was greatly endangered.

"On exposed steel work linseed oil paint is the best protection," Mr. Zobel continued, "but where the steel is covered up, paints containing no linseed oil are more suitable. The Gillender Building, designed in 1896 and torn down in 1910, fourteen years later, showed the steel frame throughout almost intact except in two or three places, where excessive moisture had penetrated through the walls. The riveting was found undisturbed.

"Electrolysis is a serious menace to steel buildings, but it is not a danger that cannot be successfully combated. There are numerous waterproofing compounds which when mixed into the cement render the coating impervious to moisture. A cement coating of this mixture upon the steel frame would insulate it against moisture and avoid all danger from electrolysis. It is true that these waterprofing compounds affect the strength of cement to a considerable degree, but where cement is used only as a protection against rust this loss of strength can be ignored.

"First-class business buildings as now constructed will not depreciate to any perceptible degree within one hundred years. The rapid depreciation of structures constructed previous to the era of the steel skeleton can hardly be used as an indication of what may happen to buildings of modern construction. These old structures which are being torn down to make way for the modern skyscrapers can hardly be dignified by the name 'building,' as they are only a generation removed from the 'log cabin.' Indeed, much of the 'pioneer day' style and method of building was handed down to us as recently as 1893.

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Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits .	402,496.38
Miscellaneous . . .	24,657.75
Deposits	1,127,209.60
	$2,554,363.73

Resources

Loans and Inv'tm'ts	$2,322,996.32
Due from Banks . .	11,007.10
Miscellaneous . . .	22,423.83
Cash and Reserve .	197,936.48
	$2,554,363.73

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For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

**George Craig & Sons, an allied concern, manufacturing spruce, hemlock and hardwods, and operating in West Virginia, will also move headquarters at the same time from the Drexel Building to the Morris Building, same suite.

**At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Piedmont Portland Cement Company it was voted to sell enough additional stock to increase the daily capacity to 1,500 barrels. New machinery is now being installed in the company's mill at Portland, Ga.

**The National Lumber Company, wholesale lumber, has been incorporated with an office at 42 Broadway, by Messrs. J. D. Caskey, George N. Fowler and A. F. Pickerell, to do a commission lumber business. Mr. Caskey was formerly of the firm of Caskey & Fisher and the Caskey & Clark Lumber Company, the latter company later changing its name to the Century Lumber Company. Mr. Fowler was also identified with the latter mentioned company. Mr. Pickerell is stated to be a doctor, of Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Fowler was also at one time associated with John R. Hughes in the lumber business in Brooklyn.

**Representing the creditors under the reorganization plan, Charles Snyder, of Easton, purchased the $1,000,000 cement plant of the Northampton Portland Cement Company, at Tatamy, near Easton, for $10. The company has indebtedness of $650,000, $350,000 secured and $300,000 unsecured.

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Cash Consideration	226,740.39
Mortgage Consideration	594,471.46
Ground Rent Consideration	432
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	7700

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY

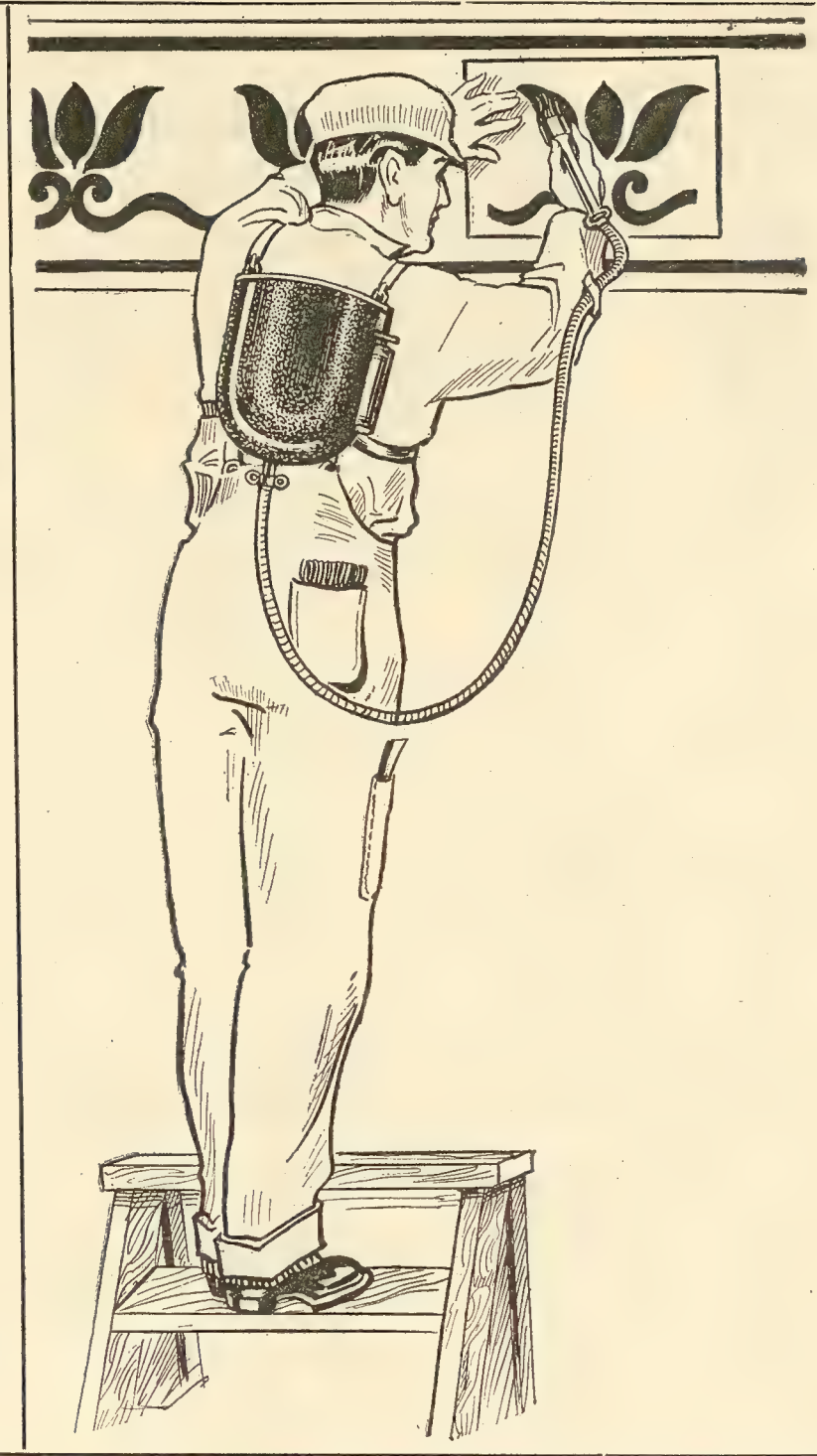
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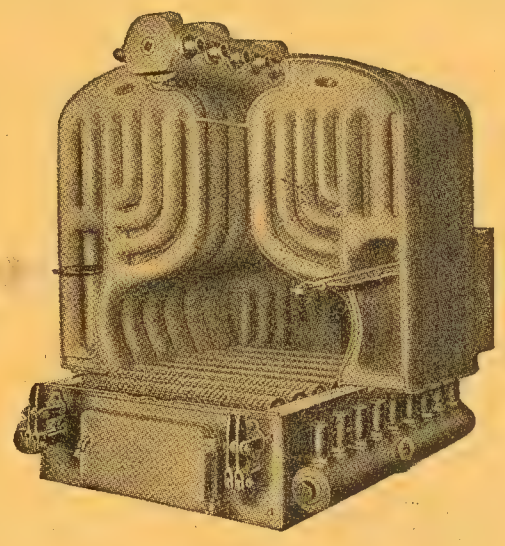
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Vol. XXVI. No. 40. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

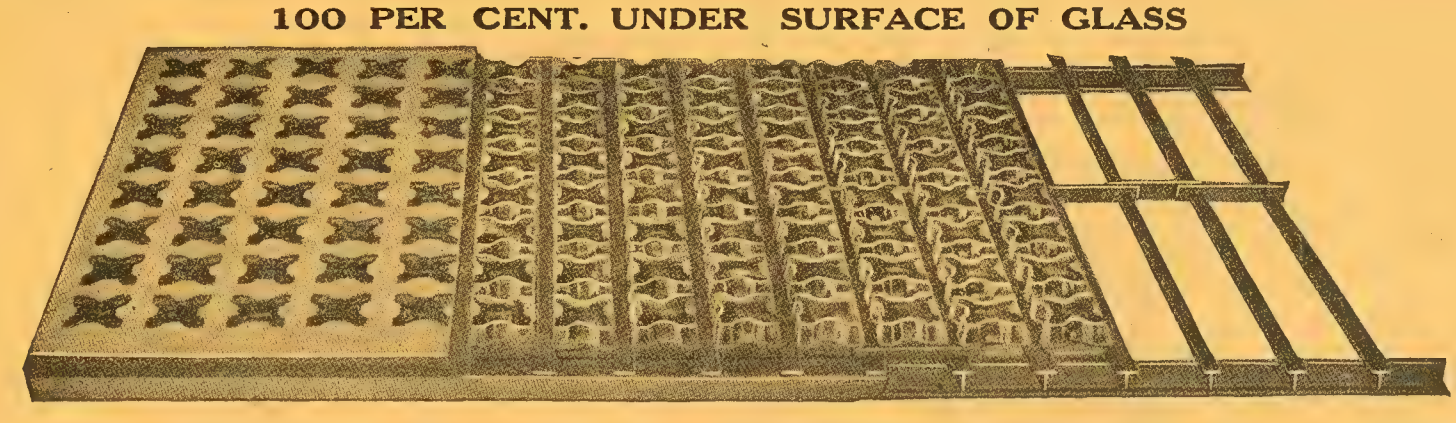
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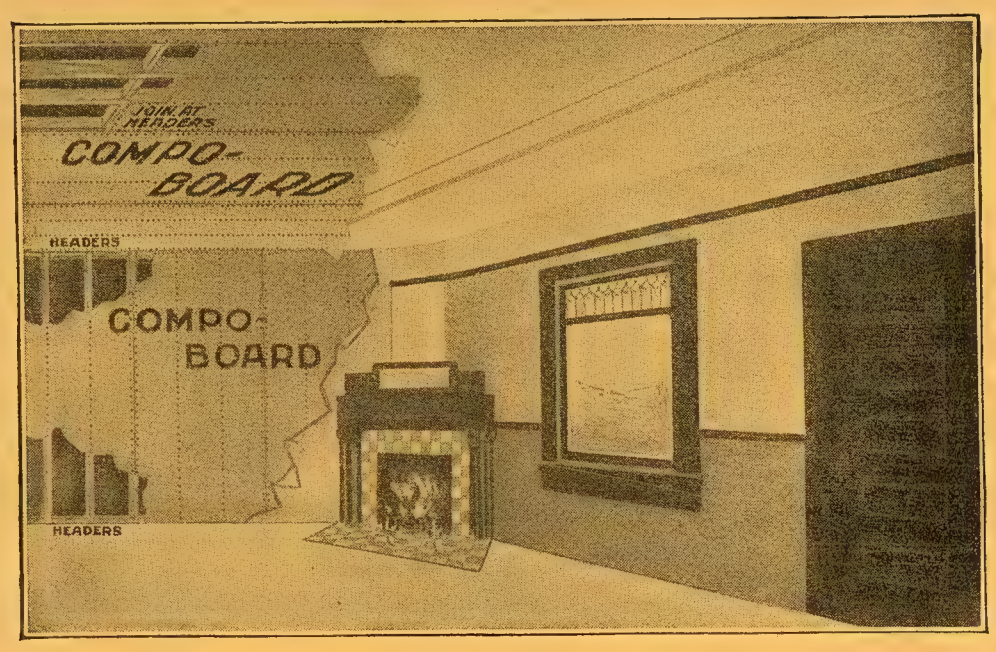
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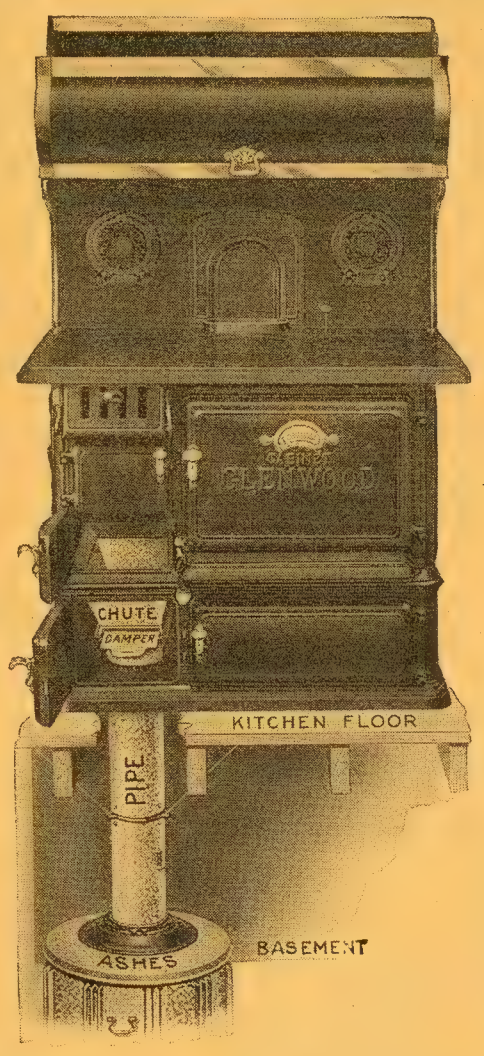
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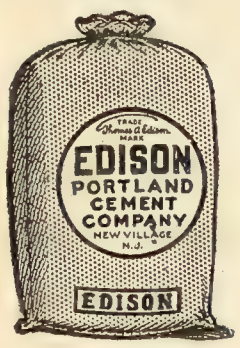
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Containing Official Bulletin of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Master Builders' Exchange.

Vol. XXVI. No 40. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Store Buildings (alt. and add.), 2116-18 Market street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Estate of Stewart Maloney, caer of architects. Brick, four stories. Architects taking bids, due October 5th. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Residences (31), Fiftieth and Warrington avenue. Architect, D. J. Maguire, Fidelity Building. Owner, J. F. Maguire, Fidelity Building. Brick, two stories, 15x42 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick an dsteel, fireproof, six stories. Plans in progress.

College Building (alt. and add.), State College, Pa. Architect, E. H. Hazelhurst, 1433 Chestnut street. Owners, Pennsylvania State College. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Norfolk, Va. Architects, Ferguson, Calrow & Taylor, Law Building, Norfolk, Va. Owner, F. S. Royster, Norfolk, Va. Brick, terra cotta, concrete and steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 55x118 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due October 15th. Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Residence, Sedgwick Farms, Philadelphia. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owners, Sedgwick Farms Company, 7014 Boyer street. Stone, 2½ stories, 48x29 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mahlon W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Stone and brick, rough cast, 2½ stories, 68x42 feet. Tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Noble, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Louis Paret, 401 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x54 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due October 6th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. Specht, Williow Grove, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; H. W. Trump, Noble, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wynsote, Pa.

School (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Snyder avenue. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Board of Education. Brick and stone, three stories. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Noble, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Louis Paret, 401 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x54 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Hotel (add.), Spring Lake, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Dunes Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. Frame and plaster, three stories. Plans in progress.

Bank Building, 2809-2911 Germantown avenue, $10,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Germantown Avenue Bank, care of James Orr, 2754 Germantown avenue. Brick and stone, one story. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 9th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom streets; Thomas Gamon, 1029 Christian street.

Hospital Building, Stanford, Conn. Architects, George B. Post & Son, 347 Fifth avenue, New York City. Oowners, the Stanford Hospital. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, one, two and four stories, 196x90 feet, 84x157 feet, 83x92 feet, 63x56 feet, 85x92 feet. Slate roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received revised bids.

Theatre, 3139 Frankford avenue. Architects, Magazinger & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Allegheny Amusement Company, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 80x100 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta, four stories, 100x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, James H. Tuttle, care of architect. Stucco and hollow tile, three stories, 52x26 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Convention Hall, Fairmount Park, $4,000,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care of G. W. B. Hicks, City Hall. Brick, granite, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories. Owners taking revised bids, due October 9th. Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Hospital and College Building (completion), North College avenue. Architects, Jansen & Abbott, Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owners, Women's Medical College, on premises. Brick and steel, fireproof, seven stories, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners have received bids.

Pump House, Front and Snyder avenue. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Stone and corrugated iron, one story, 17x17 feet. Owners have received bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Twenty-second and Diamond streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Northwestern General Hospital, on premises. Brick, three stories, 28x32 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

Bungalow, Willow Grove, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Miss E. Baker, care of builders. Stone and brick, two stories, 36x42 feet. Asbestos shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street, taking sub-bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 32 East Sedgwick street. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, M. S. Smaltz, on premises. Stone, two stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Apartment House, Fortieth and Walnut streets. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, the Langham Company, care of architect. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, 150x62 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due October 10th. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Sewage and Water System, Colonial Beach, Va. Engineer, Harry Stevens, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Owners, town of Colonial Beach, Va. Brick, one story, 26x34 feet. Asbestos shingle roof. Owners and engineer taking bids, due October 10th. William Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Bank Building (alt. and add.). Second and Girard avenue. Architect, George U. Benfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Eighth National Bank, on premises. Brick and stucco, one story, 19x37 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

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Rectory and add. to Church, Fourth and Wharton streets. Architects, Schaef & Brugger, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, St. Casimer's R. C. Church, Rev. J. J. Kanlakis, 333 Wharton street. Brick, three stories, 38x68 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Indianapolis, Ind., $500,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, F. H. Wheeler, 904 North Meridan street, Indianapolis. Brick and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 50x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Club House and Garage, Twenty-third and Ludlow streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Philadelphia Automobile Club. Brick, concrete and fireproof, two stories, 137x220 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Oowners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster 1½ stories, 47x24 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 11th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone or terra cotta, two stories, 70x140 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progerss. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Pump House, Hanover Township, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State Homoeopathic Hospital. Brick, one story. Owners taking bids, due October 5th. M. P. Quinn, Fidelity Building, is figuring.

Academy (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Race streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Academy of Natural Sciences. Consists of additional story and interior alterations. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 6th. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Residences (2), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Wilson, 1318 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, 47x49 feet each. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 5th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Berkley street and Pulaski avenue. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Jacob Knup, 4529 Pulaski avenue. Brick and stone, three stories (steam heating reserved). Architect taking bids, due October 6th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; J. H. Jordan, Thirtieth and Columbia avenue; H. P. Schneder, 3715 Old York road; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; William C. Wright, 22 Harvey street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; McClintock & Weaver, 24 Phil Ellena street; N. M. Bean, 4411 Germantown avenue; A. R. Brownlee, 367 East Chelten avenue.

State Building, Raleigh, N. C. Architect, P. T. Marye, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, State of North Carolina. Marble, brick, stone, terra cotta, steel and fireproof, four stories, 61x192 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due November 1st. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster, 1½ stories, 47x24 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 12th. The following are figuring: Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; James McGraw Company, Arcade Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; John W. Kohl, 38 North Broad street; Thompson & Co., 1737 Filbert street.

Church and Sunday School, Sixty-fifth and Lansdowne avenue, Lansdowne, Pa., $50,000. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Son, Witherspoon Building. Owners, J. Addison Harper Memorial Presbyterian Church. Stone, two stories, 75x125 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J., $30,000. Architect, A. M. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, R. H. Comey & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick, two and three stories. Plans in progress.

Nurses' Home, Norristown, Pa., $15,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa. Brick, three stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 10th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

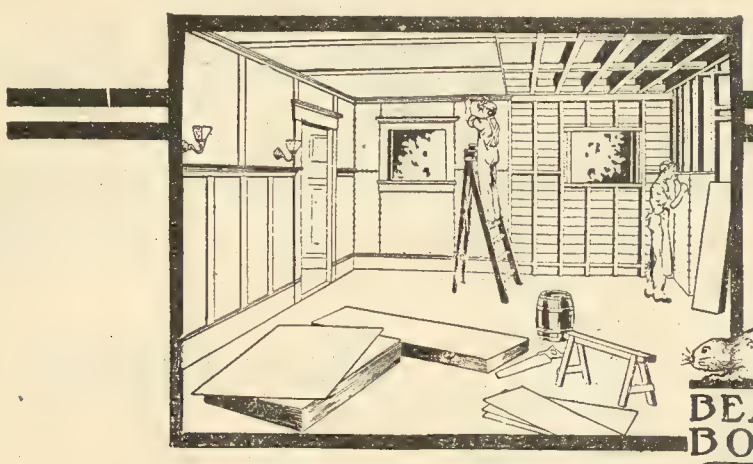
Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, James H. Tuttle, care of architects. Stucco and hollow tile, three stories, 52x26 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects are ready for bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alts.), 30 South Twenty-first street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, C. L. McKeehan, 321 Chestnut street. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square.

Residence (alts.), Abington, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. William P. Smith, Abington, Pa. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.



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Residnece, Bellevue, Del., $15,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Richard Sellers, 1819 Vine street. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Graham Campion Company, Heed Building.

Garage (alt. and ad.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, A. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Alba Johnson, Rosemont, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 14x25 feet. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Synagogue, 2109-2115 North Broad street, $100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Adath Jeshurum Congregation, Rev. J. H. Landau, Seventh and Columbia avenue. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 75x160 feet. Slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Harry D. Stephenson, care of architect. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 36x54 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Alex. Thompson, Edge Hill, Pa.

Bungalow, Haddon Heights, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, L. M. Day, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and rough cast, two stories, 30x40 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. S. Goff, Haddon Heights, Pa.

Y. M. C. A. (alt.), Camden, N. J., $3,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J. Consists of interior alterations for restaurant. Contract awarded to J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

Reservoir and Gate House, Hanover Township, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State Homoeopathic Hospital for Insane. Brick and Concrete, 225x100 feet and 10x10 feet. Slate roofs. Contract awarded to George H. Hardner, Allentown, Pa.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, H. F. Walton, Chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, three stories. Consists of power house, ice house, kitchen, dining hall, bakery, laundry, etc. Bids opened as follows: Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Company, Scranton, Pa., $144,420; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $149,975; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, $160,835; Morrow Brothers, Baltimore, Md., $169,208.50.

Sunday School Building, Norristown, Pa., $25,000. Architect, E. F. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, First Presbyterian Church, Roy Hopfield, Chairman Building Committee, Norristown, Pa. Brick and plaster, one story, 95x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Frank R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa.

Siding and Trestle, Ninth and Brown streets. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Concrete and wood, 78 feet long. Contract awarded to James McGraw Company, Arcarde Building.

Immigrant Station, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, three stories, 58x60 feet and 13x40 feet. Red tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Bids opened as follows: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, $88,500; Guernsey & O'Mara, North American Building, $88,875; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, $88,888; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $89,972; Fonder & Co., Arcade Building, $99,967.

Gate Lodge, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Stone, three stories, 36x46 feet. Contract awarded to J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.

Bank (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Cope — Stewardson, 321 Walnut street. Owners, Germantown Trust Company, Germantown and Chelten avenues, Germantown. Brick and stone, two stories. Contract awarded to George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers lane.

Restaurant and Bakery, St. Louis, Mo., $55,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Childs Dining Hall Company, 42 East Fourteenth street, New York. Concrete and cast iron, one story, 56x128 feet. Copper roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Machine Shop, Wilmington, Del., $40,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del. Steel, corrugated iron, one story, 105x150 feet. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Bala, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Winthrop C. Neilson, Harrison Building. Stone, 2½ stories, 36x46 feet. Contract



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awarded to E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street.

Factory, Leiper and Deal streets, Frankford. Architect, private plans. Owner, James Bromley, on premises. Brick and concrete, four stories, 56x160 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George H. Thirsk, 4413 Frankford avenue.

Sanitarium, between Fanwood and New Providence, N. J. Architect, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Bonnie Brun Sanitarium, Elizabeth, N. J. Nine buildings, fireproof, brick, two and three stories. Electric lighting, steam heating, tile and slag roofs, hardwood floors. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, submitted the lowest bid, $115,531.

Garage, Haverford, Pa. Architect, Wilson Eyre, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, H. G. Lloyd, care of Drexel Company, Drexel Building. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building.

Office Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. H. Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, J. A. Humphreys, 1021 Callowhill street. Brick, three stories, 37x93 feet. Slag and tin roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Wilbert Beaumont, 12 South Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, T. H. Dixon, 111 Custom House Place. Stone, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Store and Factory (alts.), 124 North Sixth street. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, N. Harper Steward, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street.

Factory, Fifth and Green streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Emil Eppers, 609 North Fifth street. Brick, three stories, 40x80 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Kessler, Drexel Building.

Residence (alts.), 1700 Walnut street. Architect, Guy King, 1613 Walnut street. Owner, Dr. J. Leslie Davis, on premises. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to William J. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Infirmary, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Stone, one story, 85x60 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slate roof. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

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Construction News.

TRENTON, N. J.

Armory, Camden, N. J., $300,000. Architects, Poole & Bent, State Board of Architects, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Battery B, National Guards of New Jersey. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, two stories. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, W. A. Poland, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Broad Street National Bank, Trenton, N. J. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 50x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed, Architect will take bids in a few days.

Apartment House, Trenton, N. J., $25,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics Bank, Trenton, N. J. Owner, I. Goldburg, North Clinton avenue, Trenton, N. J. Brick, four stories, 42x120 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Church, Helmetta, N. J., $7,500. Architect, W. B. Enderbrock, 135 East State street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Holy Trinity Polish Church, Helmetta, N. J. Frame, two stories, 55x75 feet. Slate roof. Contract awarded to Perrine, Buckelew Company, Jamesburg, N. J.

Residence, Trenton, N. J., $10,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owner, A. W. Lee, Trenton, N. J. Hollow tile and stucco, 2½ stories, 45x36 feet and 14x20 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. D. La Rue, 53 South Hermitage street, Trenton, N. J.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Store and Residence, Fourth and Scott streets, $6,000. Architects, J. & M. Kennedy, Ford Building. Owner, Peter J. Ford. Brick, three stories, 20x60 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. M. Stannard, 201 North Broom street.

Stable, Elkton, Md. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Du Pont Building. Owner, F. Haines, Elkton, Md. Stone and frame, two stories, 25x60 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Seventeenth and Greenhill streets. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Du Pont Building. Owner, J. E. Doremus. Hollow tile and plaster, three stories, 35x45 feet. Architects taking bids, due October 15th. The following are figuring: W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street; J. E. Healey & Son, 613 Shipley street; J. Bader Company, Ford Building; H. P. Carlon, 2430 West Eighteenth street.

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

P. J. Whelen (O), Fifty-eighth and Springfield avenue. Cost, $3000. (2) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $33,600 (24) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3000. (3) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $33,600. (24) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3000. (2) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $30,800. (22) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue. Cost, $3000. (2) brick dwellings, 16x35 feet. Fifty-seventh and Windsor avenue.

B. C. Simon (O), 1544 West Passyunk avenue. H. F. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $2200. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 29x32 feet. Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $2000. Store and dwelling, 2 stories. Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $32,400. (18) dwell- 2 stories, 29x32 feet. Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $32,400. (18) dwellings, 2 stories, 29x32 feet. Twentieth and Passyunk avenue. Cost, $10,800. (6) dwellings, 2 stories, 29x32 feet. Twentieth and Passyunk avenue.

Mrs. E. Gruber (O), Ridge avenue and Leverington street. Wileman & Rudaker, 4377 Manayunk avenue. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 14x25 feet. 370 Lyceum avenue.

N. B. Craig (O), 6324 McCallum street. W. H. Schultz (C), 3340 North Carlisle street. Cost, $6000. Hall, brick. 2 stories, 35x105 feet. 3800 North Broad street.

J. W. Orr (O), Bustleton pike. Frank Deitrick, Jr. (C), H and Potter streets. Cost, $19,800. (11) dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x41 feet. Marsden street.

W. Altemus (O), Lawndale, Pa. J. Ashby (C), Fox Chase, Phila. Cost, $3200. Dwelling, brick, 33x49 feet. Hellerman and W street.

Mrs. B. F. Clapp (O), 1908 Walnut street. H. M. Irwin (C), 1613 Ranstead street. Cost, $3000. Shop, brick, 2 stories, 16x34 feet. Eighteenth and Ionic streets.

Thomas Killough (O), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, $33,000. Eight three-story b rick dwellings, 16x55 feet, Forty-second and Osage avenue.

Lubin Mfg. Co. (O), Eighteenth and Indiana avenue., H. E. Baton (O), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $4,000. One boiler house, two stories, brick, 28x44 feet, Eighteenth and Indiana avenue.

John Kohler (O), Kensington avenue and Venango street., Thomas Dupp (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost $5,000. Two stories, two dwellings, brick, 15x38 feet, Glenwood and Kensington avenues.

John Smith (O), 3614 Longshore street., S Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, $4,100. Picture Parlor, 40x100 feet, one story, Longshore and Tacony streets.

Third Baptist Church (O), Broad and Ritner streets. W. F. Baldwin & Co. (C), 41 South Fifteenth street. Cost, $19,825. One story, church, 50x80, stone.

Eugene Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost, $10,000. Ten two-story brick dwellings, 15x29 feet.

Frank E. Aubel (O), 2520 North Ninth street. Cost, $12,000. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x51 feet.

City of Philadelphia (O), Philadelphia, Pa. Wayne Cont. Co. (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, $56,700. Two-story police station, 38x130 feet, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets.

B. C. Simon (O), 1544 Passyunk avenue. H. V. William (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $3,500. Three storie sand apartments, two-story brick, 40x60 feet, Nineteenth and Jackson streets.

George F. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost $1,800. One dwelling, brick, two story, 16x46 feet, Eighty-eighth and Ashwood avenue.

J. R. Foster & Son (O), Second and Clearfield avenue. Cost, $4,000. Boiler house, brick, one story, 31x46 feet, Second and Clearfield streets.

A. Hoover (O), 2203 Coral street. G. E. Long (C), 6012 Walker street. Cost, $2,000. Three dwellings, brick, 14x38 feet, 6014-16-18 Walker street.

J. J. Habermehls Sons (O), Twenty-second and Diamond streets. S. B. MacDowell & Son (C), 1927 Montgomery avenue. Cost, $5,700. Stable, brick, two stories, 40x60 feet. Twenty-second and Diamond streets.

H. F. Kettman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Joseph Silver (C), 2312 South Seventh street. Cost, $21,600. Nine dwellings, brick, two stories, 20x36 feet, Twenty-fourth and Clearfield streets.

Alterations and Additions

Dropsie College (O), Broad and York streets. Philadelphia Const., Co. (C), 1314 Arch street. Cost, $4000. College, Broad and York streets.

P. A. B. Widener (O), Land Title Bldg. The Roebling Const. Co. (C), Land Title Bldg. Cost, $21,000. Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets.

Charles Washer (O), Cumberland and Brown streets. W. W. Kline (C), 2543 North Carlisle street. Cost, $1500. Brick Mfg., 1345 Cumberland street.

H. T. Saunders (O), 31 South Eighteenth street. Smith Hardican Co., (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $5491. Garage, 651 North Broad street.

Mrs. C. F. Giller (O), 1601 Girard avenue. James Bros. (C), 1736 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 1214 North Sixteenth street.

A. R. Hessker (O), Eleventh and Green streets. Fred Meyer (C), 5132 Brown street. Cost, $950. Store and Dwelling, Eleventh and Green streets.

American Pulley Co. (O), 4200 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, $1500. Warehouse.

E. M. Mayll (O), 1938 North Thirteenth street. F. Acuff (C), 348 East Gowan avenue. Cost, $1000. Dwelling.

W. H. Happole (O), 2850 Germantown avenue. H. P. Werner (C), 3245 Germantown avenue. Cost, $400. Store and Dwelling, Waroock and Huntington street.

S. A. Henry (O), Washington lane and Germantown avenue. E. A. Heffer (C), 60 West Washington lane. Cost, $1200. Shed.

Mrs. M. Hirst (O), 1616 Wallace street. J. Sims Wilson (C), 1125 Brown street. Cost, $1000. Dwelling, 1616 Wallace street.

Phila. Elec. Mfg. Co. (O), 1236 North Thirty-first street. T. C. Trafford (C), 2335 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $800. Office.

Peter W. Quade (O), 1335 Frankford avenue. Doyle & McEllwin (C), 1228 East Columbia avenue. Cost, $500. Shop, 1316 Frankford avenue.

Sykes Bros. (O), Hancock and Huntington streets. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, $500. Stable.

Est. of McDaniel (O), 1417 Girard avenue. J. D. Lengle (C), Wayne, Pa. Cost, $750. Dwelling.

J. M. Kennedy (O), 1001 Chestnut street. F. P. Kennedy (C), P and Thayer streets. Cost, $1000. Factory, Tioga and Memphis streets.

A. H. Leiberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets. L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $1200. Dwelling and Store, 728 South Third street.

William Olsen (O), 108 Gowan avenue. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1608 Cherry stret. Cost, $450. Dwelling, 108 Gowan avenue.

Patrick Glenn (O), 20 Highland avenue. James Seka (C), 14 Highland avenue. Cost, $900. Dwelling.

St. Michael's Church (O), Franklin and Vine streets. J. C. Light (C), 1814 Cabot street. Cost, $660.

Antonio Lochisco (O), 933 South Eleventh street. Angelo Brengola (C), 705 Kater street. Cost, $500. Store and Dwelling, Eleventh and Carpenter streets.

Thomas O'Donnell (O), 5540 North Fifth street. John Ashton (C), 316 Grange avenue. Cost, $5000. Dwelling, brick, 20x70 feet. 5540 North Fifth street.

Calvin W. Rogers (O), Heed Bldg. Cost, $9600. (1) Brick Apt. house, 3 stories, 24x50 feet, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets. Cost, $9800. (1) Brick Apt. house, 3 stories, 24x50 feet, Fiftieth and Chancellor streets.

J. J. McKernan (O), Terrace street, Wissahickon. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, $2500. (1) Brick dwelling, 2 stories, 16x43 feet. 277 Hermitage street.

H. F. Hartwig (O), 7403 J street. Cost, $3200. (2) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 14x45 feet. 7404-06 K street.

Davison & Silberman (O), Ninth and Wolf streets. Cost, $10,800. (3) 3 stories. Flats. Brick, 16x56 feet. 2939-43 North Twenty-second street.

Cost, $17,500. (5) 3 stories. Brick stores and dwellings, 15x56 feet. 3003-11 North Twenty-second street.

John Goodwin (O), Twenty-second and Venango streets. A. J. Wright (C), 3325 North Twenty-first street. Cost, $3000. Brick stable, 2 stories, 30x50 feet. Hunting Park and Front street.

John W. Doherty (O), 4821 Brown street. Belmont Const. Co. (C), 4821 Brown street. Cost, $3500. (1) 2 stories. Store and dwelling, 15x37 feet. 4825 Brown street.

H. W. Scarborough (O), 522 Walnut street. Wm. Cooper (C), 4909 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $6000. (2) brick dwellings, 2 stories, 16x52 feet. Carlisle and Wyoming streets.

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Dr. Harnstein (O), 706 Spruce street. H. Wather (C), 1028 South Third street. Cost, $900. Apartments, 706 Spruce street.

Estate of J. Cottrel (O), 1303 South Broad street. G. F. Esher (C), 1409 South Twentieth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 1303 South Broad street.

J. J. Foulkrod (O), 461 Lycum avenue. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, $1,000. Residence.

C. Bond Company (O), 518 Arch street. A Clark (C), 4632 Javes street. Cost, $850. Store.

Mrs. L. Navarro (O), 1912 Lombard street. MacTavish & Hazzard, 1515 Pine street. Cost, $1,025. Dwelling.

Reuben Kenworthy (O), 5632 Ridge avenue. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, $6,500. Dwelling.

City of Philadelphia (O), Fairmount Park. Frank H. Vodges (C), 415 Lindey avenue. Cost, $1,500. Tool house, York road and Hunting Park avenue.

Armstrong & Killan (O), 256 Diamond street. Cost, $600. Bank and office, Broad and Arch streets.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. H. W. Geshwind (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $3,000. Stable, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets.

Penn Furniture Company (O), 615 Market street. H. W. Geshwind (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $475. Store, Seventh and Market streets.

T. F. Muldoon (O), 6413 Pascall avenue. H. S. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $350. Dwelling, 6413 Pascall avenue.

John Egan (O), 23 South Eighth street. H. L. Roberts, 1512 Vine street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, Fifty-fifth and Wylusing avenue.

T. E. Brennan (O), Twenty-third and Lehigh avenue. J. K. Davis (C), 209 Hale Building. Cost, $800. Office, Twenty-third and Lehigh avenue.

B. Margolin (O), 3341 North Twenty-first street. P. Coplan (C), 619 Pine street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 2038 Antionio street.

Mary C. MacEner (O), 3710 Spruce street. William G. Carrell (C), 6059 Ionic street. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling.

Security Bank Note Company (O), 225 Chestnut street. Charles B. Biggins Company (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, $300. Manufacturing.

William Grieb (O), 1322 Myrtlewood street. Frank I. Wentz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

Arnold & Schaefer Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Koelle, Speth Company (C). Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, $1,700. Garage.

J. J. Green (O), Land Title Building. Ed. Fay & Son (C), 1521 Ranstead street. Cost, $500. Stable and barn, Mt. Airy avenue and Germantown avenue.

M. S. Stewart (O), Adams and Emerald streets. Chris Hoffman (C), 346 South Fourth street. Cost, $325. Factory.

Friends Asylum (O), Asylum pike. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $750. Residence.

D. R. Harper (O), 211 West Chelten avenue. Cost, $1,400. Garage, 3312 North North Broad street.

William Stuart (O), 1437 Columbia avenue. William T. Fox (C), 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling.

C. H. Brown & Bro. (O), 2220 Trenton avenue. George Krauss (C). Cost, $850. Dwelling, 2210 Trenton avenue.

A. K. Steitz (O), 2443 North Twenty-second street. I. K. Davis (C), 209 Hale Building. Cost, $1,800. Dwelling, 2443 North Twenty-second street.

S. Richer (O), 639 Jackson street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, Seventh and Oxford streets.

J. Bradley (O), Eighth and Lombard streets. A. J. Toper (C), 1931 South Second street. Cost, $700. Saloon.

Adolph Mark (O), 2207 North Broad street. Cost, $2,000. Store and office, 719-23 Walnut street.

J. S. Hood & Co. (O), Twentieth and Allegheny avenue. Cost, $950. Storage, Twentieth and Allegheny avenue.

A. Wilt & Sons (O), 721 North Front street. Cost, $900. Dry kiln, 721 North Eleventh street.

Jacob Blankle (O), Medary and Stenton avenues. Henry P. Schneider (C), York and Erie avenue. Cost, $1700. Saloon, 6301 Stenton avenue.

John Rosner (O), 1545 South Seventh street. N. Littman (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost, $1500. Dwelling, 1938 South Tenth street.

Recent Trade Literature

The Merchant & Evans Co., of Philadelphia, manufacture, under the trade-mark name of "Star," a line of ventilators which it is claimed fulfill in a satisfactory way the demand of architects and ventilating engineers for thoroughly efficient and always dependable ventilators.

"Star" ventilators are of the stationary type, so called in contradistinction to those equipped with a power driven for or to a revolving ventilator.

A style of "Star" ventilator which will commend itself in an installation where a maximum of light is essential is one with a plate glass top. The makers claim that this style of ventilator combines equal efficiency of ventilation and speed of exhaust of their other types with the added advantages of affording additional light.

The Merchant & Evans Co. will send on application an illustrated pamphlet describing its line of goods.

* * *

The quality of tin-plate, in perhaps a greater degree than most building materials, depends on honesty of manufacture. In fact, the non-varying qualities of various branches must be relied upon by architests in writing specifications.

Year after year each brand made and tested for specific purposes must retain exactly all its distinguishing qualities if the confidence of architects and others using it is to be retained.

We are led to these remarks on reading a pamphlet recently issued by Follansbee Brothers Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., who for more than thirty years have been engaged in tinplate manufacturing and in supplying plate for all the various purposes of building construction.

Certain of the brands made by this company were perfected and placed on the market at the inception of its business life, and in the case of such brands as "Scotts Extra Coated" and "Banfield Process" have been used, it is stated, for a quarter of a century.

The pamphlet referred to, entitled "Tin-Plate," may be had on application.

* * *

"A Few Hints on Concrete" is the title of an attractive little folder, in gold and colors, issued by the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, Harrison Building, Philadelphia, and No. 1 Broadway, New York, rehearsing the merits of this company's widely known "Dragon" brand of cement. Cuts of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Custom House and other structures, in which "Dragon" was the cement used, add to the appeal of this very clever little salesman. Copies of this folder may be had on request.

* * *

"Snapshots" is the title of an attractive booklet just issued by the Aberthaw Construction Co., of Boston, Mass. It is illustrated with the more important work under construction by this company accompanied with a brief description.

The company states that they will be glad where possible to make arrangements for interested parties to inspect the various jobs.

THE MODEL IN ARCHITECTURE

Its Use in Mediaeval and Renaissance Periods, Sangallo's Scheme for St. Peter's, Wren's Model of St. Paul's—The Model in Present Day Practice.

"The model in architecture is as old as architecture itself. While we have no evidence of the existence of models in the classic, there is ample proof of their use in medieval and renaissance periods. Few of these models are in existence and all are models at a small scale showing the completed building with more or less correctness of detail, such as Sangallo's scheme for St. Peter's, Wren's model of St. Paul's, some Italian palaces and churches and cathedrals in England and on the continent. There are also various records showing that models of well known buildings were made and were stored in certain localities and which unfortunately have been destroyed. Most of these models seem to antedate the buildings and were used to show most clearly to the lay mind how the building would look when completed or as preliminary studies of the scheme. Apparently in England, as late as Wren's time," writes Egerton Swartout in "Architecture," "it was customary for builders to submit some sort of a model showing their patrons just what they proposed doing. In most cases these models seem to have been of wood; in some cases of composition. There is in existence a rather complete model of the Church of Saint Maclou, which Frothingham has shown conclusively to be made prior to the building of the church, though usually credited to the contrary. While no proof can be given, there is strong probability that such models were very extensively used in the classic ages; with their limited means of material on which to make large drawings and their lack of knowledge of perspective, there is no doubt that models, some of them very elaborate and complete, were made prior to the erection of most of the principal buildings in Greece and Rome. These were valuable as studies, but were chiefly made to show the proposed building in its completeness to those who were responsible for its erection.

"With these small models, which show only the scheme, came large models solely intended for the study of detail. Here again we have only record of the existence of those in comparatively modern times. Bernini had a considerable portion of the colonnade of St. Peter's erected at full size in situ. L'Escot had a full size model made of one of the pavilions of the large court of the old Louvre. Mansard had erected a nearly complete model in stucco of the front of the Chateau des Maisons. In modern times, of course, there are many such instances. McKim had a large portion of the corner of the Boston Public Library erected on the site; there was made a complete model of one bay of the New York Public Library, and various other models of less important character have been erected.

"In classic times there seems little doubt but what models at a large scale, or even full size, were extensively used. This was probably more the case in Greece than in Rome. Rome was richer; buildings were projected and hurried to completion in a way that would excite wonder even in these New York days. It is asserted that the concrete vaulting was standardized and that builders kept the centering in stock and that vaults were turned with as much ease as the setting of floor arches in a modern loft building. In most cases there was no time to study detail. The great scheme was the thing and the detail was left largely to the artizans, who carved it. In Greece the case was different. In the best period of Greek Art the nation was not made rich by conquests. Its commerce alone rendered possible the wonderful architecture of the fifth century. Marble was expensive and workmen scarce and the Greek architect was very sure he was right, before he put his designs in marble. The development of the Doric temple was the glory of Greece and that development was gradual and the result of endless study and experiment. It is inconceivable that the proportion and the refinements of the Parthenon could have sprung into existence with no other prototype than that of the Theseum. We know that they were familiar with the use of stucco, and it was used extensively on buildings that were built of inferior stone that could not be given the finish of marble, and it also served to form the basis for their wall paintings; and there is every probability that models at a large scale, and even at full size, were made and remade in the attempt to secure the absolute perfection of proportion. Also there seems to be no other way in which the curves and delicate refinements of Greek architecture could be studied and laid out. Probably this was done from a large scale model, and when we realize what wonderful workmen the Greeks were and of what a degree of accuracy they were capable, as was evinced in the Parthenon where the builder's error is a few hundredths of an inch, it is very easy to suppose that these curves were laid off graphically from ordinates taken from the model. It has always been my impression that the entablature in the better class of Greek temples was cut in situ. We know that the flutes were invariably cut after the columns were set up, and it would seem possible in no other way to cut the stone and run the mouldings on such delicate curves with the degree of accuracy which we find in the Parthenon and elsewhere. It is also probable that the Greeks used models to study and develop these refinements of detail which were so characteristic of their architecture; the relation of the architecture to the upper diameter of the column or to the wall below (a relation so misunderstood by renaissance and modern architects), the delicate modeling of the guttae and of the under-cutting at the tops of the triglyphs in the frieze, the curve of the echinus, and the possible deviation from a true circle of the top of the echinus under the corner of the abacus, a slight bowing outward to counteract the optical illusion of a depression at this point caused by the angles of the abacus when seen at a quartering view from below.

"It is probable, too, that large models were used extensively in medaeval work for laying out and developing complicated vaults and intersections, the true curves and angles of which could be obtained much more easily and quickly by this method than by the mathematical means of stereotomy.

"In the renaissance period, especially in Italy, when each architect was eagerly developing his own ideas of what an order should be, there is every reason to suppose that large scale models were in constant use, and that by their aid the orders of Vignola, Scamozzi and the rest reached that stage of dogmatic precision which is so familiar to every student.

"In our modern days I have no knowledge that these large scale models have been used. There have, as I have mentioned, been some examples the size of execution, but this method is open to two very vital objections—the excessive cost and the fact that models of this character are apt to be too fragmentary to be judged satisfactorily. In my own work I had always been troubled by the difficulty of studying column capitals when modeled without the complete shaft. There is always a tendency to reduce the projection of the volutes in a four-cornered cap, to cut down the abacus prejections and in general to refine the detail so that the order when finished lacks the virility of the scale drawing. This tendency is the more pronounced the larger the capital. In the modeler's shop it is huge, massive, and rich in beautiful detail; thirty or forty feet in the air it is thin, flat and characterless. There is also the ever recurring problem of the relation of the lower member of the architrave to the column shaft and to the pilaster or anta-face, the determining factor of the column center, the adjustment of the column and pilaster bases the relation of frieze to architrave and the proportion of the attic—all of which have to be considered and worked out before the figures can be completed on the working drawings.

"With these points in view there was inserted in the specifications for the Denver Post Office a clause, under the head of models, requiring, in addition to the usual full size models of ornament, certain models at quarter of the execution of various parts of the building, it being understood that these models were for the purpose of study and must be remade, remodeled and recast until satisfactory. The most important and largest of these was that including the pylon and return with one column and bay showing the windows and wall treatment and interior return of the pylon, the entablature, attic steps, pedestal, etc. This made a model about twenty feet high and about ten feet wide. There were also models of the various doorways and of several portions of the interior court of the building. There was no special reason for making these models at quarter full size or three inches to the foot; that

scale was selected as being most suitable in size (the order being forty-four feet high, making the scale model eleven feet), and also as very convenient for measurements. It is not too large for the eye to see in its entirety without distortion, nor is it too small to measure accurately; it can be made the customary scale and used continually, as by use one soon grows accustomed to the scale and can readily realize the true size, a small human figure being provided to assist the eye.

"Very accurate drawings were prepared for these models. The general plans of the building were at one-eighth scale with portions at one-quarter; the details were then increased to three-quarters and careful drawings made on very heavy paper of all parts of the model at three-inch scale, or quarter full size, which were given to the modeler and from which the templates were cut. It is needless to say that much of the success or failure in this class of work lies with the modeler, and in the care and accuracy with which he conducts his work. In the present instance we were extremely fortunate in securing the services of Menconi Brothers, with whom I have worked for many years, and who were as much in sympathy with the work as they were skillful in executing it. All of the models were made and studied in the open air, so that we had the advantage of direct sunlight and could study the shadows as they would really fall, and also had the further advantage of being able to criticize them at a distance and get the effect the building would present when viewed some hundred feet away.

"In the construction of these models the greatest care must be used; the moulds for running the plaster mouldings must be absolutely accurate and the lines straight and plumb. All large models should be built up on iron frame work and with metal lath. We did not realize the necessity of this until we found the wet plaster had warped the wooden supports and twisted the model badly. This warping was not perceptible to the eye and caused a great deal of trouble in measurements until rectified. The utmost accuracy is absolutely essential, as otherwise working from the scale model does more harm than good. We found it advisable to preserve the moulds by which the mouldings were made, especially that for the column entasis, as it is a great help in comparing the profiles after changes have been made, and in the preparation of the final details.

"Our models were made in sections; the columns, architrave, frieze, cornice, attic, etc., all could be shifted in their relation to each other until the final relation and proportion were decided. The column was turned according to the entasis we had laid out and was set up before the flutes were cut, so that we could judge the entasis; several models of it were made and judged with base, cap, and entablature complete before we were satisfied. The flutes were then carved and the model assembled; the cornice altered in many minor ways; the dentils were found slightly too small, and we had a great deal of trouble with the profile of the corona, especially in avoiding the break in the line of the corona and fascia when seen across the angle. The correction of one point in the soffit of the portico was alone worth the entire cost of the models. In the re-entrant corner made by the pylon return and the wall there was found the necessity for an additional projection of the ante cap or frieze which carries around the pylons directly under the architrave. This projection lined up with the pier caps underneath the abacus, and the necessity of it could never have been detected by, nor did it even show, on the drawings. At the building one would have vaguely noticed that something looked wrong, and it would have been a mistake that we would have always regretted.

"I also found the model extremely valuable in the detail of the doorways, the soffit of the entablature with its mutules and panels



INTERIOR RESIDENCE OF J. C. NOBLIT, SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA
Architect, Bart Tourison, Philadelphia

at the break mitering over the junction of the pier and the engaged column was extremely complicated, and had to be humored, which could only have been done on the model; the location of the frieze face gave a great deal of trouble and led to breaking the tenia around the triglyph, as is done in many of the better classic examples when the triglyph is placed over the column center and not on the corner; until this was done the tenia seemed thin and of excessive projection on the angle.

"It is remarkable how great a difference in proportion is caused by the slightest change of the model; the reduction of the projection of a facia one-sixteenth of an inch on the model, or one-quarter in execution, was distinctly noticeable; the disks in the metopes were flat and seemed uninteresting until they were slightly tilted forward and given a delicate curved surface; the cap of the pier was given a different projection from the engaged column cap which intersected it, and an infinite number of minor changes were made which would never have been dreamed of without this model.

"In some instances I regret to say study from the scale model was not carried far enough. The capital of the main order was a rather new variation of the Ionic. For a Government building the introduction of the eagle and shield seemed appropriate, the extended wings taking the line of the dip between the volutes, and the arms of Denver being used at the center of the side elevation. Our drawings showed this cap very much as it was finally modeled, but it was thought that time could be saved by studying the detail of the cap directly in full size after having settled the size and the projection of the volutes from the scale model. This proved to be a mistake. A great deal of time was spent developing the model and some very beautiful detail made for the necking. Seen in the modeler's studio the finished model looked remarkably well to our eyes and was cast and sent to Denver. A series of photographs had been taken of all the models in their completed condition and some of these were enlarged to the same scale and exhibited in the last exhibition at the Architectural League.

"The photograph of the column cap was clear and distinct, but was taken at such a close range that the cap was greatly distorted and its general shape bothered me a good deal. For some time I discounted this, thinking that the unpleasant appearance was due to the distortion of the photograph. It was finally forced upon us that there was something radically wrong with the cap itself; the scale and the harmony between the various parts was not good. The modelers were called in and agreed with us that we could make a better cap if we tried again. So an entirely new cap was made with the result that however it may be received by the profession at large, it is at least in scale with itself and in good proportions to the rest of the shaft. In the original model the egg and dart course below the volutes had been omitted, its place being supplied by horizontal lines of heraldic ornament. It was found that this was a mistake, and that the stiff circular lines of the egg and dart course and the bead and reel below were absolutely essential to the cap and could not be omitted. The detail in the necking, although beautiful in itself, was too small and too confused, and most of it was omitted, leaving merely the shields with the letters 'U. S.' occurring between them. In other words, I found it was absolutely necessary to treat the necking as a part of the shaft and not as a part of the cap, an axiom which is very simple and apparent, but one which we had overlooked in the preparation of the first model.

"It is interesting in this connection to note how perfectly the Erechtheion cap is in scale with itself and with the delicate detail of the ante caps. Of course, it was the repetition of the delicate anthemeum detail in the necking of the cap that led to the excessively moulded volutes and to the introduction of the bronze torus, or necking, which is missing, and also led the proportion loving Greeks to apply the curious raised moulding at the top of the flutes, its sole purpose being to fill up the plain surface which otherwise would occur between the rounded tops of the flutes, which are cut unusually deep and are separated by a very narrow arris.

"I have no doubt that if our cap had been studied in detail carefully at a small scale and the order viewed in its entirety, the mistakes would have been immediately obvious and saved the necessity of restudy. I cannot put too much stress on the importance of numerous photographs of the models, both in the progress of the work and in its completed state. Careful progress photographs are necessary to show whether the changes made are improvements or not, and are afterward useful as matters of record. Photographs of the completed full size models should also be taken on completion and enlarged to the same scale. In this way it is easy to see whether the various models are in scale and in harmony with each other, as it is difficult to judge this point satisfactorily in the more or less fragmentary state of these models, and to criticize them all at the same time.

"After the one-quarter full size models had been restudied until we felt absolutely sure they were satisfactory, they were carefully measured and the changes from the original quarter full size drawings carefully noted. From these drawings in turn the full size profiles and models were made, from which were cut full size zinc templates for the marble work.

"In conclusion I do not think I have overestimated, or can over-estimate, the value to the building of these large scale models. As to the results, the work has not yet reached that stage of completion necessary to their appreciation, but I am confident the building will be a better building from their use."

NOTES ON INTERIOR DECORATION

The heart of the house—the interior—where the suburban owner reigns "monarch of all he surveys;" where the pulse of his best thoughts beats most true; where he comes for peace, recreation, and quiet, solid enjoyment, after a day's severe grueling at the hands of a business-rushed city—the heart or interior of his home is surely the most essential and vital to his happiness.

The outside of the house, writes Karl Granville Baker in "Suburban Life," may be magnificent, or meager and plain. The passer-by sees the shell. But the inner part of the home—the part sacred from immemorial ages to its lord and master—this must be comfortable beyond reproach. It must have all the conveniences the owner's purse can reasonably afford. Hence the paramount importance of interior decorations and finishings. In a house, as in a man, it's what is inside that counts.

Scientists found long ago that certain colorings and combinations of colors are restful, nerve-soothing, and efficient for health. Food tastes better when prettily served. Men live longer and thrive better in scientifically and tastily decorated homes.

For the tired capitalist, the weary banker, the thousand-and-one varieties of fatigued business men, who throng each night from the city's throat to their suburban homes—for these, the comfortable, restful, scientific home-interior decorations form the best prescription for the malady known as "nerves" yet discovered by the most noted specialists.

Those who go deeply into the subject are not yet agreed whether lighting fixtures should conform to the architectural idea of the building, or should bear direct relation to the interior decoration of each room. The nearest solution of this problem is, that in public buildings the architecture should govern the selection of fixtures, while in the home the fixtures should harmonize with the interior treatment.

As the architect usually selects the lighting fixtures for use in public buildings, that phase of the subject may be dropped forthwith. It is home-lighting that concerns us most directly. The problem is to make the lighting fixtures an integral part of a room. They must not appear as something extraneous—articles dragged in at the last moment, without any reference as to their relation to the surroundings.

The entire process of selection is very much simplified by following along recognized lines of decoration. These are designated as "periods," Dutch, Colonial, Mission, Classic, French, etc. If you have a timbered ceiling, heavy leather-upholstered chairs, massive oak tables, and all the other requisites of a Mission interior, it goes without saying that Art Nouveau or Classic lighting fixtures would look positively ridiculous in such surroundings.

Fortunately, the makers of fixtures have been very liberal in their supply of Mission gas or electric equipment. These are usually marked by square tubing, right angles, and

Have you a Building Operation,

a block of residences or stores which you are not selling or renting as quickly as you had anticipated? There is a very good reason for this slow transfer of property if you have not equipped your properties for Electricity. Why don't you include an Electric Washing Machine and Electric Irons in the lease or sale of your dwellings? We can quote you attractive figures.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

rich simplicity of treatment. Verd-antique fixtures are very popular in this line, as they simulate the green discolorations which age imparts to brass or bronze.

As all things Colonial are still very dear to the hearts of most American home-builders, the majority of residences show touches of this period. It may be only a room. More often it is the entire interior. With remarkable cleverness, chandeliers and wall-brackets are now made which faithfully reproduce the quaint candle-burning appurtenances of our ancestors. These may be had for either gas or electricity—or both.—Mark S. Howard in "Suburban Life."

* * *

For living-rooms (this includes the entrance hall) of the house, Japanese grass-cloth or burlap are sometimes preferred to wall-paper. The former is a beautiful material, showing an irregular weave and satin-like surface. This textile is made in Japan, and mounted on a thin paper. It comes in a very great variety of soft pastel shades. The oatmeal color is especially favored just now, and is a sort of warm pinkish tan that harmonizes with brown woodwork most effectively. With this color, also, green or dull blue over-draperies show well.

In applying the Japanese grass cloth to the side walls, writes Margaret Greenleaf in "Suburban Life," the paste is put upon the wall, and not upon the back of the wall covering, as is usual with papers. By following this method, there is no difficulty in hanging this material. It is rather more expensive than wall-paper or than burlap; but is, as we have said, very beautiful.

Burlap is now made in many attractive colors, and sells at from twenty-five cents a square yard to forty cents and fifty cents. The more expensive styles show a mingling of threads. Sometimes a metallic color underlying the green, blue, or brown is seen. The advantage of a burlap wall is very great, as this fabric can be applied to walls which are cracked or uneven, and are, therefore practically impossible for papering. Where it is desired to change the color of a wall that has been covered with burlap, it may be successfully done by painting in oil; or, if a decorative wall is desired, the burlap may be stenciled.

* * *

And now as to the initial cost of lighting fixtures. Well-made fixtures are never cheap. Their construction requires expensive materials and expert workmanship. It is a poor investment to install poorly-made fixtures, for they will not hold their finish; the joints will leak, or the wiring short-circuit; and eventually they will have to be overhauled or discarded entirely. Some authorities claim that 5 per cent. of the total cost of the house should go into fixtures—but it rarely does. More often fixtures are regarded as extras, and cut down to the minimum.

It is bad enough to be obliged to introduce cheap works or fittings into a house that is to be your own home, even if the economy lies below the surface; but to hang economy from your walls and ceilings, to see it every way you turn, to realize that your friends see it also—that is the height of folly.

A great deal of dissatisfaction in selecting lighting fixtures arises from not starting the process of selecting in time.

Choose your fixtures when you decide on your plans—make them a part of your plans. Be sure that you specify fixtures which are made by some reliable manufacturer. Then, if any defects develop in the materials or construction, you have the assurance that they will be made good.

In selecting glassware for your lighting fixtures, be sure to have it conform as nearly as possible to the style of the fixtures. Use opal, frosted or art glass, wherever the light would shine directly into the eyes. Modern incandescent lights are permissible only in a room when the rays are softened and diffused by interposing some translucent screen.

Silent Force of Advertising.

Advertising is a salesman that is always at work, but never wearies a customer; that calls on the same man until he is convinced, but never annoys him with his insistence; that wastes no time, wastes no words, and that can always gain an audience and a hearing. Alone among salesmen, advertising has free access to the libraries of President Taft and J. P. Morgan; it marches unchecked past the secretary of the big merchant, and enters without hindrance the store of the retailer. When it cannot tell its story to a man in the office, it can always gain his attention in his home. No country is so remote, no village is so dead, that it does not go there for orders and get them.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Associated Architects Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret have removed their offices to Suite 840 Perry Bldg., Philadelphia.

* * *

John Irving Bright, offices in American Baptist Publication Bldg., has just returned from Europe, where he has made an extended study of architectural conditions abroad.

* * *

Having disposed of the Allebach & Co. insurance agency at Phoenixville, Pa., R. K. S. Allebach has purchased a half interest in the Clarence Hoyt & Co. office of this city, assuming his new connection on Monday last. This firm makes a specialty of underwriting large manufacturing and mercantile risks, of which branch Mr. Allebach will have full charge, being admirably adapted to the work on account of his wide experience and expert knowledge of the business.

Mr. Allebach is well known as an author on insurance subjects, his "The Fire Insurance Agent and His Agency" and "Mutual Fire Insurance Fallacies" being standard works of their kind. He also recently completed another book that is regarded as an excellent review of fire insurance, which is now being placed before the public.—"United States Review," August 17th, 1911.

The Replanning of Paris.

In reassembling after the vacation, the Conseil Municipal of Paris will have under consideration the great project for demolishing the fortifications and converting their sites into open spaces. Insular ignorance had assumed that this matter was already settled, and that the great town-planning scheme on which France is prepared to spend the equivalent of thirty millions sterling had been definitely decided upon. It now appears that this is not the actual fact, as the subject is yet debatable by the Conseil Municipal. Nevertheless, there is every reason to suppose that the proceedings will be merely formal, and that the full and final acceptance of the proposal is a foregone conclusion. Paris is not likely to delay, still less to reject, this splendid opportunity of linking up and extending her already enviable large area of parks, gardens and open spaces, and of girdling herself with a green belt. Paris will gain greatly in grace, and will not suffer much loss of dignity, when smiling greenswards are substituted for frowning fortresses.—The "Architect & Builders' Journal."

Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

Do you think it is "good business" to have prospective buyers look for your business card in our pages and fail to find it there? When you get ready to change THAT order of business drop us a line. We'll have a representative call to see you.

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139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

An Important Communication Asking the Views of Members of the Architectural Profession on the Extension of University Teaching to Architecture and Draughtsmanship.

The Committee on Public Information desire to bring, through the Bulletin, to the attention of all members of the Chapter and of the profession outside of the Chapter who are not members of the Institute, the letter which is printed below.

The standing Committee on Education of the Institute could not, manifestly, address this letter to the entire profession, but it is equally as certain that the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. W. Stanley Parker, would be pleased to have the views of any member of the profession who is interested enough in its welfare to write him on the subject matter of the letter:

Boston, September 1, 1911.

To the Members of the American Institute of Architects:

This letter is sent you by the Standing Committee on Education, acting under instructions from the Board of Directors, and you are urged to give it your careful consideration. The last report of this committee, presented to the convention at San Francisco in January, laid special stress on the actual work that had been accomplished at the instance of this committee in the formation of evening courses for draughtsmen in New York and Philadelphia under the direct auspices of Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania, and also on the more general interest in this work that had been evinced by other universities, which, however, for varying reasons were unable to start such work at once. The committee believes this to be the first instance of application of university extension teaching, though in a modified form, to architectural education. It is the first instance of official recognition and support by organizations and educational agencies of that wide field of architectural education heretofore occupied almost completely by organizations entirely within the profession, such as architectural clubs and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

These organizations have done great service in the past in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere. They have secured their moral and financial support largely if not entirely within the ranks of the profession. In recent years club work has received encouragement by the founding of scholarships such as those at Harvard University and Washington University, administered by the Architectural League of America.

For the first time, so far as this committee is aware, courses have been given during the past winter under the direct supervision and management of universities, in special locations apart from the usual university lecture rooms so as to be more convenient for draughtsmen, at special evening hours as requested, and not the usual college courses, but courses specially designed in consultation with this committee to meet the apparently special requirements of the men for whom they were intended.

This active co-operation on the part of some of the university forces, together with the sincere interest manifested by all other universities with which this committee has been in communication, warrants high hopes for the future and at the same time demands the immediate and constant active co-operation of the individual members of the profession.

The conditions under which this sort of architectural educational work must be carried on will be widely different in different localities. Two duties lie with each of us.

First. To encourage whatever activities there may be of this sort, both by moral and financial support, and if necessary by appeal to the organized educational forces of the community for that support and co-operation which this committee has found them most ready to offer and give.

Second. To urge all beginners in the profession that come under our influence and direction to take full advantage of the various means of education that the locality presents, and to advise and assist them in so doing. Such work will tend to increase the efficiency of draughtsmen, while the personal interest of the architect in his assistant will tend to create an esprit de corps, both of which results will be of incalculable benefit to the profession. The educational work of the winter is now being started. The Committee on Education presents these matters to your attention and urges your active support.

The report of this committee for last year is to be found in full in the proceedings of the 44th annual convention, page 46. The comments thereon made by the Committee on Reports of Standing Committees is on page 89, the discussion on page 92. You will see that the work of this committee during the current year, as in the past year, can only be the encouragement of educational facilities, and endeavor towards the formation of a tentative scheme for junior membership. Accomplishment in either line can only result from co-operation of the members of the Institute. You will therefore greatly assist the work by corresponding with the Secretary of this committee, stating your views on the subjects before us. You are urged to do so before October 15th in order that the committee may be able to incorporate the results of such correspondence in its next report.

Respectfully yours,
The Standing Committee on Education,
Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman,
Emil Lorch,
Lloyd Warren,
C. C. Zantzinger,
W. S. Parker, Secretary,
120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Trade Paper Advertising.

"I only recently began to read trade paper advertising," said a dealer not long ago. "I kept the ads more as a directory of the trade. But nowadays there's getting to be such live business-like stuff in some trade-paper advertising that I feel I'm misisng something if I don't look them over."

This dealer went on to say how he once got an idea from a live trade paper ad that induced him to alter his basic plan of doing business. "Some advertisers are hiring people to write their trade-paper ads who have such good ideas that I would feel delighted to get them out to lunch and ask their advice about various matters. And my trade paper is more valuable to me, because many of its ads are so full of real ideas."—Printer's Ink.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Sloan Construction Co. has been incorporated at Washington, D. C., with capital stock of $5,000; Nathan Sloan, president; C. B. Deucher, vice-president; J. Arthur Sloan, secretary-treasurer; office, 1714 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

**Robert W. Lesley, president of the American Cement Co., states that the company shipped in 1910 1,491,640 barrels of cement, an increase of 160,553 barrels over the preceding year. There was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the price received and two advances of 10 per cent. each in wages.

**The Globe Construction Co. has been incorporated at Newark, N. J., with capital stock of $100,000, to engage in general contracting and building business, by H. H. Kochler, Newark, N. J.; P. A. Regad, Irvington, N. J., and J. O'Hagan, Orange, N. J.

**The Artile Co. has been incorporated at Mobile, Ala., with capital stock of $2,000, by John C. Ballard, W. D. Smith and M. S. Macais.

**The Buffalo-Carey Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has recently been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. The incorporators are W. C. Brown and N. B. Hoag. The company will manufacture asbestos products and roofing materials.

**In reference to the rumors which have been going the rounds of late to the effect that an English syndicate was negotiating for the big lumber, saw mill and railroad properties of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company, Hattiesburg, Miss., located in that State, and its subsidiary interests there, at a price of $26,000,000, it has been announced that the deal has fallen through, the second payment not having materialized.

**New London, Conn., has a new sheet metal manufacturing concern in the Jaeger & Sword Manufacturing Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $35,000. The incorporators are M. Jaeger, William F. Sword and Edward J. Hayes.

**During the past few months the New Castle Portland Cement Company, New Castle, Pa., has installed in its coal room two Raymond Mills and also an additional Raymond Mill with air separator in its raw grinding department. The Equitable Securities Company's new mill at Kingsport, Tenn., started recently, is equipped with Raymond Mills in the coal grinding department and it is reported that they have given good satisfaction from the start.

**A big lumber operation by Coleman & Watson, of Williamsport, is about to be installed in Forest County, near Tionesta. It will consist of a dam on Johns River, another across Tionesta Creek, a band mill of modern construction, and several miles of railroad extending into the Pine timber. The company expects to build coal barges at its plant, having a large amount of timber on its tract suitable for this class of operations. For this reason the dam will be built across the creek, on the banks of which the barge yards will be located, the dam furnishing backwater sufficient for storing the big boats and running them to the Allegheny River in all states of water. It is estimated that Messrs. Coleman & Watson have sufficient timber to keep their plant running five to seven years and give employment to 75 or more men.

**The Brown & Scovill Company, Glens Falls, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture an adjustable sheet rack. W. E. Brown, R. L. Scovill, Eliza J. Scovill and Addie D. Brown are the incorporators.

**A Canadian dispatch states that St. Mary's is to have one of the largest cement works in Ontario. The stock of the company, which is capitalized at $500,000, has been all subscribed by some of the leading financiers of Toronto and elsewhere. The construction of the plant will be commenced at once, and when finished, it will be one of the largest industries in the town.

**Beginning September 16, George F. Craig & Co., who, from time immemorial as it were, have been doing business down Chestnut street in the Drexel Building, will be located in the new Morris Building, 1421 Chestnut street, suite 1300-1-2, across the street from the Exchange. This move calls to mind that the firm of George F. Craig & Co. began business in July, 1888, and moved to their present location in December of that year. There has been but little change in its personnel in all that time. One parner who started with Messrs. Craig and Cadwallader withdrew after the first year, and John A. Calhoun, who represented the firm in the South for many years and became a member a number of years ago, joined the local personnel when he moved here about a year ago.

**Concrete can be tinted green, for residential purposes, by using cromium oxide. French ochre will give it a yellow or buff tint. Red is obtained by the use of red iron oxide. If a pure white concrete is preferred, ues one part while Portland cement and two parts white marble screening. Run or press into molds and rub with a fine terrazze polishing stone. A white, shining surface will result—as the marble takes the polish.

**Youngsville Brick & Tile Co., Bradford, Pa., incorporated with capital stock of $60,000.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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OF PHILADELPHIA

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The Builders' Exchange Bulletin.

An automobile trip to Valley Forge is contemplated by the members of The Master Builders' Exchange early in October, when they expect to have a very pleasant run and an enjoyable afternoon at Valley Forge, and possibly take dinner at some inn on their way home.

The trip of last year was such an enjoyable one, that it has been suggested by many of the members that it be repeated this year. We would suggest that those owning motor cars and desiring to participate should notify the Secretary at as early a date as possible.

Also we would suggest that owners of machines may invite whom they choose, any friend whom they desire to give a little complimentary outing.

This would be a good opportunity, as the spirit of good-fellowship will prevail, and outside cares be dropped for the time being, our guests to return with renewed energy and better success.

We would call the attention of members to the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention, which is to be held in Richmond on October 16th to 20th. Details in a later Bulletin.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**Contracts have been let for the reinforced concrete tile foundations for a fifteen-story steel skeleton for the Heard building, at Laura and Forsyth streets, Jacksonville, Fla.; John Kevan Peebles, Norfolk, Va., architect; Southern Ferro Concrete Co., Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., engineers and contractors.

**The Poured Cement House Corporation has been incorporated at Newark, N. J., with $100,000 capital stock to conduct a building, contracting and real estate business. W. D. Cochrane, J. P. Oakes and J. F. Papscoe, of Newark, incorporators.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has awarded contract for an eleven-span reinforced concrete arch bridge over the Schuylkill River at Douglasville, to the Byre-Shoemaker Co., of Philadelphia, at an estimated cost of $90,000.

**Montreal, Canada, has adopted by-laws by which such buildings as theatres, orphanages, schools with dormitories, hotels, asylums, hospitals, and department stores must in future be constructed of fireproof materials.

**Perfection Brick & Tile Co. has been chartered at Boston, Mass., with $500,000 capital stock, for the manufacture of tiling of all kinds.

**The South Carolina State Farmers' Union, Columbia, S. C., has decided upon the erection of a cotton warehouse to cost from $200,000 to $500,000. Address J. Whitner Reid, secretary State Union.

**Maryland Standard Lime & Stone Co., announces through its president, Mr. Baker, that it will at once begin the construction of a $1,000,000 cement plant in connection with their crusher plants now in operation near Rowlesburg, W. Va.

**Actual work will commence within thirty days on the construction of Macon's new $1,000,000 hotel which will be located at the corner of Third and Cherry streets.

**Plans are being prepared for a ten-story office building which the Southern Development Co., Atlanta, Ga., propose to erect at a cost of about $350,000; to be especially fitted for occupancy by physicians, surgeons and dentists; 100x200 feet; 500 rooms. Southern Development Co., capitalized for $500,000.

The Sandusky Portland Cement Co., Sandusky, Ohio, has just issued a most attractive and interesting booklet in which is presented much valuable information of their Medusa Waterproofed Portland cement, which is guaranteed to pass standard specifications.

Medusa Waterproofed Portland cement consists of Medusa Waterproofing ground with their Grey Portland cement in the process of manufacture. One and one-half per cent. of Waterproofiing is added, which is equivalent to six pounds to each barrel of cement. This Waterproofed cement is finely ground, ninety-eight per cent. passing a hundred mesh sieve, thus developing the highest tensile strength.

The booklet also contains report of tests of Medusa Waterproofed cement made for the Sandusky Portland Cement Co., at the request of Mr. B. J. Arnold, chief subway engineer, Chicago, under methods recommended by the American Society of Engineers, and according to specifications prepared by the Subway engineers of the city of Chicago. Copy of the booklet can be had upon application to the company.

Publicity.

Elbert Hubbard says: "Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership in the Down-and-Out Club."

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

Honesty is at the bottom of craftsmanship the same as salesmanship. Also it is at the bottom of pretty nearly every other good business attribute.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

It's a poor bird fouls its own nest and a poor firm that can't afford to patronize the home trade paper.

If your competitor is cutting in on you, and he is advertising, follow suit. If he isn't advertising get the lead on him by letting the trade know you are still a factor. In either case—advertise.

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Place an "ad" in the Guide. Let your friends in the trade know that you are one of the "live" ones.

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Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 4, 1911.

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WRITE IT FOR "THE GUIDE"—AN INVITATION TO TRADE AND PROFESSION.

The "Guide" wishes to again renew its invitation to architects to contribute to these columns subject matter of interest to the craft, whether little personal experiences illuminating certain phases of practice, questions of ethics involving proper methods of procedure, or tid-bits of travel and research with a special interest for the profession. We shall at all times be glad to find space for contributions of the character mentioned, the constant effort of the management being to make the "Guide" as entertaining, helpful, stimulating, and suggestive, to its own immediate clientele as it is possible to make it.

So that when, Mr. Achitect, you run across something in the news of the day that is not strictly in accordance with the facts, or that belettles the architectural side of some project of moment, or that reflects in an indirect way, upon the measure of credit due the profession or one of its members, or that merits a commendatory note, or a word of appreciation do not, we beg of you, keep the impressions thus engendered wrapped up within your own orbit of reflection, but let us have them for the columns of the "Guide. If the publicity involved in such publication happens to be repugnant to your ideas of professional dignity, pray do not, on that account, deprive the craft of something likely to inure to its good. Let us have your views in any event, signing such a pen name as may occur to you as most appropriate. Your identity it shall be our duty to keep in the strictest confidence, our one concern in proposing this resort to anonymity being to draw forth into the flower of type a few of the eminently printable good things that seldom, if ever, get beyond the drafting room, the architectural club and the atelier. It is, of course, understood that in any contributions under this head the amenities of polite discussion shall be observed with the utmost scruple. Now, gentlemen, who will start the ball a-rolling with something readable in the vein outlined? Let us make the "Guide" genuinely helpful, practical and instructive.

THE QUESTION OF LOGICAL SITE AND THAT CONVENTION HALL.

During the controversy over the question of the logical site for the new convention hall, finally settled upon as the Fairmount Park terminus of the new boulevard, this paper repeatedly asserted the wisdom of a location closer to the shopping and amusement center of the city. We opposed the Schuylkill bridge idea for the same reason that we opposed the Snyder's Woods site—because equally out of the line of the march of trade. Now that New York is called upon to consider the question of a site for a new convention hall as a result of the impending demolition of Madison Square Garden, a contemporary in that city has some pertinent things to say that recall the stand taken by the "Guide."

"The extremely interesting announcement is made that the Madison Square Garden is to be succeeded by another exhibition hall of even larger dimensions and seating capacity," says our contemporary. "The new building will be erected by a company in which all the associations interested in large exhibitions will have a share. Its site is not definitely announced, but it is stated that it will be situated south of 59th street and west of Broadway, that it will contain seventy or eighty thousand square feet, and that it will have an entrance on Broadway. Apparently a site which would meet these conditions would necessarily be located north of Times Square, because it would be practically impossible to obtain such a large area between Times Square and 23rd street that would include the advantage of an entrance on Broadway. To all appearances, however, the exhibiting associations **would be making a grave mistake in case they built a huge exhibition hall too far north.**

The most advantageous site they could select would be the one nearest the traffic center of Manhattan, which is located between Times and Greeley squares. A site north of 48th street and Broadway would be inconvenient for travelers on the New Jersey tunnels and on the Long Island Railroad; and the number of people who will reach Manhattan by these routes will constantly increase. The question will be asked why these companies did not combine to save the Madison Square Garden, which could certainly have been purchased for less money than the new hall will cost. **The reason must have been that a much larger income could be figured out from a building more economically planned and more centrally situated. The Madison Square Garden is far removed from the amusement center and the main lines of travel, the subway alone excepted. It obtains little custom except from people who viist it for the special purpose of seeing what it contains.**

A building with an entrance on Broadway would obtain a great increase of custom from casual passersby, and it could be made to yield both directly and indirectly a larger income. **The new building can be planned also so that it will be more convenient for its purpose, and can obtain rent from shops and from other subsidiary uses.** It is certain, however, that no city in the world except New York could afford to throw a structure like the present Madison Square Garden into the scrap heap, erect a presumably profitable mercantile building on its site, and provide another exhibition hall in a better location. The announcement of the location of the new hall and of the details of its plans will be awaited with lively interest."

The views here expressed are most respectfully commended to the gentlemen who insisted with equal tenacity upon Chestnut street bridge and Snyder's Woods. It will probably be evident to these gentlemen in time that the "Guide" knew what it was talking about.

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

THE MEANING OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EXCESS CONDEMNATION.

Now that municipalities are everywhere agitating the advantages of the principle of excess condemnation, it may be permissible to outline just what excess condemnation implies. Under the existing order of things a city is permitted to condemn for public improvements only so much property as may be absolutely necessary to admit of the proposed betterment. In other words, assuming the improvement to be a civic centre or a great parkway system radiating therefrom the principle of condemnation now in vogue limits the condemnation, for such use, to the number of properties vitally necessary to complete the work in hand. The result is a general rush on the part of speculators to buy up adjoining property with the certainty of its sale at a splendid profit as soon as the projected improvement has become tangible and accomplished. Under the excess condemnation idea adopted abroad the city is empowered to condemn not only such properties as must be destroyed to admit of the proposed improvement, but, in excess of this limitation, may also condemn, and, at a figure set by appraisement, take over ownership of such property as may be benefited thereby, the profits accruing from the enhanced value of these properties in the wake of improvement going, where rightfully it belongs, to the city, instead of, as at present, to private speculators.

Naturally the idea is being fought tooth and nail by the speculative interests involved. The essential wisdom of the ''excess'' idea seems, nevertheless, to have commended itself on all sides, with the result that there is the brightest prospects for its adoption, at least in progressive centers.

''DON'TS'' IN ADVERTISING.

Don't let this year's sales fall behind those of last year. Judicious advertising and the spirit of hustle are the remedies.

Don't condemn **all** advertising because **yours** didn't pay. The fault may have been as much with the advertising as with the medium.

Don't advertise in the paper that professes to pay everybody. The paper that makes a fool profession like that pays nobody.

Don't advertise in a paper simply and solely because your competitor does. He may hold stock in that particular paper.

Don't get carried away by large circulation. The point you have to consider is whether a paper reaches the class with whom **you** are in a position to **do business.**

Don't neglect your sales department. The best advertising ever written couldn't stand up against obsolete methods of doing business.

Don't run a small ''ad'' and then wonder why the trade doesn't notice the remarkable spurt you are making.

Don't run a one-time ''ad'' and expect inquiries to come in mail sacks.

Don't talk over the heads of your readers. Plain English is better advertising than fine writing.

Don't forget to have your salesmen call your advertising to the attention of the trade. They'll learn to look for it if this item is regarded, and ''looking for it'' never fails to deepen the impression.

Don't crowd your space. Better a few words to the point, with plenty of white space and display, than the Lord's prayer, figuratively speaking, on a ten-cent piece.

Don't advertise just because you think you ought to. Get interested and make your advertising the kind that pays.

Don't assume that because you advertise you are responsible for the policy of the paper. Even editors have **some rights.**

Don't neglest inquiries. Advertising isn't of much effect when the sales office is ''off the job.''

Don't overlook the wisdom of having your salesmen look up inquiries in person. We've known customers to be bagged this way that were worth the getting.

Don't economize on illustration. A good cut has saved many a poor ''ad.''

Don't forget that ''The Builders' Guide'' is the **oldest** and the **only** building, building material and architectural publication in Pennsylvania.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

U. S. Gypsum Products:

The products of the United States Gypsum Company embrace a line of material of growing interest, value and utility in the building trades. Sackett Plaster Board, taking the place of lath; U. S. G. Wall Plasters, U. S. G. Finishing Plasters, Pyrobas Gypsum Tile—used for fireproof partitions; Gypsinite Studs—also fireproof, and Adamant Exterior Plaster are a few of the excellent and unrivalled specialties of this concern. The company is making a proposition to live dealers to handle these lines that is said to be unusually liberal and attractive. Address United States Gypsum Company, New York City.

Maire's Roof Preserver:.

For more than 32 years Maire's Indestructible Roof Preserver, manufactured by the Maire Paint Co., at Minneapolis, Minn, has been on the market.

In practically every county, of every State and territory in the United States, this most efficient roof preserver has found its way, its constantly increasing sales ever attesting its continued popularity. From away up in the northeastern corner of New England to the Golden Gate on the Pacific, and from Duluth to New Orleans, Maire's Indestructible Roof Preserver is adding many years of life to hundreds of thousands of roofs of every description.

Maire's Indestructible Roof Preserver is not a paint, in the ordinary sense of that word, although applied like common paint. It never dries hard and brittle, but always remains elastic and flexible. Thus, it readily conforms to any changing, irregular surface.

Neither heat nor cold, warping, swelling, shrinking, contraction or expansion has any effect upon it. It adheres to the surface to which it is applied without cracking, regardless of how the contour of that surface changes. Indeed, a sheet of tin may be coated with the preserver; then after the preserver ''sets'' the tin may be twisted into a jumbled mass without even cracking the preserver.

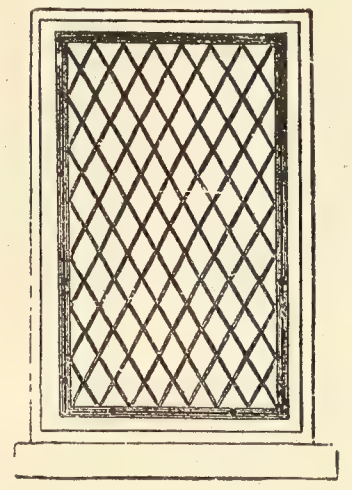
The Maire Paint Company will be glad to send you a free sample of this wonderful roof preserver, together with any desired information about the product itself or their agency proposition. Perhaps it would be worth your while to write the company. Address, Maire Paint Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

''Bradford'' Pressed Brick:

The fame of the Bradford Pressed Brick, or ''Bradford Reds,'' the output of the Bradford Pressed Brick Company, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, is so widespread as to be well-nigh universal. Within its field—the pressed brick field—this brand of brick is without a rival. Catalogues, blue prints and booklets of uncommon interest will be mailed by the company to persons interested in pressed brick and brick mantels. The company still has a limited amount of good territory open for ''live'' dealers.

Specialties in Wire Work:

The old established house of Edward Darby & Sons Company, Inc., known to the trade as the Pennsylvania Wire Works, is an acknowledged leader in every branch of wire, wrought iron, brass, steel and other metals. How extensive the range of the Darby Company's output is may be gathered from the fact that the company issues 20 separate and distinct catalogues covering various lines of its manufacture. Wrought iron grilles and wrought iron window guards, for banking institutions, asylums, churches, factories and dwellings;





RESIDENCE OF J. C. NOBLIT, SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA
Architect, Bart Tourison. Philadelphia

coal and sand screens, radiator guards, nursery fenders, spark guards, wire flower stands, brass bank work, roof cresting, sieves, riddles and screens, area gratings, elevator enclosures, metal lockers and brass, copper, steel and galvanized iron wire cloth; in brief, anything and everything makable in drawn or wrought metal, is within the reach of the Darby Company's facilities. The home office of the company is at 233-235 Arch street, this city, with branch managers in New York City, Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Boston, Cincinnati and Baltimore. Copies of any of the Darby catalogues will be mailed on request to parties interested, provided some idea is given in writing of the lines desired. These catalogues are illustrated with well-executed cuts of the various articles made by the company, and contain data of interest to architects, builders and building owners.

Power and Light Switchboards:

"Switchboards" is the title of a book by Harvey I. Walker, covering the subject of switchboard construction generally and those made by the Walker Electric Company, Noble and 24th streets, Philadelphia, in particular. The established merit of the switchboards manufactured by the Walker Company is so generally recognized that to think of the subject at all is to have the name of the Walker concern recur to one with a certain flattering inevitableness. The fact that the Walker Company devotes its entire attention to this one branch of the electrical industry enables it to offer a number of advantages over competing concerns. Designs for Walker switchboards are, to begin with, by competent engineers of broad practical experience. The necessary apparatus is selected for its merit, being that best suited for each particular installation. The workmanship is by mechanics trained for each individual operation, and the company maintains sales engineers in five large cities whose one interest is "switchboards of merit." The factory and general offices of the Walker Electric Company are at 24th and Noble streets, Philadelphia. Branch offices are 39 Cortlandt street, New York City; the Park Building, Pittsburg; 84 State street, Boston, and the Monadnock Building, Chicago. Descriptive literature covering the company's output may be had on application to any of these offices.

Mission Facing Bricks:

To be rightly appreciated, the Mission Facing Bricks, manufactured by the McArthur Brick Company, McArthur, Ohio, must be seen. Here is a rough-surfaced brick made in shades and combination shades covering a variety of effects as admirable as they are tasteful and effective. Gun-metal, bronze-brown, two shades of Red, Rose Persian, Wine Persian, Turkish, Monk Brown, black edged with red centre, orange edge with red centre and an oxidized effect over red are some of the color effects possible in this medium. For descriptive literature address McArthur Brick Company, McArthur, Ohio.

Claycraft Brick:

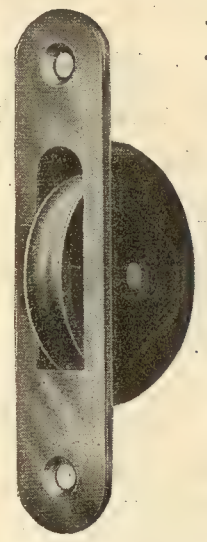
Here is a triumph in brickmaking that merits the attention of architects who are on the qui vive for something away from the banal and out of the ordinary, a perfectly practical article of brick with a surface texture in the highest sense artistic and distinctive. The "Claycraft Nap" has the effect of tooled stucco with an added attractiveness and an immensely enhanced durability. The "Claycraft Velour" is another distinct achievement, not only in surface finish, but in coloring, running in gun-metal, browns and rich reds that are picturesque, exclusive and highly effective. Manufactured by The Claycraft Brick Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Interior Woodwork
of Every Description
for BANKS, CHURCHES,
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Stephen F. Ketran
DESIGNER : MANUFACTURER
312-320 S. 24th St., Philadelphia

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Builders' Exchange Exhibition
IN OUR EXHIBIT

Architects
will find suggestions of value in drawing up specifications, as our aim is to have the latest appliances in the building trade.

Owners
will derive much benefit and be enabled to see and examine materials they desire used.

Contractors and Builders
can have the opportunity of making a personal inspection and judging of the quality and adaptability of materials they require.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Supplies
are invited to call and see the advantages of placing on exhibition such materials and articles as the Building Trades demand.

As an Advertising Medium
this Exhibition has no equal, and the attendants will give any desired information.

18 South Seventh Street
PHILADELPHIA

Suplee Elevator Co.
Incorporated
ELEVATORS of Every Description
3207 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILA.
Pittsburg Scranton

Why Buy Oriental Rugs?

Every year, a flood of nearly one hundred thousand Oriental rugs are shipped across the broad Atlantic from Persia Asia Minor and Turkey. From an importation of about one million dollars' worth of these eastern rugs, ten years ago, the demand in America has so increased for them that, in 1911, the imports in this one kind of floor-covering will touch the five-million-dollar mark.

Oriental rugs present their first appeal to the home-builder because they are hand-woven, writes J. P. Lord in "Suburban Life." The Persian rugs, too, coming mainly from the little hut homes through the Kerman district, are made by old, experienced hand-weavers—men to whom the rug industry has been handed down from father to son for some generations. Hand-woven rugs in America have proven a poor investment for those who have indulged in the industry. The old Persian weavers grow their own wool on their little hillsides—wool finer than that grown in America or China—and figure their labor of making the smaller rugs as nothing. If they receive enough for the rugs, when finished, to give them a small profit on their sheep-wool, they are satisfied.

Some of these old Persian rug weavers are artists. When patterns in Oriental rugs can be seen representing natural-appearing trees, with the dark green leaves softly blending into lighter shades—a picture seen in nature as the sun strikes the tree-tops, and faithfully woven into the rugs by the old Persian, a facsimile of what he sees from his doorway as he sits and weaves at his loom through the hot season,—one believes more than ever that the true artist is born and not taught in the deeper truths of his art.

These Oriental rugs cost anywhere from five dollars to five thousand dollars. The price varies, of course, according to size and quality. They run all the way from little rugs, two feet square, up to rugs large enough to cover an entire wall, and measuring thirty by forty feet.

There is one feature about Oriental rugs that is either an advantage or a disadvantage, according to the point of view. Out of the entire one hundred thousand rugs that come baled to America every year, there are no two exactly alike in pattern. How these quiet, strange weavers of the Orient manage to weave always a different pattern is a miracle.

The American or Chinese wool mat downs when it has had very little usage. Oriental wool always springs up after pressure, and has practically the same furry surface after wear as it has when the rug is first purchased. The strands in these Oriental rugs are all dyed, of course, before they are woven. The dyeing apparatus is very primitive. The Oriental wool is boiled by hand with the coloring matter in the dye kettle, generally placed out-of-doors near the hut where the weaver lives and labors.

A good result comes out of this primitive dyeing. Almost all of the Oriental rugs are fast colors and will stand washing, notwithstanding the fact that many of them contain practically all the hues of the rainbow. The rugs are washed by being stretched out and then scrubbed with soap and water. Running water is kept pouring over the surface of the rug during the operation.

To compare the relative value of Oriental rugs with the machine-made domestic product, take, for example, an Oriental rug costing one hundred dollars. A domestic rug of the same size (about nine by twelve feet) would cost fifty dollars; but the Oriental rug is practically indestructible.

Oriental rugs may be viewed as an investment because they are constantly increasing in value. One of them costing one hundred dollars today will be much more valuable, and perhaps double in value, in ten years. Considering their practicable and durable qualities, they are excellent rugs to purchase; for real value, for the amount paid, is always received.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

TRADE WANTS.

[Rate for advertising in this department, ten cents an agate line, cash with order, counting seven words to the line. Display "ads" will be charged at the regular rate of $1.50 per inch.]

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending September 30th, 1911:

Number of transfers	555
Amount of transfers	$1,481,967.92
Cash consideration	367,742.92
Mortgage consideration	1,114,225.00
Ground rent consideration	9,820.00
Which on a six per cent basis amounts to	163,666.67

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY

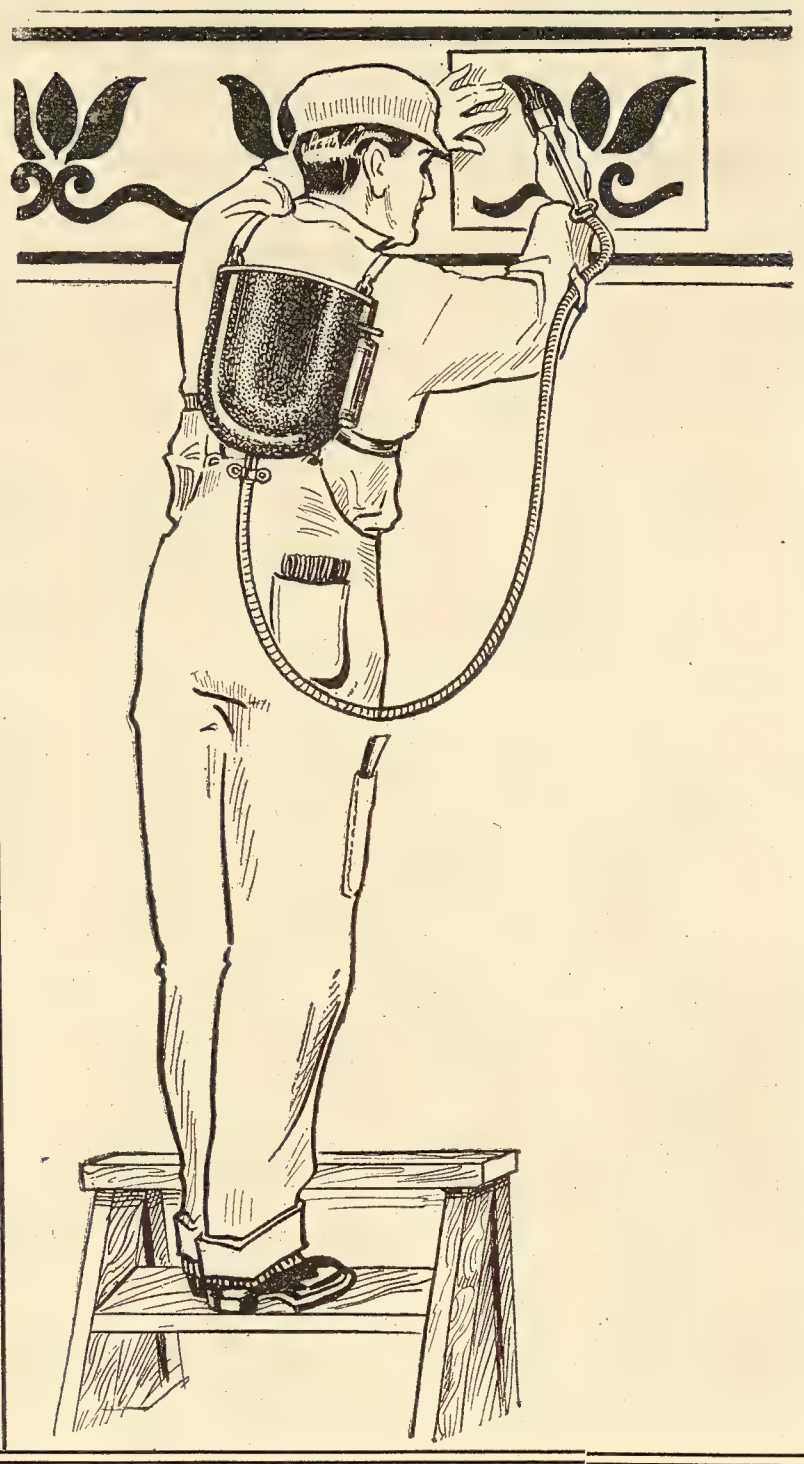
Are the Three Essential Features of our

Automatic Paint Brush

40% Labor Saved
20% Paint Saved

It is Adapted for use with all PAINTS and VARNISHES

It can be operated by gravity or AIR PRESSURE



It assures an equal flow at ALL TIMES

It absolutely eliminates dipping and dripping and thus makes for CLEANLINESS

It does away with the paint can and its resultant dangers

Its cost is but TRIFLING

Bristles are set in Metal
Remember the name
"METALSET"

For further particulars and descriptive pamphlet address,

STANDARD AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURING CO.

50 Church Street
New York City

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The DAILY BUILDING NEWS—

issued from this office gives the trade "inside" information on big jobs days ahead of any other agency?

Well,——it does.

Just compare and see for yourself. Address,

DAILY BUILDING NEWS
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IF YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WERE PLACED HERE for the ensuing year, it would be scanned by several thousand permanent readers of THE BUILDER'S GUIDE, constituting an unequaled purchasing clientele.

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STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING PLANTS

Keystone, Main 948 — 1025 Drexel Building, Philadelphia

Flag Poles

Tubular Steel, Oregon Pine, Norway Spruce
All Sizes

Furnished and Erected Complete

STEEPLEJACK

Bernard McCurdy
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

Bell, Filbert 23-13 — Main 51-43 D

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Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co., 22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
S. B. Dobbs, Bailey Bldg., Phila.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co., Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co., Morris Bldg., Phila.

Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co., 22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co., Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co., Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Contract Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co., North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt, 421 Chestnut st., Phila.
Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

Elevators, Freight and Passenger.
Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.
Philadelphia Electric Co., 10th and Chestnut Sts.

Enamel Bricks.
Shellenberger & Smith, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs, 1218 Chestnut st., Phila.

Engraving, Photo and Line.
Chestnut Street Engraving Co., 7th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.
Darlington Brick and Mining Co., Crozer Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).
Bernard McCurdy, N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.
Fritz & La Rue, 4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.
Duncan & Duncan, Inc., 1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.
Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Weir Stove Co., Henry M. Miller, Agt., 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

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United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

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H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co., Drexel Bldg., Phila.

Heating Systems.
International Radiator Co., Bulletin Bldg., Phila.

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Metal Furniture.
Edward Darby and Sons Co., 233 Arch St , Phila

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M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry st., Phila.

Mortar Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Organs.
Estey Co., Estey Hall, 17th and Walnut sts., Phila.

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Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

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Telephone Companies.
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Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry st., Phila.

Vault Lights.
Sun-Burst Prism Co., 243 S. 10th st., Phila.

Wall Boards.
Frank C. Gillingham & Sons Co., Norris and Richmond sts., Phila.
Howard Ketcham, 3d and Girard ave., Phila.
Spring Garden Lumber Co., Inc. Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Phila.

Wall Plaster.
J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e, Phila.

Water Heaters.
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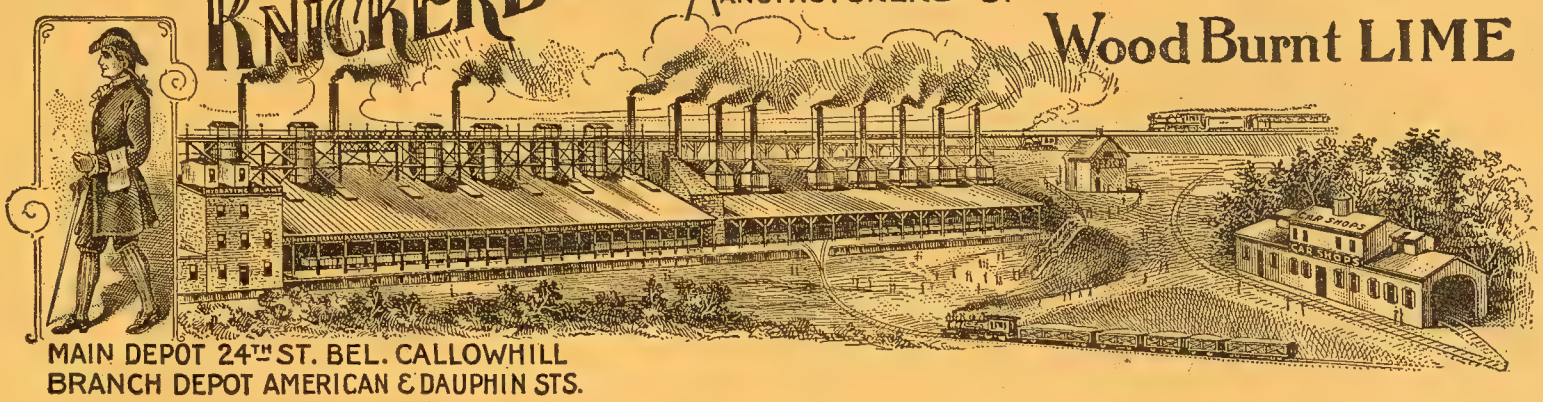
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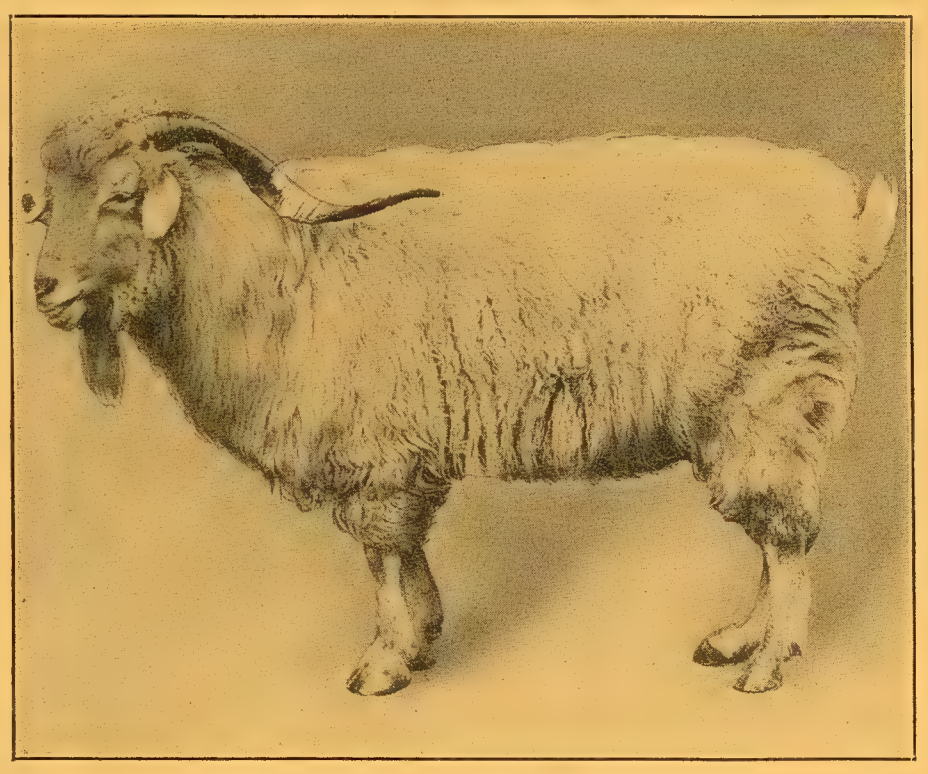
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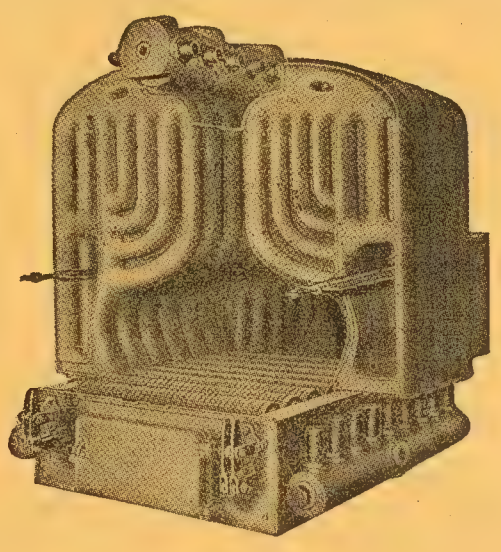
Builders' Guide

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Vol. XXVI. No 41. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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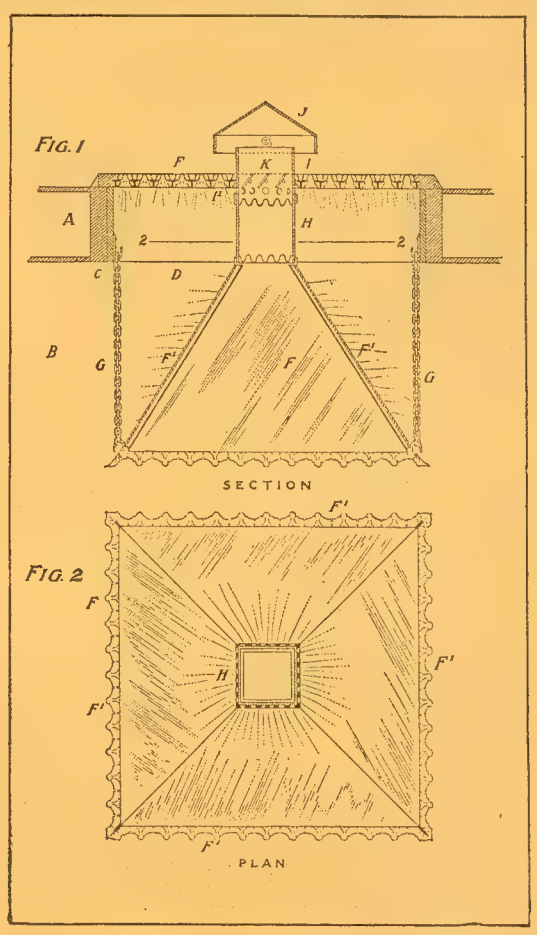
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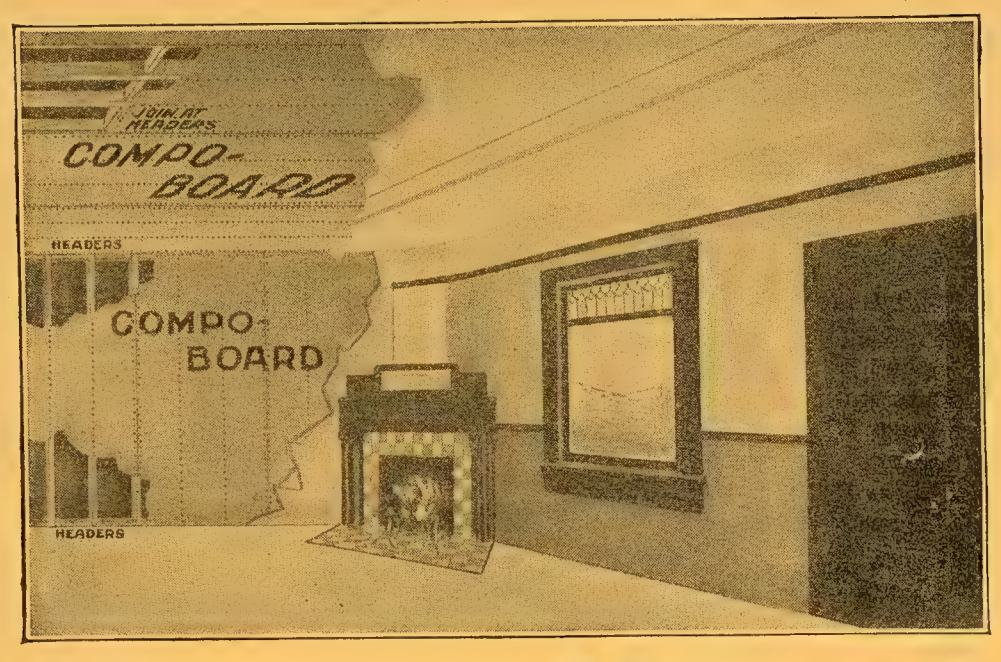
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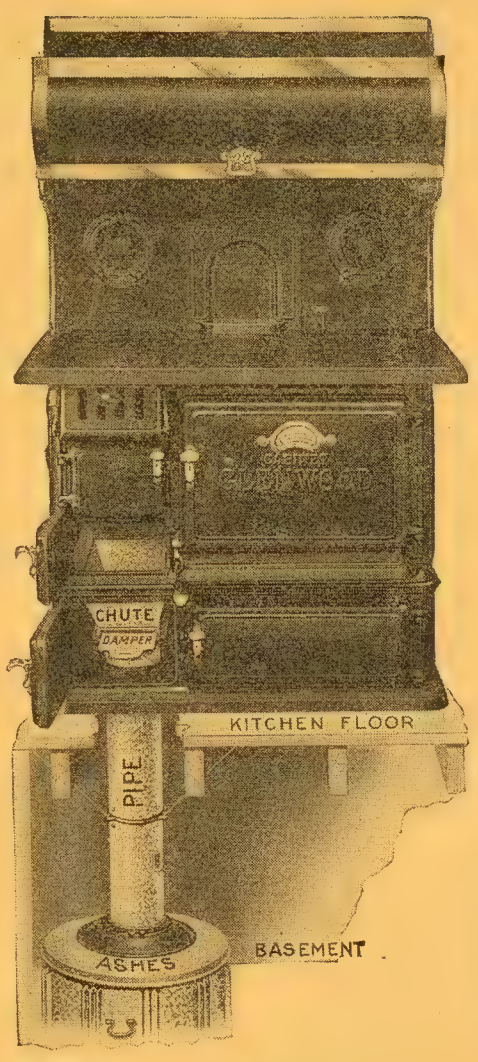
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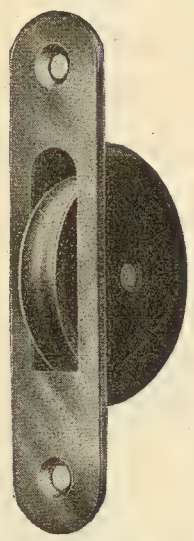
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Vol. XXVI. No. 41. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Mahlon W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Stone, brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 68x42 feet. Tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

Post Office, Minneapolis, Minn. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department. Brick, stone, concrete, steel and fireproof, one story, 330x330 feet. Copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 31st. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster, 47x24 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 12th. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Pump House and Water Wheel, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Landscape architect, E. J. Wendell, Wayne, Pa. Tile roof. Plans in progress.

Hotel, northwest corner Thirteenth and Filbert streets, $500,000. Architects, Esenwein & Johnson, 775 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Owner, Charles H. Vendig, 1922 North Twelfth street. Brick, stone, steel and fireproof, ten or twelve stories, 95x95 feet. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken as soon as plans are completed.

Bank and Office Building (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, W. A. Poland, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Broad Street National Bank, Trenton, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 50x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 19th.

Residence, Wynnefield, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Albert C. Wood, Pennsylvania Building. Stone, three stories, 52x23 feet. Variegated slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

Theatre, 3139 Frankford avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Allegheny Amusement Company, care of J. Cohen, 2032 Birch street. Brick, two stories, 80x200 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners are taking bids.

Residence, Walnut street, near Fortieth street, $20,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry Miller, 1306 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Dairy Building (alt. and add.), Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building, Owner, H. Dolfinger, 1528 South Sixteenth street. Brick, two stories. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Passenger Station East Chicago. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lines west of Pittsburgh. Brick, one story, 20x60 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Nurses' Home, Norristown, Pa., $15,000. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric light. Architect taking bids, due October 12th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Frank R. Heaverner, Norristown, Pa.; Shoffner Brothers, Norristown, Pa.; Elmer Rehrer, Norristown, Pa.; F. D. Oberholtzer, Norristown, Pa.

State Building, Raleigh, N. C. Architect, T. P. Marye, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, State of North Carolina. Marble, brick, stone, terra cotta, steel and fireproof, four stories, 61x192 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due November 1st. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Bungalow, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Arichtect, private plans. Owner, F. B. Marriott, 5019 Chestnut street. Brick and frame, two stories, 49x29 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due October 12th. William F. Baldwin & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Offices (alts.), Sixth and Chestnut streets. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owners, Gatchel & Manning, on premises. Consists of interior changes. Architect has received bids.

Store and Offices (alt. and add.), Fifty-second and Chestnut streets. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Mint Arcade Building. Owner, architect. Brick, two and three stories, 50x60 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect is taking sub-bids.

Store Building (alt.), Twelth and Market streets. Architect, F. A. Whelan, 44 West Eighteenth street, New York City. Owners, United Cigar Stores Company, 44 West Eighteenth street, New York City. Consists of interior alterations, steam heating, slag and copper roofs, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; Smith Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street, are figuring.

Residences (16) (alt. and add.), Sixteenth and Federal streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Brown Estate, care of Architect. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, $250,000. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street. Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 1231 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 176x268 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking revised bids, due October 16th. William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Hospital Building, North College avenue. Architects, Jansen & Abbott, Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owners, Women's Medical College, on premises. Brick and concrete, fireproof, five stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Residences (4), Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Elkins Park Land Company, Elkins Park, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 40x39 feet, 45x36 feet and 46x39 feet. Shingle roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Eden, Pa. Architect, Frank R. Ferrers, Eden, Pa. Owner, Verner Strickland, Eden, Pa. Concrete and frame, 2½ stories, 25x42 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owner taking bids. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1434 Arch street, is figuring.

Stable, Ogontz, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. J. Frederick Herbert, Flanders Building. Stone, two stories, 45x24 feet. Slate roof. Architect has received bids.

Inn (alt. and add.), Haines Falls, N. Y. Architects, Hutton & Bags, 311 Madison avenue, New York. Owners, Santa Cruz Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y. Frame, four stories, 30x30 feet and 46x42 feet wings, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due October 14th. H. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, H. A. Bahls, on premises. Consists of interior alterations and new front. Concrete and terra cotta, two stories. Plans in progress. Architects ready for bids in one week.

Alt. and add. to Building, 35 North American street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. D. Lit, Commonwealth Building. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking revised bids, due October 14th. The following are figuring: John N. Gill & Co.,

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Power House and Garage, Second street pike and Fisher's lane. Architect, Carl F. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner, Frank Schillings. Brick, stone, three stories, 45x81 feet; stable and garage, 34x62 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking sub-bids in about one week.

Church, York road and Rockland streets. Architect, John H. Coxhead, 926 Ellicot Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Owners, Tioga Baptist Church, Rev. G. Dox, 3236 North Sixteenth street. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Club House, Broad and Walnut streets, $750,000. Architects, Simon & Bassett, 1118 Chestnut street. Owner, the Manufacturers' Club, on premises. Brick, limestone and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 100x100 feet. Architects selected. Plans will be started at once.

Bank Building, Lakewood, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, People's National Bank of Lakewood. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories, 40x70 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due October 30th. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. Applegate, Lakewood, N. J.; J. B. Irvine, Lakewood, N. J.; W. H. Tappen, Lakewood, N. J.; Newman & Newman, Lakewood, N. J.; Harry Borden, Shrewsbury, N. J.; J. C. Vreeland, New York City; Wills & Marvine, New York City.

Garage, Front and Market streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Adam Baum, Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 42x68 feet. Slag roof. Architect taking bids, due October 16th. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, Philadelphia; H. L. Foulkes, 566 Pine street; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway; George Bachman, 19 North Thirtieth street; J. W. Drapper, 436 Haddon avenue; Graw & Co., 522 Columbia avenue; Charles Schuester, all of Camden, N. J.

Club House, Schenectady, N. Y., $30,000. Architect, Herman French, Schenectady, N. Y. Owners, Odd Fellows, care of Samuel Graubert, Schenectady, N. Y. Brick and stone, three stories. Architect taking bids, due October 23rd. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Front and Market streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferries, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, William Yohn, 9 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick, three and four stories, 20x45 feet. Slag roof. Architect taking bids, due October 16th. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building, Philadelphia; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway; H. L. Foulkes, 566 Pine street; George Bachmann, 19 North Thirtieth street; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue; Graw & Co., 522 Columbia avenue; Charles Schuester, all of Camden, N. J.

Engraving and Printing Bureau, Washington, D. C. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United State Government, Treasury Department. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, four stories, 90,000 squar feet floor area. Owners taking bids, due November 16th 3 P. M. Plans will be ready October 21st.

School, Royersford, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Limerick Township School Board, Royersford, Pa. Brick, two stories, 25x35 feet. Composition roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store and Residence, 242 South Fifth street. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owner, J. Pinheiro, 1007 Race street. Brick, two stories, 20x84 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

School, Leonardo, N. J. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owners, Middletown Township, Board of Education. Brick and stone, three stories, 79x132 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Abel Bottoms & Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street.

College Building (alt. and add.), State College, Pa. Architect, E. H. Hazelhurst, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania State College. Brick, three stories. Contract awarded to H. S. Miller, Bellefonte, Pa.

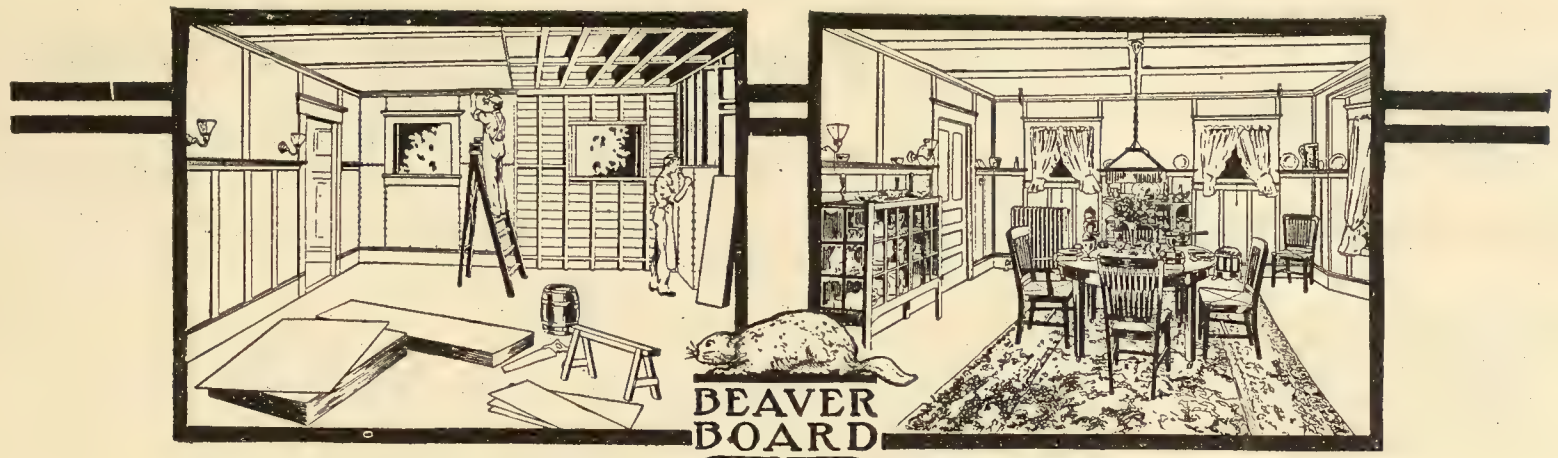
Residence, New Rochelle, N. Y., $50,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. B. Ward, care of Ward Bakery Company, New York City. Brick, three stories, 45x70 feet. Tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Thomas J. Reed & Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Hotel (alt. and add.), 1622 Ridge avenue. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, Thomas Minnick, 1622 Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 20x50 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Herman Voigt, Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets.

Passenger Station and Shed, Girard avenue. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Copper and steel, one story, 42x28 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened as follows: Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, $47,740; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building, $49,900; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, $52,000; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street, $52,309; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, $52,709; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $53,500; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, $56,803; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, $58,860.

Rectory and Parish House, Forty-eighth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owners, Holy Comforter P. E. Church, Rev. E. J. McHenry, 712 North Forty-eighth street. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x36 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Pennsylvania Construction Company, Pennsylvania Building.

Opera House, (alts.), Broad and Poplar streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137



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South Fifth street. Owners, Metropolitan Opera House. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Stores and Apartments, 238 South Eighth street. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, F. L. Shissler, 238 South Eighth street. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof. Contract awarded to William T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street.

Convention Hall, Fairmount Park. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick, concrete, terra cotta and steel, three stories. Bids opened as follows: Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, (1) $4,430,000, (2) $1,258,736, (3) $2,110,000, (4) $1,232,000; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, (1) $4,484,400, (2) $1,263,300, (3) $1,739,800, (4) $1,479,000.

Pump House, Hanover Township, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State Homoeopathic Hospital. Brick, one story. Contract awarded to George H. Harner, Allentown, Pa.

Boiler House (alt. and add.), Twenty-first and Alter streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Lit Brothers, Eighth and Market streets. Brick, one story, 60x60 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

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Construction News.

TRENTON, N. J.

Armory (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J., $5,000. Architects, Poole & Bent, State House. Owner, State of New Jersey. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due October 16th. Scott & Day, Dempsey & Hardy are figuring.

Factory, Trenton, N. J., $30,000. Architects, Kleeman & Fowler, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Hamilton Rubber Company. Brick, three stories, 61x184 feet. Contract awarded to Burton & Burton, Trenton, N. J.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Gymnasium Building, Dover Del., $30,000. Architect, L. W. Crawford, 919 Market street, Wilmington. Owners, Wilmington Conference Academy. Brick, three stories, 48x78 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, (steam heating reserved). Contract awarded to F. P. Collins, Dover, Del.

Hotel, Fourth and Market streets, $35,000. Architect, J. D. Thompson, Ford Building. Owners, Delaware Hotel Company. Brick, four stories, 35x80 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.

Residences (2), Laurel street and Delaware avenue, $10,000. Architect, R. E. Pyle, 1312 Shallcross street. Owner, R. H. Kendal. Brick, 2½ stories, 30x38 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $45,000. Bath house, one story, 94x192 feet, State road and Tacony street.

J. Steele (O), 5615 Chester avenue. Cost, $25,200. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 18x40 feet, Fifty-fourth and Chester avenue.

H. Shorper (O), 5030 Franklin street. Cost, $3,000. Two brick dwellings, two stories, 14x45 feet, 1622 Brill street.

S. E. Carver (O), 3151 Frankford avenue. Cost, $3,600. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x50 feet, 3054 Frankford avenue.

James Bromley (O), Adams and Tulip streets. George H. Thirsk (C), 4413 Frankford avenue. Cost, $34,000. Factory, three stories, brick, 175x56 feet, Adams and Tulip streets.

Wilson & Webber (O), 5115 York street. Cost, $8,000. Two two-story brick dwellings



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and stores, 16x59 feet, Rockland and Marvine streets.

Michael Lauria (O), 6314 Vine street. Cost, $5,100. Three two-story brick dwellings, 15x54 feet, 10-12-14 North Gross street.

E. A. Carroll (O), 700 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $41,200. Seventeenth two-story brick dwellings, 14x34 feet, Fifty-third and Kenshaw streets.

J. E. Rafferty (O), 4128 Broad street. Cost, $4,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x43 feet, Ann and Cedar streets.

F. T. Williams (O), 4631 North Broad street. Cost, $60,000. Twenty-five dwellings, brick, two stories, Smedley and Pike streets.

Samuel Jennings (O), 1218 Jackson street. Philadelphia Decorative Company (C), 4914 Parkside avenue. Cost, $4,500. Moving Picture Parlor, 35x52 feet, one story, Fifth and Olney.

N. Pissolano (O), 616 Pemberton street. A. Brengala (C), 614 North Seventh street. Cost, $3,000. Stable, three stories, 18x31 feet.

B. Swartz (O), 1820 South Eleventh street. M. Tomkin (C), 245 Greenwick street. Cost, $3,500. Stable, two stories, stone, 32x70 feet, 1818 South Eleventh street.

Reuben Heibener (O), Comby and Montague streets. S. Dietrich (C), 3109 Highbee street. Cost, $11,600. Seven two-story brick dwellings, 16x40 feet, Walker street and Benner street.

Harry Pokrass (O), Sventy-ninth and Bernstein street. Louis Shpun (C), 1932 Monmoth street. Cost, $8,700. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x48 feet, Eastwick and Eighty-second street.

W. Fisher (O), 3621 North Fifth street. Cost, $4,600. Two two-story dwellings, brick, 16x52 feet, Wyoming and Carlisle street.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Dural streets. Cost, $56,000. Sixteen two-story brick dwellings, 23x36 feet, Mt. Airy avenue and Creshen road.

John W. Mortiner (O), 3024 E street. Cost, $6,000. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x30 feet, 3460-62-64-66 A street.

Alterations and Additions

Mrs. L. Kelenger (O), 1225 Butler street. J. S. Tomlinson & Son (C), 1712 Venango street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

William Rockwell (O). Philadelphia Construction Company (C), 1341 Arch street. Cost, $1,500. Office, 1631 Walnut street.

William Gardner (O), 4920 Lawrence street. James Laird (C), 916 Belmont avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling.

A. G. Vogel (O), 3404 Germantown avenue. Reith & Hensinman (C), 3302 North Mascher street. Cost, $335. tSore, Germantown and Ontario street.

Max Shiel (O), 931 North Broad street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $1,210. Store and dwelling, 931 North Broad street.

Mrs. A. F. Raff (O), 205 North Thirty-sixth street. Philadelphia House Repair Company (C), 703 Walnut street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 205 North Thirty-sixth street.

F. H. Dixon (O), Thirty-second and Mill road. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $6,000. Dwelling.

T. P. Hunter (O), York and Noble streets. H. B. Boorse (C), 665 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $750. Store, Twenty-fifth and York streets.

W. Rosenberg (O), 215 Catherine street. J. Gorlhoe (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $1,750. Shop, 235 Fulton street.

W. W. Toomey (O), 210 South Fifty-second street. R. Werner (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, $500. Store, 210 South Fifty-second street.

George Beck (O), 1815 Cayuga street. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwellin, 1815 Cayuga street.

Hance Brothers & White, Canal and Poplar streets. Pobert B. Lederale (C), 801 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $1,200. Manufacturing.

John Edrick (O), Bridge and Walker streets. George Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost, $650. Storage.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Philadelphia, Pa. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $1,700.

George H. Earle (O), 1337 Spruce street. W. H. Hoffman (C), Mint Arcade Building. Cost, $4,000, store and offices, Fifty-second and Chestnut streets.

Martin Marks (O), 1845 North Seventh street. Seidman & Setz (C), 1927 North Stanley street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling.

S. Teller (O), 623 Poplar street. D. Wittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, $2,500. Store and dwelling, 905 North Seventh street.

Godfrey Aschman (O), 1012 Ontario street. L. R. Walton (C), Andalusia, Pa. Cost, $500. Green house, Thayer and Tenth streets.

Emil Padtka (O), Richmond and Butler streets. T. J. Mooney (C), 1412 North Twelfth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Carl F. Lauber (O), 24 North Ninth street. Charles P. Biggins Company (C), 1838 Harlan street. Cost, $1,600. Warehouse, 24-26 North Ninth street.

A. Pitkoosky (O), 1327 North Eighth street. L. Sarpan (C), 1933 East Monmouth street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 1324 Perth street.

N. H. Steward (O), 124 North Sixth street. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $600. Office, 124 North Sixth street.

Frank Mark (O), 2820 North Twenty-first street. Cost, $2,000. Stable, Twenty-first and Somerset streets.

E. T. Duval (O), 1611 Faulkrod street. D. Boyd (C), 3446 Kips street. Cost, $1,500. Storage building.

J. E. Baird (O), southeast corner Twentieth and Race streets. A. M. Barclay (C), 113 North Sixth street. Cost, $1,000. Residence.

Mrs. M. Jackquith (O), 2207 North Thirty-third street. J. W. Fritz (C), Thirteenth and Medary streets. Cost, $2,955. Store and dwelling, 2738 Germantown avenue.

J. D. Grover & Son (O), Somerset and Tulip streets. J. F. Welsh (C), 2742 North Twenty-second street. Cost, $1,200.

Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital (O), 714 Spruce street. Stacey Reeves & Son (C), 1611 Filbert street. Cost, $62,000. Hospital, brick, 4 stories, 18x24 feet. Broad and Fitzwater streets.

B. C. Simon (O), 1544 West Passyunk avenue. H. V. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, $98,000. (7) 2 stories. Brick dwellings, 14x45 feet. Garnet and Snyder avenue.

Atlantic Refining Co. (O), 3144 Passyunk avenue. Cost, $3300. Garage. Brick, 1

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story, 66x68 feet. Cost, $4000. Stable, 2 stories.

W. D. Harrar (O), 145 North Fifty-sixth street. W. D. Harrar (C). Cost, $5400. 2 stories Brick. (3) residences, 15x45 feet, 151x53 feet. 145 North Fifty-sixth street.

Y. M. C. A. (O), Fifteenth and Arch streets. George F. Payne Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $115,000. Y. M. C. A. Brick, 6 stories, 36x103 feet. 1425 Arch street.

L. Ashlin, Jr. (O), 4423 Salmon street. Cost, $3300. (3) Brick dwellings, 2 stories, 14x40 feet. James and Tucker streets.

J. Hansen (O), Second street pike. W. H. Storck (C), 7326 Second street pike.

B. L. Shaparo (O), 133 South Twelfth street. H. Levi (C), 914 Jefferson street. Cost, $1500. Store and Dwelling, Forty-third street and Fairmount avenue.

G. M. Speigle (O), Eighteenth and Sedgley streets. Oak Lane Bldg. Co. (C), Seventh and Chelten avenue. Cost, $500. One-story. Office, Nineteenth and Cambria streets.

William T. Maguire (O), 1415 Locust street. James Price (C), 2048 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $786. Stable, 307 Watts street.

James Saffri (O), 3337 Kensington avenue. Barnes Bros .(C), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $800. Store and Dwelling.

Feldman & Rubin (O), 1213 Bainbridge street. D. Whittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, $3200. Bottler & Storage, 1231 Bainbridge street.

John H. Chaus (O), 1119 Roy street. C. B. Sonner (C), 2429 North Second street. Cost, $1350. Dwelling, 1121 Roy street.

Creswell Estate (O), N. E. Cor. Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Wm. Ferguson & Son (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, $10,500. Storage, Eighteenth street and Washington avenue.

Quaker City Motor Car Co. (O), Hotel Walton. I. T. Shoemaker (C), 24 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $1500. Fairmount Park.

M. E. Wilner (O), 133 Williams avenue. Ash Const. Co. (C), 1323 Marvine street. Cost, $950. Office, 924 Brash street.

J. M. Steele (O), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $600. Wm. Steele & Sons Co. (C), Rest Bldg., 27 and 29 South Fifty-second street.

Nicholas J. Hayes (O), Broad street and Erie avenue. George M. Carville (C), 1522 South Fiftieth street. Cost, $500. Hotel.

Wm. J. H. Claus (O), 3734 North Thirteenth street. Benj. Walker (C), 3930 Elser street. Cost, $620. Greenhouse.

G. C. Simmer (O), 2512 North Sixth street. Wm. James (C), 2947 North Fifth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. E. & C. Keefer & Son (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, $500. Store, 32 South Fifteenth street, and $3500. Store and Office, 1015-17-19 Chestnut street.

E. G. Frick (O), 6405 North Seventh street. Oak Lane Bldg. Co. (C), Seventh and Chelten avenue. Cost, $450. Garage, 1405 North Seventh street. Cost, $450. Garage, 6409 North Seventh street.

Frank P. Carr (O), 2036 Race street. S. & L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, $545. Dwelling, 2036 Race street.

Henry Westnow (O), 510 South Eighteenth street. S. Geshner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, $775. Dwelling and Store, Seventeenth and Naudain streets.

C. L. Harper (O), 1922 Green street. F. G. English (C), 1610 Carlisle street. Cost, $450. Dwelling.

Bernhardt Ernst & Bro. (O), 2931 Marshall street. John Schmenk (C), 612 North Cambria street. Cost, $500. Carriage House, 2934 Marshall street.

Finley Acker Co. (O), Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Bushmele Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $640. Store, Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

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American Trade in Cement.

Cement imports into the United States have fallen away rapidly in the last few years. The value of Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cements imported in 1907 was $3,669,926; in 1908, $1,973,472; in 1909, $712,628, and in 1910, $602,833. Of the total for 1910, Germany furnished $291,635 wort hand Belgium, $160,374. Exports of cement from the United States have increased in vaule from $1,180,415 in 1907, to $2,292,376 in 1910. Of the latter amount, however, $1,228,893 worth went to Panama. The two consumers next in importance were Cuba, with $458,063 worth, and Mexico, with $161,696.

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Forty Houses of Poured Concrete.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has just placed a contract with The Morrill Moulds Corporation, 403-405 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., for forty model dwellings of poured concrete to be erected near Scranton, Pa. A whole village of this new type of homes will be constructed for the operatives of the great anthracite mines in that section. The railroad company, before adopting the poured houses for its development, made a thorough investigation of model systems of home building and selected the poured houses because it affords a fireproof, sanitary structure, which is cool in summer, warm in winter and can be built at the cost of a frame house.

A novel system will be adopted in the construction of this concrete town. A railroad track will be laid around the whole group of buildings. A mixing plant will be mounted upon a flat car with an elevator for hoisting concrete, and from the tou of this elevator spouts will carry the concrete into the steel forms, placed around the walls and partitions. A carload of cement, sand and cinders will be attached to the mixing train, and the train will move from house to house as the pouring progresses. The mixture, being made up of cinders, sand and cement, employs the waste product from the burned culmpiles which adjoin the mines.

In the center of the group of buildings will be a lawn or garden, about 600 feet in length.

Plans for the entire group of buildings have been prepared by Milton Dana Morrill, inventor of the system of molds which makes the poured house possible.

Adjoining this group of dwellings and on a high plateau will be located a group of bungalows for the superintendent of the mines and his assistants.

The Morrill poured concrete house will be exhibited at the forthcoming Real Estate and Ideal Homes Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, October 7th.

Recent Trade Literature

An illustrated pamphlet of more than fifty pages has been issued by the Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company, 283 Green avenue, Brooklyn, New York. It presents a great variety of designs for metal ceilings, cornices and ornaments, prepared to meet requirements of period styles, of decorative treatment. The pamphlet is entitled "A Handy Volume Classic of Brooklyn Metal Ceilings" and may be had on application.

* * *

Beautifully illustrated and highly instructive is "The Transplanted Italian Villa," by Melville McPherson, in the September number of "Building Progress," published by the National Fireproofing Company, Sherman Ford, editor, just received at this office as we are going to press. Other interesting articles in the contents of this number are: "Contractors Who Win" (illustrated), Charles E. White, Jr.; "From the Editor's Chair," "Practical Building Construction" (illustrated), C. S. Grove; "The Latest Improved Fireproof Warehouse Construction Seen in the New Field Loft Building at Chicago" (illistrated), Peter B. Wright; "The Dignity of Tile and the Use of Color" (illustrated), A. E. Stanley.

* * *

Ferro-inclave, made by the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a sheet of steel with dove-tail corrugations permitting the sheets to fit over one another and forming a tight joint without destroying the corrugations. The makers recommend its use as a reinforcement where great strength in construction is necessary. A pamphlet recently issued describes and illustrates the many advantages claimed for this reinforcement which the makers desire to bring to the attention of architects. This pamphlet may be had on application.

* * *

A new booklet just issued by the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, of Sandusky, Ohio, being a particular description of that company's waterproofed Portland cement. This cement has been brought out and is being manufactured by the Sandusky Portland Cement Company to overcome many long standing objections that architects and engineers have had in specifying waterproofing material and concrete. The demand for this waterproofed Portland cement has been marvelous, owing to the success with which the product has been used. This booklet may be procured upon request of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, Ohio.

Every house should have a little garden, some grass, trees and shrubbery. Otherwise the house does not combine well with the surroundings and is not a home in the best sense, the kind of place you want to see at the end of a hard day's work. The effect is much enhanced by a few columns and beams forming a pergola over which the vines climb. Many good suggestions will be found for the home grounds, both large and small, in the new catalog of the Hartman-Saunders Company, New York City and Chicago.

* * *

A very unique and useful souvenir has been received from the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, a collapsible, oiled paper sanitary drinking cup. It is guaranteed to hold any liquid refreshment, water included. The inner paraffine paper cup is protected by an outer covering of tough paper ornamented with the Lehigh trade mark and other interesting printed matter. An envelope case holds the cup and protects it from dirt when being carried in the pocket. This cup is just the thing to take along on outings or on hunting or fishing trips.

* * *

H. B. Sherman Manufacturing Company, Battle Creek, Mich., has just been distributing among its friends in the trade a display hanger calling attention to its Simplex nail. One of these hangers is included in every shipment of Simplex nails, so that the recipient may so display it upon the wall or elsewhere as to be readily seen. It is of a nature to serve as an excellent medium for directing attention to the merits of the Simplex roofing nail.

* * *

Genuine Bangor Slate Company, Easton, Pa., gives a "Handshake No. 20" to its friends in the trade in the shape of a 12-page pamphlet relating to roofing matters and roofing slate in particular. The text is presented in a style to hold the attention of the reader, some of it being of a nature to cause one to smile audibly.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ART AND INDIVIDUALITY

In spite of the seeming indefiniteness of the theme it is the purpose of this essay to deal clearly with certain expressions of life as embodied in Art. Prerequisite to this is a carefully surveyed field and a firm foundation; a foundation based on knowledge that the superstructure may safely soar into the realms of the imagination and fancy—soar into these realms and yet lose nothing of its reality. Clear definition makes a good foundation stone and the more crystalline the stone the better it is for our purpose.

What is Art? What is individuality? Art? Art is the resultant of doing things beautifully!—not necessarily of doing beautiful things, certainly not of doing beautiful things badly, but of doing anything beautifully, so that having been done the thing shall have been done in accordance with the laws of Beauty. Individuality is that characteristic something which distinguishes one from another, whether that one be a person, a community, or a race. Humanity is so constituted that the art which lives, the only art which lives to bear its record of a life or of a civilization, is the art which does beautifully those things which find sympathetic response in the higher nature and instincts and reflect the finer characteristics of the individual and the race. "Art for art's sake" is an odorless flower of an ephemeral nature. "Art for art's sake" is quite of a piece with that "virtue" which "is its own reward." There is no virtue in that art, nor art in that virtue, which is practiced in a closet or in a desert or remote from human contact and has not in its intention and design the idea of carrying a message of beauty or of helpfulness to the neighbor and through the neighbor to the community. In the practice of art as in the practice of virtue something is to be considered besides the thing or the deed, some one is to be considered besides the practitioner only. That something is the upward striving instinct in humanity—that some one is the individual, the community, the race.

There are two distinct though closely related individualities to be dealt with, then, in the construction of this topic, the individuality of the artist and the individuality of the race. From the standpoint of either, the subject is to be treated objectively and subjectively. The relationship of the artist to the expression of the race spirit is so intimate and the inter-relation so intricate as to have produced certain confusion and to have caused certain misapprehension. I am going to be presumptuous enough to attempt to clarify this relation.

I shall take my excursions mostly into the fields of architecture, for architecture, not only being the master of the arts, has kept records of the great past on which we may firmly base our conclusions.

As I have indicated, only that art endures which expresses the deeper nature of the race, the higher and richer life of its day. Time wipes out the accidental and the incidental and preserves in the forms of art only that of intrinsic worth. Only great and fundamental characteristics were echoed in "the Pyramids, the Parthenon, and England's Abbeys." It is apparent, then that the individual artist is deeply concerned in the expression of the race spirit if his influence is to live and his work to become a part of enduring history. It is a matter of free will, however, and not at all of predestination or of outside control, though that phase suggests itself. Art is conscious, otherwise it is not art, it is nature. Nature is NOT conscious. In unconscious obedience to the law of life, nature produces beautiful forms—unconsciously the tree leaves, the flower blooms, the feather or shell assumes its shape and takes on its beautiful colors. In conscious obedience to the laws of art the artist creates beautiful forms. When "the passive master lent his hand" he was "passive" in the sense that he did not antagonize that spirit which was calling within him—not in the sense that he did not know what he was doing. He did not leave the evolution of beauty to the "conscious stone." He did not wilfully violate rules of grammar in order to express his misconception of individuality; he did not distort lines of repose to express aspiration or movement; he did not place a surface in a distant plane and then belie its position by applying to it an advancing color. Nature, or "the vast soul" that o'er plans nature, has set once and forever the bounds of expression and the artist accepts the limitations or he is no artist. The authority behind the fundamental laws of nature and the underlying principles of art the artist recognizes and respects, or again he is no artist. Nature has just as surely touched with the spirit of eternal unrest the surface of the mighty waters as she has set the seal of everlasting silence within their cavernous depths, has just as surely set the stamp of unending repose upon the granite cliffs of the canyon as she has touched with pathetic evanescence the sweet breath of the violet which blooms on the craggy ledge. Every movement and mass in nature has its unalterable meaning which the artist never fails to recognize; nor does he lost cognizance of the absolute underlying principles of art. He knows that a certain combination of forms and masses will induce the feeling of repose, and just as surely will another combination awaken the sentiment of aspiration. That one mass will excite to activity, another will lull to rest; one combination will inspire to reverence, to devotion, to adoration, another will irritate and depress; one will make its appeal to the intellect, another will touch the heart; one will set the heart blood a-tingling, another will chill the genial current; that one combination will express the eternal another the ephemeral. The true artist is master of these forms and consciously he uses them, as the musician manipulates the stops and keys of his instrument while the race spirit, consciously or subconsciously in him, suggests the theme.

One peculiar phase touching personality as distinguished from individuality, may be noted here. The traits of personality are of the accidentals or incidentals which art ignores. Art, the mistress, demands of her subject that he be master of his implements, and if he be a master not one whit does she care what may be his personal beliefs and habits. It is temperament in the artist and not creed that counts. When Emerson makes "the hand that rounded Peter's dome" work in a spirit of "sad sincerity" and says "himself from God he could not free," and then "he builded better than he knew," he does not state the entire proposition. The impressionable mind did try sincerely and consciously to interpret impressions and to set the stamp of individuality upon his creations. He was a "willing mind," but also he was a knowing mind. Further on in the poem, emphasizing the thought, Emerson, in speaking of "the pyramids," "the Parthenon" and "England's Abbeys," says:

"These temples grew as grows the grass,
Art might obey but not surpass—"

But here again the poet did not tell it all. He takes no cognizance of the temperament and individuality of the artist. He was right in ignoring personality, but not in ignoring individuality. However, he nearly rights himself when he says:

"For out of thought's interior sphere
These wonders rose to upper air—"

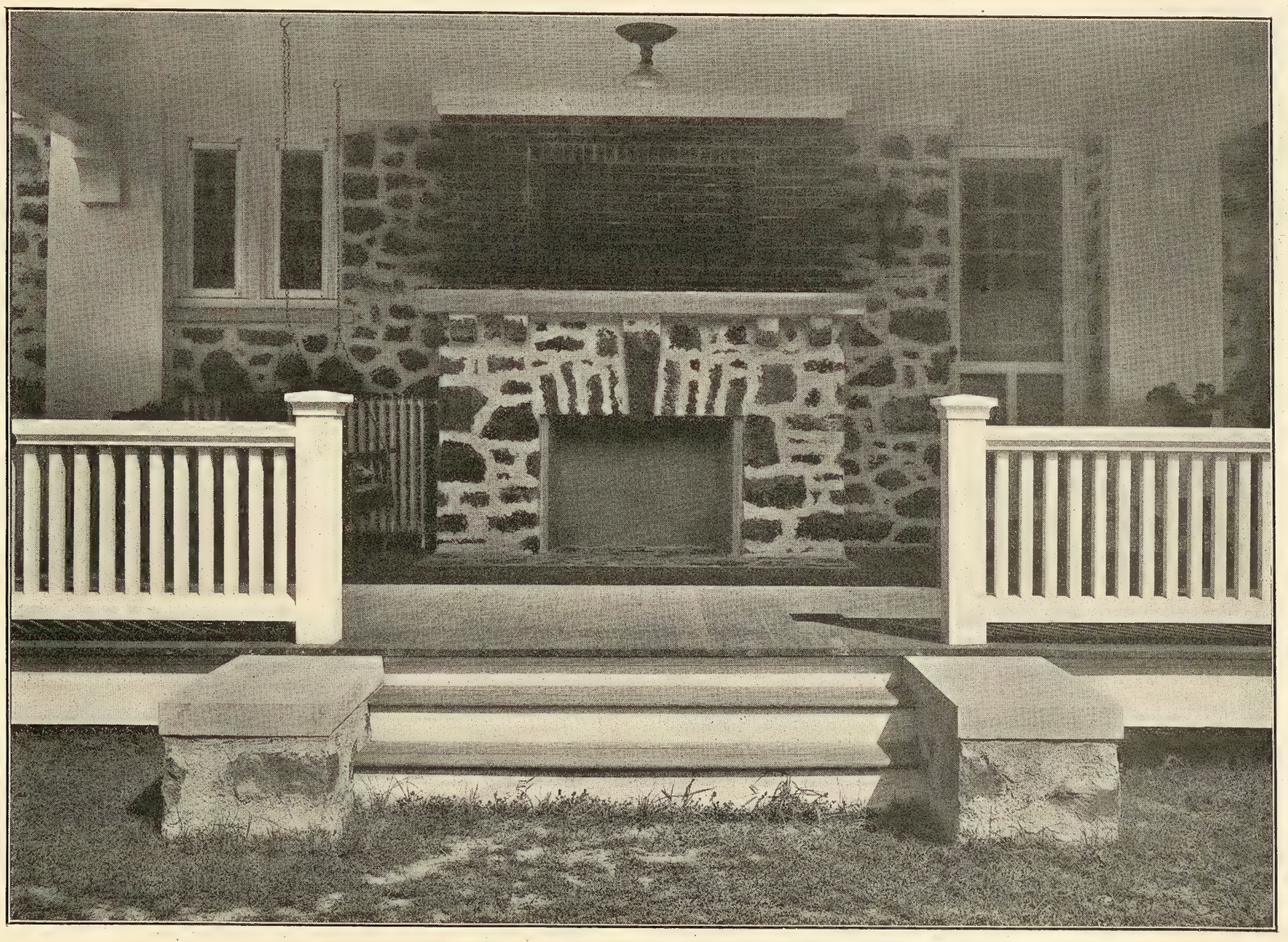
Out of the conscious mind and full heart of man these temples rose in response to a call of the Creator, as voiced in the forms of nature and in the soul of man, as voiced in the level plain of the desert, in the rounded or rugged mass of the mountain, in the sunlight and in the mist persistently insistent, or playing at hide and seek o'er hill and vale; as voiced in nature, appealing to the impressionable soul of man. And so naturally, distinctively, inevitably, grew these temples in their proper environment as grow the palm, the laurel, and the English rose; but these temples assumed the distinctive forms which clothe their individuality, because the artist tried consciously to express in the most beautiful form and convincing manner the appealing characteristics which inhered in the life about him—because the artist recognized and ministered consciously to the proper spirit of the time and place, which is, in its final analysis, the sublime soul of the race.

Herein, then, lies the great lesson for the artist individualist today (for each true artist is in the very nature of things an individualist), namely, to search consciously, sincerely and unceasingly for the proper spirit of his time and place, and having found, to embody in form only such qualities and attributes as shall draw the beholder irresistibly onward and upward, not to search for something outside of his time and environment, something which will startle the race and give it a thrill, but for some deep sentiment, for some characteristic note, which, being sounded, the race shall, by sympathetic vibration, recognize as its own and receive to its heart, for,

like the Lord, the race is mindful of its own! —and that is what has made history.

Up to now the race expression is the clearest and purest chord which has been struck in the world of symphony, keyed in the joy of living—the joy of living that divine essence for the distilling of which alone art exists; and may the race expression never fade until it is wiped out in some greater joy, the character of which it is impossible for us now even to conjecture. May it still exist, the clear, pure expression of the national spirit, of the race spirit—each nation, each race, sounding the stops of its individual life, now in obligato, now in crescendo, now in diminuendo, always itself, and all the instruments guided and the score harmonized by the world soul, the "vast soul that o'er" them plans. God forbid that the instruments in this great cosmic orchestra should ever be forced to play in unison "Yankee Doodle" or Colonial, the "Marseillaise" or Beaux Arts, the "Wacht am Rhein" or German Classic, the English Renaissance, or "The Dull Gray Dawn on the Morning After," or any one of a hundred tunes which on occasion an individual instrument may utter "staccato" with brilliant effect. God help us, and the joy of living, when the art of the world shall de dictated by Paris, or by New York, or by Tokyo, or by Chicago, for then it will be a mean, narrow, spiritless, monotonous little world, and there will be no incentive to leave the confines of one's back shop, or the contemplation of one own's petty thoughts. What if the Garden of Eden had dictated and had continued to dictate in the realm of art or in any of the forms of life expression. There could have been no Egypt, no delving among the tombs, no deciphering of hieroglyphics, no awesome contemplation of the Pyramids or the temples of the Nile. Greece would have been less than a spot. Rome would not have stunned us with the grandeur of her power. No shrines tearing our heart chords assunder with the intensity of the feeling wrought into their sculptured stones would have come to us out of the Middle Ages, no nice little copybook exercises would have been prepared for us by the Renaissance. If Eden had ruled and continued to rule we would have no absorbing problems to work out today—problems involving the existence of our governmental structure —our mental, spiritual and material life, and the sincere enduring art expression of it all. If Eden had ruled, if Paris had ruled, if Spain had ruled, if the Latin countries had ruled, this problem, for it is all one problem, would not have been ours. Eden would have given us no problem, Latin Europe would have given us a different one, and, ignoring our individuality, would have endeavored to settle it for us, as, today even, Latin Europe is trying to crowd its church upon us and to cram its art forms down our throats. So let us thank fortune that our own individual problem has been given us to solve in our own individual way, and let us realize that it is a problem which is worthy of a solution that shall stand out a clear, clean cut page in the world's history of achievement—and thank fortune if we have, and if we have not, pray fate to send us men of spirit, of intellect, of heart and understanding, men attuned to the message of the world soul who shall interpret justly and fully our art to coming time.

The artist of today possesses a distinct advantage over what we deem must have been the situation of the artists of the more remote and primitive periods. We of today can study the monuments in the light of what is known of the civilization which brought them forth, can determine definitely wherein they have failed and wherein and why they have been achieved. We have the whole realm of recorded history spread out under our eyes and can view the psychological bearing as well as the material trend of events; and in the light of this we are, or should be, the better equipped to study our own characteristics and their relation to our times. We may be too near the picture plane



FIREPLACE ON PORCH OF RESIDENCE, OF W. W. HEARNE, WAYNE, PA.
Architect, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia

—too much in the picture to determine all values accurately, but we can at least determine the general trend and fix definitely upon some of the details.

As we may, and do, determine by a comparative study of the periods of the past in what measure and how sincerely the art was a true expression of the period, so may we, in the light of the past, determine to a degree as to the sincerity and truth of our own art forms and prophesy as to their probable value as a permanent expression of our own real life. In viewing the past from our point of vantage and seeing so clearly the luminous focal spot which marks the characteristic idea of a special period; and in comparing its manifestation with that of our own, we must not, because of the seeming clearness of the vision, assume too readily that the problem then was less involved than is our own, or that life in the olden time was simple as compared with ours. The purely materialistic activities of those races and periods which have left the record of a great art were as intense as ours, and in the earlier periods life was hedged about such deep imaginings, radiant fancies and abject superstitions as to make the problem of classification one quite commensurate with our own. True, the superstitions in a measure cloud our problem, but the individual of to-day has acquired or assumed no characteristic which has not inhered in human nature throughout all time. The great lesson for us lies in the fact that in the periods which have left worthy records the individual and the race took cognizance of the finer qualities and aspirations of the period and ministered to them in terms of religion and of law and in forms of art. To religion, to law, and to art, material conquest brought its choicest offerings, and idealized materialism stands at the foundation, one might say even stands as the foundation, of religion, law and certainly of art. What of this clear vision from the past, what of the central idea behind it? The everlastingness of nature and the immortality of the soul was fundamental concept of the philosophy of Egypt and was echoed in its religion, in its ceremonial, in its art—every line and mass of the pyramids, of the rock tombs, of the Nile temples is instinct with it. Intellectuality was the keynote of Grecian life and art; and philosophy and art and religion, the very gods themselves, were reduced in the retort of the human mind, and the reduction especially as touching literature and art stands out marvelously pure and strong. The base, the entasis of the shaft, the volute, the entablature of the donic stands today as the highest expression of the intellectual concept of functional beauty the world has known. Whereas Egypt ministered to the soul and Greece to the intellect, Rome enforced the materialistic aspect of life and swayed through temperamental expression of physical and material power. Rome's concept of the value of direct application of physical force and the absolute domination of material mass was clean-cut and clear, but her concept of the spiritual in art was ever clouded. Ancient Rome in many of her monuments, furnished the most brutal exposition of the theory that art is merely temperamental, and that in its expression is entirely divorced from the character of the artist. Remember this when I shall take up a discussion of present day ideals and expression. Rome, Greece and Egypt held the artisan in bondage and the effect of this, too, must be remembered when considering the art forms of today.

The Middle Ages emerged from the turbu lent slumber of the Dark Ages with a resistless energy and activity which finally struck its keynote in the aspiration of the human heart. The love of life and upward movement was the then characteristic of the individual and the race, and the great Gothic piles which stand as monuments to the unification of all the ideals of that period overpower us with their sublime conception and grip our hearts as they force upon us a realization of what individuals in a labor of love directed to a common end by a common spirit may accomplish. The expression of what lay in the heart of humanity was the achievement of mediaeval art. The art of the Middle Ages furnishes the sweetest and most satisfying exposition of the theory that art expression (like religion) is temperamental and entirely divorced from the personality of the artist—divorced, too, from the baser and lower instincts and characteristics of the race—and survives only as it recognizes and ministers to the higher ideals. This, too, it may be well to remember in our consideration of the trend of art today.

The most important influence on our present-day architecture comes through the Renaissance, which unfortunately is a mere cultural influence, avoiding deep feeling and sentiment and contenting itself with the refinements of form. The Renaissance was a protest against the onesided expression of the Middle Ages and looked toward a restoration of classic culture as it had come to be understood and established in Rome. What there is in our life which responds to the baneful influence of Roman art nourished under a corrupt and degenerate empire or to the somewhat less baneful influences of an over cultivated Renaissance remains to be determined, and if determined remains to be rooted out if we are so transmit a germ of life to the ages. Do these forms appeal to us because of our mental makeup, or are they being forced upon us by artisans—God knows they are not artists—who can read but have never learned to think, who can copy but who cannot create Is imagination wanting in our race that we accept the prevalent art form, or are we not awake This brings us face to face with the problem of today and here in America.

What are the salient points of our American civilization which may well stamp our art and give it enduring definition Are we and how are we perverting this definition in our present practice We are not only an individual people, but a people of individuals, of whom, by whom and for whom the present form of our governmental structure and social forms exist. What underlies it all? The doctrine that all men are free and equal before the law, that the acceptance of freedom carries with it the acceptance of responsibilities toward our neighbor and the state, that the government is not an extraneous matter, but is the expressed will of the people voiced through delegates or representatives chosen by the people and who are servants of the people. This means an internal reign of law and order, of which the people is a part, and not domination by an external power. Therefore the art forms applicable to and developed under plutocracy, monarchy or empire and made possible of existence only under conditions of slavery, cannot justly express our social or governmental life. Therefore the stately temples expressive of the ceremonial of Egypt, the Grecian forms expressive of a totally different order, the applied forms of Rome, expressive of a domineering power, cloaking and obscuring whatever of sincere endeavor the race was struggling to put forth—nothing of all this has any place in the art of today. If our age is sincere in its altruism, sincere in its endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the workers, sincere in its efforts toward political reform, sincere in its belief in the value of the immortal soul, sincere in its acceptance and promulgation of a religion based on brotherly love, or the brotherhood of man, sincere in its devotion to a culture which shall lie near the heart, grace the mind, and not gloss the surface merely, then this age holds no place for the extraneous application of the borrowed finery of art, but must insist on expression of the vital principles of structure and the rational development of ornament which shall not obscure the vital thought but which shall be of intrinsic worth in defining the character of the mass and in conferring charm upon the structure. The application in architecture of forms symbolic of Roman pomp and power, while appealing to the semi-cultured and by them communicated to the rabble, is menacing the development of a sincere art in this country. It were better for us and for the future that our office buildings, our libraries, our colleges, our public buildings, should be simple affairs, as simple as sincerely designed warehouses, rather than the characterless misrepresentations of our better life which so many or most of them are. Characterless? Hardly that, for a lie has character, though the borrowed form has not!

I can bring this matter home only by citing individual instances. This I do in no spirit of personal criticism and would hesitate to do at all, but that I feel keenly that the case is parallel to one in which a surgeon is called upon to cut deeply in order to save life.

In viewing the work of to-day it would seem that about the most brutal instance of an architectural untruth (and let us hope for the honor of society it is a civic misrepresentation also) is sounded forth in the new Cook County Building. Forms expressive of Roman power and official domination were borrowed, transferred to Chicago, magnified and set upon a scaffolding of steel and stone to impress on the citizen an idea of the supreme power and authority residing in the

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Chicago Common Council and the Cook County Board. This assumption of supreme domination, backed up by brute force, is so purely gratuitous in this age of individualism and of altruism that the builders could not express the idea in any sincerity and made the structure a sham. Pedestals which are a hollow mockery, columns which carry nothing, and a self supporting entablature which is a farce—the whole thing is the utterance of an unmitigated falsehood.

The most subtle utterance of an architectural untruth (and let us hope for the honor of commerce and industry that it also, is a misrepresentation) is sounded forth in the new Gas Building in Chicago. It is called the Peoples (?) Gas Building—save the mark! Roman forms most ostentatiously expressive of pomp and power were borrowed, transported to Chicago and introduced into the lower stories of this great commercial building. The columns are not integral with the mass, are set up for a theatrical display and could be removed without disturbing the structure. And, further, the terra cotta cloaking of the overhanging skeleton of steel, simulates granite and is of dimensions disproportionate to the work to be performed were the nobler material really employed. This is the supremest exaggeration of a type of building which is being made to symbolize the commercial spirit of Chicago and of America, and if the type is truly symbolic of our commercial life the nation is as surely doomed as was the Roman Empire, as were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. This particular building is most insidious in its appeal because of the richness and brilliance of the design. Other types there are which are pitiable.

In the center of the financial district a bank building is now rising which utters about the most ludicrous architectural untruth sounded forth in present days. The great polished granite drums of the shaft are "cored" and slipped down over the steel verticals of the structure, while upon the polished surface of the stone are to be pinned ornaments of bronze—all expressive of a crude and pompous disregard of facts absolutely at variance, let us firmly believe, with the character of the commercial life to be carried on within the walls.

I might add to this list the building for the State Education Bureau, now under construction at Albany. This building, with its untruthful mask, is nearly at brutal as is the first example cited and nearly as ludricous as is the third, and it is designed to express, at least to house, the highest educational and cultural influence of the Empire State Is the character of this influence denoted truly? Other examples in Chicago, in New York, in Pittsburg, in San Francisco, in all our great cities, could be cited.

I am not speaking just here of those buildings designed for banks, theatres, schools, factories, etc., which seem to be cut off by the rod from some interminable Roman colonnade and in the building of which the column is used functionally In my opinion these buildings are stupid, inexpressive of their purpose and of the age, and wanting in imagination This may be merely a personal opinion, but as to the cases cited there can be but one judgment—they are false. We have no record of such prostitution of art, even in the most debased Roman period. If such examples did exist they were of those accidentals and incidentals which time has so kindly wiped away, and we may safely prophesy the same happy fate for the modern structures.

Are these examples expressions of individual temperament merely, or are they characteristic of a general tendency? If the former, there is need of a rebirth within the individual; if the latter, there is manifestly a widespread decadence which can only presage a not very remote downfall. The excuse presented is that the strenuous urging of circumstances permits the artist no time for reflection and forces him to use the every day and well tried formulae. But the real reason is that the age is wanting in the finer sensibilities which crave the art expression having devoted itself to commerce, to science and to constructive altruism. Other commercial ages have felt the art impulse. The truths of science should not overshadow the truths of art, which constructive altruism should be counted on to instill correct principles of life, and even the ordered expression of those principles. A great work is laid down for the teachers of ethics and for the schools of ethics and of aesthetics when they turn from the pedantry of culture and a contemplation of the traditions of the past, to study in all humility and sincerity the nature and application of the laws of truth and beauty.

The true characteristic of our American life seems to be a devotion to the humanities; and the temples we erect to it are the schools, the hospitals, the asylums, th settlement houses, the workshops, the mercantile buildings, the churches, and the homes. Our government buildings should embody the essence of all these. To the artist who rightly apprehends the inter-relationship of the intellectuality, the spirituality, and the ideality inhering in these types, there opens up the possibility of leaving the indelible impress of his individuality on the art expression of his time and to adding his increment and its increment to the ultimate expression of his race; but to this end the artist needs the assistance and inspiration of the unconfused utterance of communal and national ideals.

It seems impossible that, with all our background, with all our sources of knowledge and all our oportunities for consistent upward development we are, as individuals and as a race, devoid of high idealism in art. It seems impossible that these examples I have cited, and which seem to mark a general tendency, are more than superficial trappings which indeed, do not "denote us truly." If they are, then we are in another dark period of history. If we really are, as individuals and as a race, sincere in our ideality, then time will wipe away these manifestations, as accidentals and incidentals, as scaffolds, in more meanings than one, from which we are building the image of our better self, and which, having been builded, shall endure.

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Architectural Notes

Of all the architect's annoyances, and they are numerous, that of being asked to admire a house planned by a non-architect is the most trying. A member of the profession with more sincerity than tact refused, recently, to admit any merit in the plans drawn up by a young couple of his acquaintance. Their attitude towards him instantly chilled; but some time after their builder had started the work they came back in despair to their over-frank friend. They wanted him, not to admire, but to help. "It's the foundations," they told him sadly. "It generally is the foundations," he replied, with un-Christian relish. "But ours," they exclaimed, "are of the best brick laid up in the best Portland cement. Jones said they would last forever; yet, even before the house is finished, they are leaking and bulging." The architect lost an afternoon from his work in order to go down to Jersey and gratuitously look at the source of their trouble. He found that, although the cellar had been dug in loose clay and sand as porous as a sieve, and although the house was a large three-story affairs, the foundation wall was only eight inches thick. Furthermore, that owing to the sliding nature of the soil, it had to act both as a foundation and a retaining wall. Hence the bulges wherever the sand pressed heaviest. In the several places where the water was trickling through it was bringing sand with it, yet the young couple were inclined to think that it was the makers of the "best Portland cement" who were to blame and not their mendacious builder.

Even where cement is of the best, eight-inch walls are risky; to build them so frequently in this country of many freezings and thawings, is to tempt Providence. A twelve-inch wall is twice as good as an eight-inch one, while an eighteen-inch stone wall is four times as good; also it is cheaper because the units forming it are larger and make less vertical joints to cause subsequent separations. But when stone is used it must be remembered that, if newly quarried, it is apt to be porous and should be waterproofed on its outside face where the wall runs underground. If the soil is inclined to gather water open tile drains should, in addition to the waterproofing, be laid at the foot of the wall, with cracked stone and loose soil spread over them so that the water may run off all the more quickly. Such a foundation really does last forever, while even the best brick one is less reliable. The young couple who started out with the eight-inch brick cellar wall spent three hundred dollars in digging enough space around it for the workmen to get at it, and in the waterproofing and draining. They know now that of all the jerry builder's "slim" business, poor foundations are the most costly as well as the most difficult to correct.

* * *

Many a good house has been ruined by poor porch posts; posts bad in proportion and ugly in outline. Porches are among the most noticeable features of the house. They invite criticism from every passer-by and surely mark the taste of the house owner.

Posts of attractive design are no more expensive than ugly posts, in fact the latter, by reason of their expensive adornment, frequently cost more. Greek columns are always in good taste, but they must be correct in proportion. Columns may be plain or fluted according to the fancy of the owner. Doric or Tuscan columns are especially good for simple houses, for these are the plainest of the Greek styles, and their plain round capitals may be turned out of the solid wood. In the more elaborate Ionic and Corinthian styles moderate priced posts usually have capitals of paprier-mache or composition. Leading mills of the country now carry in stock beautiful Greek columns of correct proportions. It is no longer necessary to have posts made from special designs.

Queer posts cut with little ridges and spool-like turnings are always ugly. They are the product of unintelligent minds plus the revolving lathe. Even posts along Greek lines are ugly when not correctly designed. With ornamental "neck-ties" around them, and thin, flat mouldings at the base, they pretend to smack of the noble though are really hopelessly vulgar.

* * *

. It is to be hoped that, in the awakening interest everywhere in town planning, the ancient, picturesque, and utilitarian claims of the town clock as a fitting feature for some open square or triangle may not be overlooked. This is not to advocate the cheap cast iron clock perched on a cast iron pole, such as one of our largest jewelry firms has recently placed in front of its Maiden Lane establishment, but an architectural clock supported on a heavy oak standard or placed in a quaint clock tower, such as nearly every village abroad can boast. Even were precedent less plentiful for the town clock, it could still claim to be a cheerful variation from the flagpole, the cast iron fountain, or the granite boulder—the favorite treatment of the past. to urge its usefulness is superfluous; but not so, perhaps, to observe that foreigners newly arrived, or Americans who have been long abroad, notice with dismay the woeful absence of official clocks in American cities and towns. It is an American peculiarity hard to get used to, for they have acquired a warm-hearted respect for a public timepiece.

Art and Individuality.

(Continued from page 696)

Our salvation in art will come when, having proven that we are capable of self-government, that we have conceived, have developed and can maintain permanently and justly and orderly, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, we realize that this is but one form of our individual expression, and that the social, the ethical, and the aesthetic phases are just as expressive of us and as much a part of us, and just as much to be developed along individual lines as is our governmental form.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Wentworth Institute, of Boston, whose existence was the result of a legacy of $3,500,000 by Arioch Wentworth, a Boston merchant, has now been opened. This institution has been founded to furnish practical education in mechanical arts, with special reference to carpentry and building, at rates within easy reach of workmen.

**It is stated in the local press that at a meeting of the Atelier of the Washington, D. C., Architectural Club, held September 20, the following officers were elected: Junior Patron, Bedford Brown; massier, J. H. Taylor; sous massier, P. L. Stevens; librarian, W. G. Schaefer. The annual exhibition of students' work of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects is now open in the rooms of the Architectural Club.

**The action of the Otis Elevator Company in distributing $30,000 among the families of four of its employes who were killed in a recent explosion of molten lead seems to prove that a corporation may have, if not a soul, at least a substitute for one.

**Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company, Detroit, Mich., has just completed an important contract in weather stripping the palace of Count Szechenyi at Budapest, Hungary. After investigating the merits of the Chamberlin equipment, the count, who married Miss Vanderbilt, of New York, had the Chamberlin system installed because of the fact that in the large rooms of the palace it would otherwise have been impossible to maintain even temperatures on account of the leakage of air around the windows. It was necessary on this contract to send workmen to Hungary from the company's New York office to do the installing.

**The Robertshaw Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has taken over the business of the House Service Utilities Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg. The company will manufacture the Robertshow Thermo valve and the other specialties heretofore made by the House Service Utilities Company. New quarters have been secured at 101-103 Water street.

**The Pullman Ventilator Company's plant at York, Pa., has been sold to a syndicate, of which one of the principal members is Freeman Allen, Rochester, N. Y. It is reported that a new corporation will be formed with a capitalization of $300,000, which will absorb possibly three other manufacturers of automatic ventilators.

**An interesting table giving the construction statistics for thirty school buildings in Boston, erected since 1902, is contained in the report of the Schoolhouse Department of Boston fo rthe year ending February 1, 1911. The table gives the cost of the buildings, the cubic contents and the number of pupils. An average has been compiled of the thirty sets of figures with the following results: The average cost of construction per cubic foot of space is 22.8 cents. The cost of the building contracts averages 83.7 per cent. of the total cost of the building with a range of 77 per cent. to 86 per cent. The cost of the heating contracts averages 9.5 per cent. of the total cost of the building with limits of 7 and 15 per cent. The cost of the plumbing contracts averages 4.6 per cent. and that of the electrical contracts 3.4 per cent. of the total cost of the building. Three of the thirty buildings are high school buildings and the average cost of buildings of the remaining twenty-seven schools is per pupil, $178. The cost per pupil of the three high school buildings is $548.25, $940.65 and $495.19, and the cubic contents of these buildings are 1,267,608, 1,392,848 and 1,388,807 cubic feet, respectively; the number of pupils accommodated in these three buildings is 540, 350 and 600, respectively.

**The central feature of the September issue of "Graphite," published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is a double-page group of photographs of the force of salesmen connected with the Philadelphia office of the company. The star picture is that of William J. Coane, manager, who entered the service of the company twenty-six years ago. At that time the branch was located at No. 6 North Fifth street, where a staff of four was employed. Five years later, after removal to No. 40 North Fourth street, Mr. Coane was given the management of the Philadelphia district, which comprises, Pennsylvania, the southern half of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia. At the end of another five years the rapidly growing business in the Dixon Crucible Company's graphite products necessitated a change and the branch was moved to No. 38 North Fourth street. After the lapse of still another five years larger quarters were secured at the present central location, 1020 Arch street. Here the business has constantly developed and Mr. Coane is assisted by an able force of fifteen salesmen. Mr. Coane does not hesitate to state that the foundation stones for his success are teamwork, efficient service to customers and loyalty with the absolute assurance of fine quality of the goods each salesman is selling. He thoroughly believes in the modern methods or specializing and has sub-divided the business into five departments, each product going to a different market and by different methods.

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CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT RICHMOND, VA.

An exceptionally fine trip, combining business and pleasure, has been arranged for those who may attend the fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which will be held in Richmond, Va., October 17, 18, 19,, 20, 1911.

There will be two solid days of convention work, during which addresses will be delivered by many of the most distinguished men in public life. The list of speakers has not been fully made up, but we can say in advance that it will include Governors, Senators and Representatives from all the Atlantic Coast States and men in the public eye as candidates for higher offices.

The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., and the people of that enterprising city are engaged in arranging a scheme of local entertainments that will exhibit Southern hospitality at its best. The details cannot now be given, but it may be stated that there will be a reception, a dance at the country club, automobile rides for the ladies and an all-day trip on the historic James River.

How We Are to Go to Richmond.

The important feature of the convention, so far as visiting delegates are concerned, is the arrangement made for getting them to and from Richmond. The Transportation Committee has made excellent arrangements for taking care of the delegates, which are briefly outlined in the reproduction of the ticket to be issued.

The program is as follows:

The starting point will be Philadelphia, but arrangements will be made for a special train to bring to Philadelphia from New York and Trenton delegates from New York State, New England and Trenton, New Jersey.

A special train will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 7 P. M.; West Philadelphia, 7.04; Chester, 7.24; Wilmington, 7.45, October 16th for Baltimore, baggage being checked through to the state rooms on the Alabama already assigned to the several delegates. The train will land at the wharf of the steamship company, Pier 2, at 9.30 P. M., and delegates can go at once to their state rooms, to which their baggage will be sent without further attention on their part. The Alabama will leave Baltimore before midnight and arrive at Old Point Comfort about 10 A. M. October 17th, breakfast being served on board.

At Old Point the delegates will be entertained by a morning drill at Fortress Monroe, followed by luncheon at the Hotel Chamberlin. In the afternoon a trolley ride will be taken to Hampton Soldiers' Home, Newport News, and other points of interest.

Baggage will require no attention. It will be transferred from the boat to a special train to be delivered in Richmond. Early in the afternoon after the trolley ride, the delegates will take the special train for Richmond, stopping for an hour at Williamsburg for sight-seeing.

Arriving at Richmond in the early evening of October 17th, the delegates, already assigned to their rooms at hotels while on their way, will be entertained at a reception in the Hotel Jefferson, which will be the headquarters of the Association.

Two days of convention work will follow, entertainments for the evenings being provided by the Richmond Committee, with an automobile ride for the ladies on the afternoon of October 19th.

The convention having adjourned, the delegates will become the guests of Richmond and will be taken on October 20th for an all-day boatride on the historic James River.

The Return Trip.

Arrangements have been made that the party shall return to Richmond at 5 P. M., where a special train will be taken for Old Point Comfort. Baggage can be sent to this special train before leaving Richmond in the morning, and will be delivered to the state rooms on the Alabama previously occupied by the delegates.

On the arrival of the train at Old Point Comfort dinner will be served at the Hotel Chamberlin and the delegates will have the remainder of the evening at their disposal. They can go aboard the boat, if they desire to do so, or they can amuse themselves as they please until midnight, when the Alabama will sail for Baltimore.

On the outward trip early risers will have had an opportunity to see lower Chesapeake Bay by daylight. On the return trip they will get a view of upper Chesapeake Bay by daylight. Breakfast and dinner will be served on the boat. Upon arrival at Baltimore baggage, checked to destination, will be transferred to a special train for Philadelphia, which will arrive at Broad Street Station about 6 P. M., October 21st.

It is quite probable that more delegates will attend than can be accommodated on the Alabama. In that case, if there are sufficient reservations, a second boat will be chartered under precisely the same terms and conditions.

CALCULATING SLATE REQUIRED FOR ROOF.

It should be understood when measuring up a roof in order to calculate the number of slates required to cover it, that more than one-half of a slate is covered up, and, consequently, every part of a roof has at least two thicknesses of slate, and three thicknesses where the lap proper occurs; that is to say, a roof requires more than double the quantity of slates that would be necessary to cover it if they were spread out side by side, says a writer in an English exchange. Therefore, to get the quantity of slates in a course, divide the width of a slate into the length of the roof; then divide the exposed length of the slate into the width of the roof; by multiplying both together, the superficial quantity is given; double this, and add the lap of each course.

Under-eaves and top-course slates should be counted as full slates; stacks under 4 feet are not allowed for, as the time used in cutting around offsets the quantity of slates not used; and hips, valleys, etc., should be measured for length in the center of the roof, and about 1 foot extra should be allowed for cutting.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1911.

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M. J. KNOX TAYLOR AND AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

An exchange directs attention to the splendid impulse to better things owed by American architecture to the example of Mr. J. Knox Taylor as superivsing architect of the Treasury Department. To this talented gentleman falls the duty of providing designs for a large number of official buildings erected every year under federal appropriation, in various sections of the country. These buildings are not infrequently the most important architecturally in their immediate vicinage and exert therefore a most healthy, beneficent and stimulating influence upon public taste. Thanks to Mr. Taylor's allegiance to correct ideals, there is maintained in buildings of this class a high and commendable order of designs. It is understood that with a view to intensifying and deepening this influence for better art the Treasury Department, by and with the advice and assistance of Mr. Taylor, is considering some change of plan permitting of a wider and less restricted form of competition among architects. Mr. Taylor's oft-demonstrated grasp of the essentials of good design, his wholesome and sympathetic understanding of ethical limitations and his firm and unyielding opposition to every suggestion of standardization of design offer a guarantee that the new plan will mark one more step along the highway of progress and a still more gratifying advance in the architectural improvement of Federal buildings whose excellence of design has been one of the inspiring incidents of our national life. American architecture may be felicitated upon having in the post of supervising architect an artist of Mr. Taylor's admitted force, character and capacity.

IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE DETAILS IN DESIGNING THE SUBURBAN HOME.

Success in house designing rests largely upon the assembling into an agreeable and skilfully-proportioned whole of little details that, while comparatively unimportant in themselves, amount, in their final sum, to the difference between good taste and good art and the reverse. When a house is designed along pleasing lines, melts with a certain indefinable sense of harmony into the setting chosen for it, shows an agreeable note of refinement in such apparently negligible items as doors, windows and cornices, and wears in every detail of its exterior aspect a suggestion of that peculiar and intimate association we imply when we speak of it as "home," it may be said to be a notably successful example of this type of architecture. When it falls short of producing this impression, when the man of taste becomes conscious, in looking at it of a jarring note, a sense of something "out of drawing," or, to put it in musical jargon, "out of key," with the general scheme, then it is not perfect designing and is architecturally bad. True, setting such a standard is holding the draughtsman up to a very severe test of his resources, but when it is considered that the vast majority of the homes being builded to-day are equal to this test and that the exacting considerations which govern in this order of designing are approved by the profession, one may discern the enormous strides contemporary architecture is making in the direction of higher and better ideals. Such details as panelling, fireplaces, mantels, halls, arrangement of rooms, have been virtually revolutionized within the past ten years. The old idea of a front porch making the living rooms of the house dark and gloomy has given way to the porch where it will do the most good, viz., at the side of the house. The high ceilinged living room, with its air of cheerlessness and severity, has been succeeded by the low-ceilinged and cosy room, with its enhanced adaptability to refined decorative treatment. The old square, box-like room, with its air of geometrical precision, has succumbed before tne new room of irregular shape and vastly enlarged aptitude for modern ideas in furnishing and arrangement. So it goes throughout. The gigantic fireplace, once regarded as an indispensible adjunct of every room without reference to its size, position or use, is now confined to the one room to which it is specially adapted, or in the absence of such special adaptability, omitted altogether. Every detail has its place in the modern house skilfully subordinated to the general scheme. The result is house designing that is winning the appreciative notice of the brightest architectural minds in Europe—and homes that are not only good art and good architecture, but in a degree undreamed by the craftsman of an older era, good houses in which to live and enjoy the comforts and conveniences associated with advanced ideals. Little details, many of these, but in the hands of the master craftsman details that are of moment. A touch here and a touch there often marks the line of demarcation between art and artisanship. The modern house with its marvelous blending of beauty of form and arrangement and line and tone with the utilitarian needs and requirements of modern living amounts to a distinct and notable architectural achievement. It not only speaks highly for the level of American taste, but must unfailingly leave its impress upon generations yet to be.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

Some men have succeeded who **did not** advertise. All successful men **do** advertise. If advertising didn't pay don't you think **they'd** be likely to find it out?

THE SUB-CONTRACTOR AND HIS ANOMALOUS POSITION—A SUGGESTION.

One of our subscribers, a prominent local builder, asks "The Guide" to say something in these pages concerning the need of legislation designed to protect the interests of that much-abused personage, "the sub-contractor." The general contractor makes his bid, is awarded the work, deals direct with owner and architect and knows exactly where he stands. If anything goes wrong the general contractor has his remedy and knows where to apply it. Now where does the sub-contractor stand? His relations are confined by agreement to the general contractor. So far as owner or architect is concerned he doesn't exist. He has no rights which anybody feels called upon to respect, no claim upon anybody but the general contractor, no standing, in fact, either in law or in morals, and exists virtually subject to the whim, fairness and decency of the middleman by whom he is employed.

When the job is done the contractor gets his money, pays the sub-contractor—sometimes,—forgets to pay the sub-contractor—sometimes,—and the sub-contractor has no redress other than a civil action for debt. He can't lien, can't attach, can't enjoin, has no status in law in any action against architect or owner, and in a large and conclusive way isn't upon the map.

Our friend, the builder, thinks this is all wrong. Being a fair-minded and just man, he thinks something ought to be done to protect the interests of the sub not less than the general contractor. Just how this should be done he is not quite clear. Hence the projection of the issue here. What is the sense of the trade with reference thereto? How may we best conserve the interests of the sub-contractor? "The Guide" is prepared to consider suggestions. What's your thought?

MR. D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD'S OPEN LETTER CONCERNING PALPABLE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The action of Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects, in addressing to a layman, to whom had been attributed statements reflecting upon the profession and at variance with the facts, an open letter correcting the misstatements thus disseminated, is to be commended. No consideration, whether of ethics or false modesty, should operate to constrain the members of the profession to remain silent under palpable misrepresentation. Mr. Boyd proves conclusively that the statements attributed to the subject of this open letter were the offspring of misinformation, ignorance of the facts in the case and a perhaps over-obvious disposition to mislead. If architects everywhere were as quick to resent statements based upon ignorance and error it would inure to the lasting good of the craft. Altogether too much that is neither wholly just nor wholly true finds it way into the lay press in the shape of what is often miscalled "Architectural Comment." The process that sifts the wheat of fact in this channel of publicity from the chaff of error deserves the approval of architects imbued with fitting respect for an honored and honorable calling, whether this process takes the form of an open letter,—as in the case under consideration,—or some less drastic form of rebuke. All credit to Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd!

"THE GUIDE'S" NEW INFORMATION BUREAU.

"The Guide" will take it as a courtesy if manufacturers of building material, building equipment and devices will mail to this office without delay a full line of catatogues, samples and descriptive matter concerning the several and various specialties manufactured by them. These catalogues, samples, etc., are wanted for filing in "The Guide's" new information bureau, a department organized to supply to architects, builders and building owners information covering every line of building material and equipment known to the trade. There will be no charge for this service either to manufacturer or consumer, the idea of "The Guide" being to place its facilities at the service of both in the interest of promoting a larger interest in new and meritorious materials and devices. Address Information, Builders' Guide, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

"Housing the Sunday School," by Marion Lawrence, published by "The Westminster Press," Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, is a little book that should find its way into the hands of every minister, architect, builder and churchman interested in the subject of building Sunday Schools and church social centers. Written by a clever churchman who makes no pretensions to architectural skill, the book goes deeply and exhaustvely into the practical needs and requirements of the parish house, setting forth in a concise and convincing way the considerations which must be kept in view by one who would design buildings of this type along successful lines. The volume is a little gem of its kind, based upon ultimate knowledge of and experience in Sunday School needs, suggestive and stimulating in its sane and hopeful outlook upon the subject with which it deals, and calculated to awaken pastors and others to a more adequate sense of the importance of going seriously at the planning of buildings of the kind in place of following the usual plan of devoting undivided attention to the church proper only to awaken when it is too late to the hopeless inadaptability of subordinate buildings to the important work cut out for them. "Housing the Sunday School" is an eminently sensible and well reasoned study of the vital problem contained in the American Sunday School. We venture to predict that it will be read by men engaged in Sunday School work with the interest with which laymen would read a popular novel.

What is a Bungalow?

In its very simples form the true bungalow contains no more than an absolutely necessary number of rooms, has no attic, or second story, and no cellar. Its characteristics are simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, numerous windows, one or two large porches, and the woodwork of the plainest kind. In its most advanced type, with its more beautiful and sometimes elaborate interior finish, and with all its up-todate built-in fixtures and conveniences, making it entirely suitable to any climate, the bungalow is composite.

The development of the bungalow and its spread has been so rapid that its permanent popularity has been questioned by many. However, it is not a passing fad; this is proven by the fact that many of our new low-cost frame houses of the Southwest are bungalows and that the people of eastern America and the South are building more and more of them. The demand for them is increasing so rapidly that architects have had to meet it as best they could, whether they knew anything about the style or not. The result is that east of the Rocky Mountains the term "bungalow" has been applied to alterations of the cottage style and does not bear much of any resemblance to the genuine. The designing of an artistic bungalow which will stand the test of time requires fully as much skill and education along this line as any other style of architecture. The keynote of the bungalow of the best type is homelikeness and general attractiveness without being pretentious. All extravagant, fantastic effects should be avoided. Fancy mill work and "gingerbread" finish, either inside or outside, are not in keeping with the bungalow spirit. It is easier to say what bungalows are not than what they really are, because they are built in such a great variety of designs.

Its real origin, as one must remember from reading Kipling, is in the English residence in India, the word being taken from the Hindustani, and the bungalow, as built in that country, consisted of a one-story structure, usually raised a little above the ground and with an air space overhead for coolness. The veranda (also an Anglo-Indian word) was very deep, to shut the heat and glare of the sun out of the rooms, and often this extended around three sides of the bungalow.

To-day the bungalow, especially in this country, would scarcely be recognized as such by the sun-helmeted English colonists of India, for it has taken unto itself motives from Spanish Mission, Japanese and English cottage architecture, with original ideas and treatments by individual architects.—Arts and Decoration.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Utility Wall Board and Crack Filler:

One of the objections often urged against the use of wall board has doubtless been due to the fact that many carpenters and builders do not like the idea of being obliged to panel the walls and ceilings in order to take care of the joints between the sheets of wall board. This objection, however, has now been eliminated by the perfection of an elastic filler known as "Utility Crack Filler," which is manufactured by the Heppes Co., Chicago, Ill. It is intended to be used to fill the cracks between the sheets of Utility Wall Board made by the same concern. This Utility Wall Board has comparatively little contraction and expansion, and when applied to the walls and ceiling of a room and with joints filled with Utility Crack Filler makes a smooth surface on which wall paper or burlap can be successfully used. This recent improvement which the company has made, together with other important features of Utility Wall Board, renders it one of the very popular building materials with which contractors, builders and architects of the country are familiar. Frank C. Gillingham & Son, Norris and Richmond, Philadelphia, are Eastern distributors for the board and filler.

Demonstrating Merits of Pearson Automatic Nailer:

Something a little out of the ordinary in the way of demonstrating the merits of a tool and giving publicity to it has recently been adopted in bringing to the attention of the public the Pearson Automatic Nailer, made at Robinsdale, a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn., by the Pearson Manufacturing Company. The reason for the somewhat novel display adopted was for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that there is such a thing as a machine for driving nails by hand. A show window of the Warner Hardware Company, 13 Sixth street, South Minneapolis, was given over to the demonstration, which was held at the noon and supper hours. A prize was offered to whoever could drive the largest number of nails in a minute using an ordinary hammer. This was for the purpose of affording a comparison to prove that a man using the automatic nailer could drive more than double the number of nails on an average. It was also shown that the nailer could be operated when gloves or mittens were worn, so that shingling or other work involving much nailing could be done in the open air in winter. The point is also made that the machine has a hopper in which nails are carried, thus obviating the practice which many nailers have of carrying nails in their mouths. The window display attracted thousands of people and quite a number competed for the nail-driving prize. One succeeded in making the very good record of 52 nails driven by a hammer in a minute, after which an operator with the Pearson nailer drove nails at the rate of 125 per minute.

Asphalt Mastic Floors:

Within the covers of an attractive publication of 20 pages profusely illustrated by means of half-tone engravings of manufacturing buildings of various kinds and issued by the American Ashphaltum and Rubber Company, 600 to 614 Harvester Building, Chicago, Ill., are set forth in convincing style the merits of Asphalt Mastic Floors, which are referred to by the company as dustless, odorless, noiseless, elastic and pleasant to walk upon. These floors, as laid by the company, are claimed to be absolutely waterproof, acidproof and sanitary and as being approved by the United States Government inspectors. Another claim made is that if necessary, as in the case of remodeling a building and after having been in service for several years, they may be taken up, broken into small pices and with the addition of a small amount of new asphalt be reheated and relaid at small cost. The floors are usually laid either 1 inch or 1½ inches in thickness, the former being intended for all-foot traffic and light trucking, while the latter is intended to stand the heaviest trucking to be encountered in a manufacturing plant. A 1-inch fioor is laid in a single course, while 1½-inch floors are laid in two courses. In the catalogue before us a number of buildings in which these floors have been used are illustrated, one concern—Swift & Co.—having laid, it is said, over 1,000,000 square feet of floor with the company's material. The company states that the asphalt floors are especially adapted for public school buildings, hospitals, warehouses, verandas, porches, driveways, sidewalks, tanneries, canning establishments, packing houses, breweries, ice plants, armories, drill halls, candy factories, and, in short, for any line of business requiring a durable and thoroughly dependable floor in every respect. The floor may be laid over wood, brick, concrete or any firm foundation, thus making it equally adapted, not only to new buildings, but to old buildings which are being remodeled.

Metal Ceilings and Walls:

A handsome catalog of 52 pages, just issued by Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Company, 40 Cherry street, New York City, carries a varied assortment of handsome designs of metal ceilings and walls which cannot fail to interest architects, builders and property owners generally. The company points out that the favor with which Northrop's steel ceilings and walls have been received in this country and abroad has stimulated it to higher artistic effects than ever before obtained, and the company feels confident that its efforts will be appreciated by discriminating classes who desire the most artistic architectural finish for interior decorations. The goods are used extensively in the best buildings of all kinds, embracing private residences, schools, churches, theaters, lodge rooms, hospitals, warehouses, stores, etc., etc., as they meet the demand for a durable decorative and incombustible interior finish. The claim is made that the acoustic properties of a room are greatly improved when lined with stamped metal, as sounds are not re-echoed as with solid construction. The illustrations presented within the covers of the catalog show single plates, borders, moldings, coves, etc., to a scale of 1 inch to the foot, while the groups of patterns shown in combinations are to a scale of ½ inch to the foot—a feature which architects and builders cannot fail to appreciate.

Waterproof Stains:

When concrete structures were rare exceptions, the gray color of this material frequently offered a pleasant change to the usual brick or painted buildings. Now that the landscape presents an increasing number of concrete and stuccoed surfaced buildings, it often seems desirable in order to avoid monotony to add some color other than the usual one of the material.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., of Boston, Mass., whose stains for shingles and other purposes are widely known, have, it is claimed, perfected stains for cement, interior plaster and brick, which in addition to providing a number of desired colors have the added feature of waterproofing the surfaces to which they are applied.

The manufacturers claim that these stains are inexpensive, are rapidly and economically applied, and that they have unusual covering capacity. That they wear without cracking, "chalking" or peeling, and that they are reliable waterproof colors for all surfaces composed of cement, plaster or brick.

The pamphlet describing these stains has color cards which show a number of desirable colors in each class of stain.

Adjustable Ventilators:

The Monarch Ventilator Company, Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church street, New York City, are manufacturers of a type of adjustable ventilator for office, factory and home use, to be applied to the window. A feature described in an illustrated catalogue is one which ventilators automatically regulate the size of the air inlet or outlet in direct proportion to the force of wind. It is claimed that by this means uniformity of action is secured in varying weather conditions.

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

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ARTS AND DECORATIONS

The primitive races have always used colors symbolically to express very definite ideas. It is strange how similar these ideas are with different peoples; red has variously expressed strength, force, aggressive action, irritation, fire, etc. In these facts may be seen the reason for the use of red by the Spanish to enrage the bull, by the country boy to excite the turkey, by the stage wizard to express the irregularities of a Carmen, a Sappho or a Zaza, says a writer in **The House Beautiful.** Red is insistent, exciting, warming. It forces itself more intimately than it really is; therefore it makes the room look smaller than it is. It excites into activity the nerve centers, thus warming the body. It keeps up a constant appeal to activity. Red is not a bad color in moderation and in its right place, but it is most absurd in solid wall coverings and carpets when rest, nerve quiet, coolness or study is the function of the room.

Warm or sunny rooms of the right sort look larger, cooler and more restful in blue than either red or yellow, and a gradual taming of the individual must follow the constant association with this color. The country house, the hot, close, southern exposure and the nerve-racked specialist may see in this fact something to work on.

This elemental triad—yellow, red, blue—is the material out of which the colors orange, violet and green are made. In proportion as these elements are found in other colors their primary force will be felt. Green is light, or cheer, and calmness mixed. It is, therefor, probably the most satisfactory color for the greatest number of situations. It is restful, hopeful and soothing; hence the joy of the green fields, the woods and the glorious trees. Greater cheer will be found in the greens that have more yellow than blue in them, and greater calm and poise in those dominated by blue

Summer homes, the hot southern living room of the city and the room of the nervous invalid invite this color as a dominating tone, and if not made too dense or prominent is one of the best of backgrounds for the main rooms of a house.

* * *

One of the finest pieces of writing in ''The Stones of Venice'' concerns itself with a comparison between an English cathedral, ''gray and grisly with heads of dragons and mocking fiends, worn by the rain and swirling winds,'' and St. Mark's at Venice, all ''set in pillars of variegated stones, jasper and porphyry, and deep-green serpentine spotted with flakes of snow and marbles, that half refuse and half yield to the sunshine,'' which may not have very much to do with carpets, yet is well worth remarking in so far as it touches on the color characteristics of North and South.

It may be as well to touch on the necessity of restraint not only in coloring, but in pattern. Assuming that one has much elaborate detail in the carpet, their chair coverings, curtains and the like may be allowed in simple colors; or, **vice versa**, a plain undercarpet, with rugs displayed thereon, should form a good background for chintz coverings to chairs and the like material for curtains.

To have instead bright colors on floors, coverings, curtains, walls and ceilings, is the certain way to rob our homes of that feeling of quietude and peace that is a necessity in these stirring times of hustle and rush, if we are to preserve our sanity. The successful house combines the quiet and the gay in such a way that unity, harmony and variety are attained. Monotony and garishness are avoided, both enemies in house decoration.—**The House Beautiful.**

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,568.

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Summary for week ending October 7th, 1911:

Number of transfers	571
Amount of transfers	$1,334,543.00
Cash consideration	396,943.00
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Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	105,583.35

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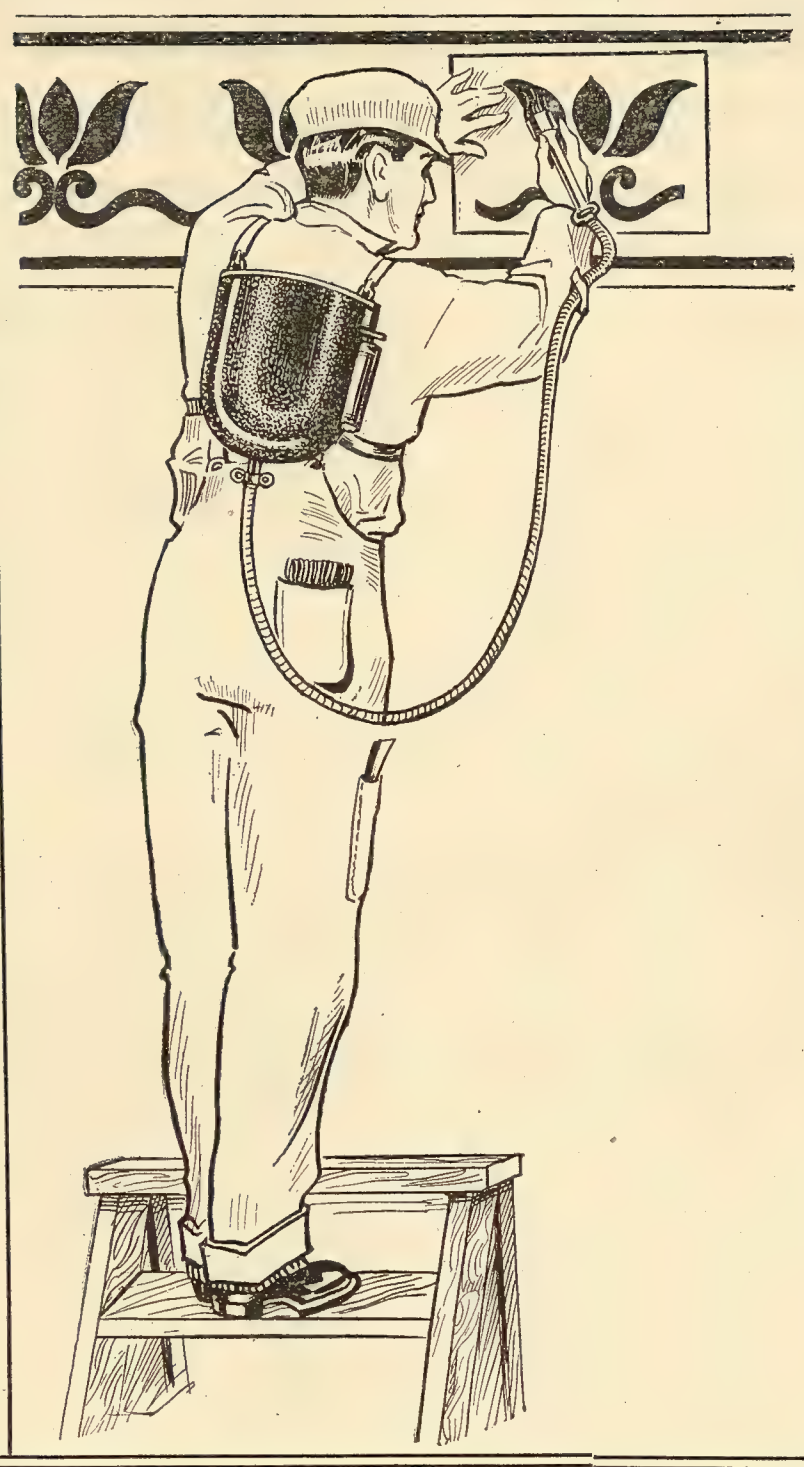
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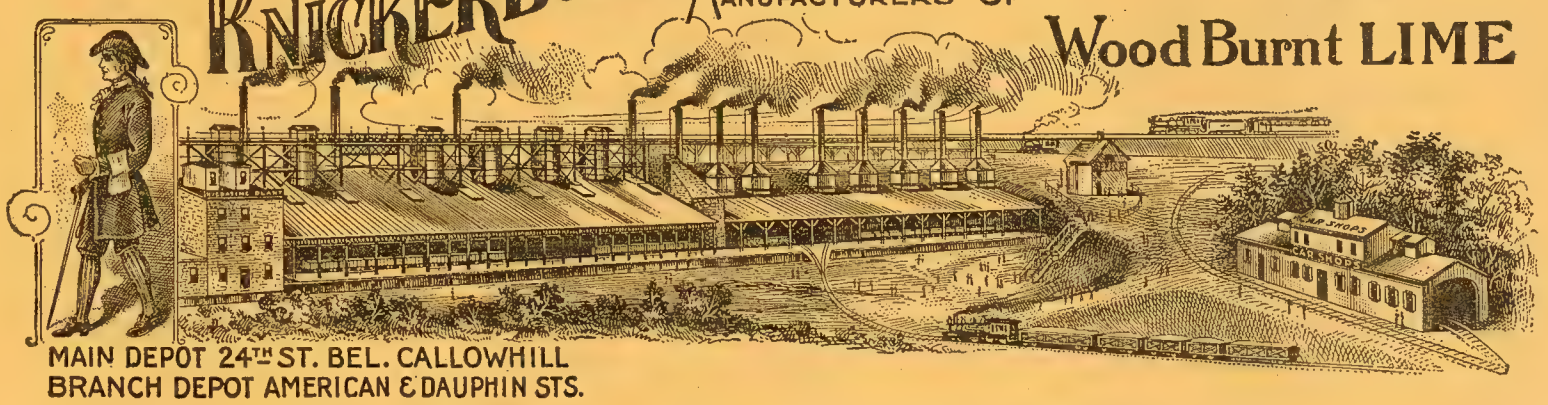
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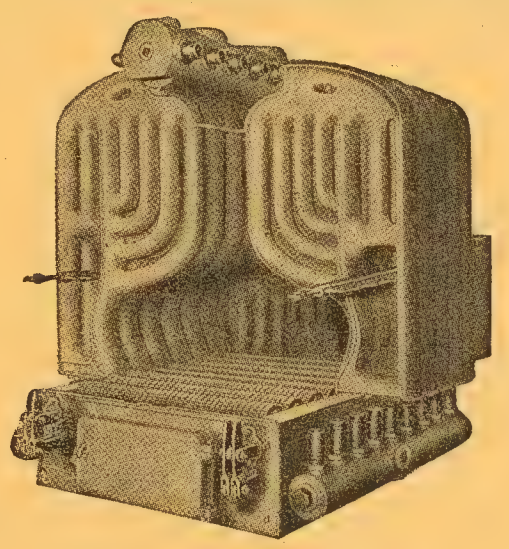
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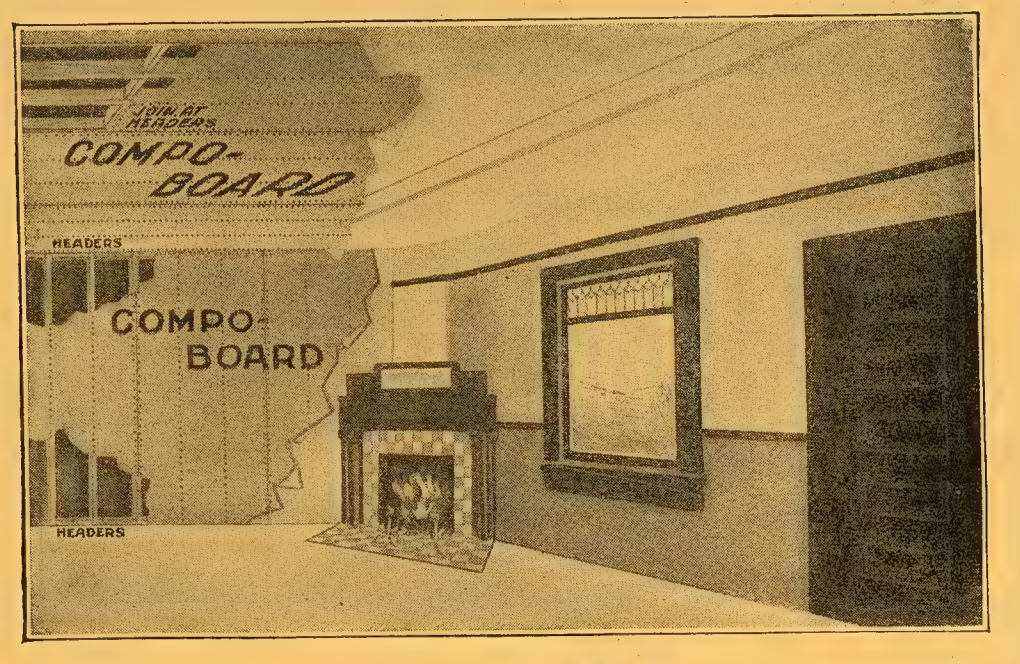
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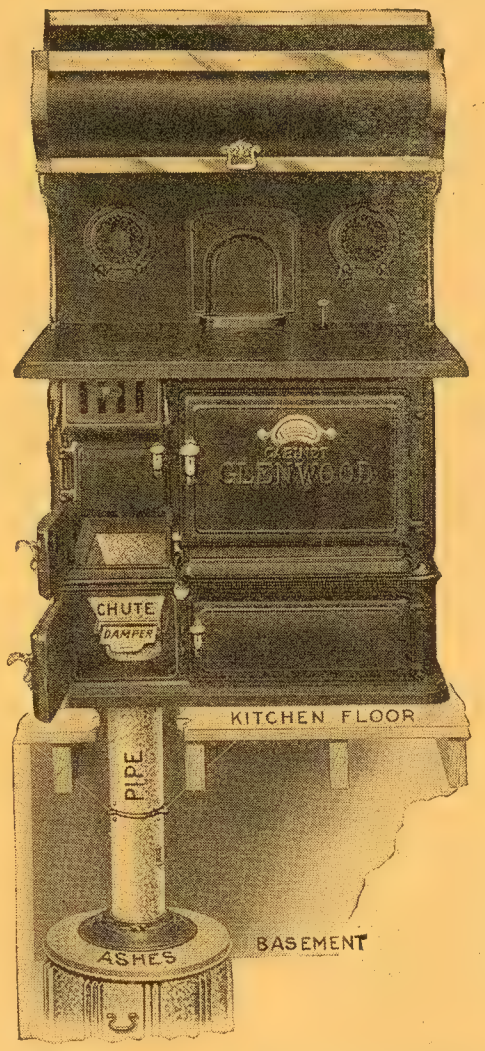
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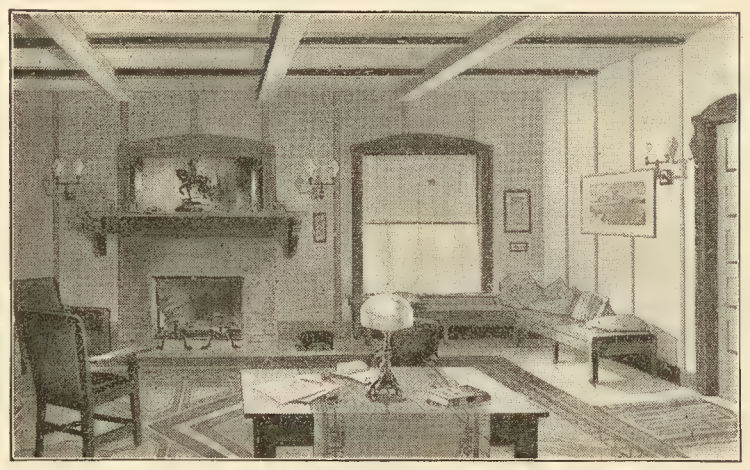
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Containing Official Bulletin of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Master Builders' Exchange.

Vol. XXVI. No. 42. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Ice Plant and Coal Pockets, Fifty-seventh and Hoffman avenue. Engineers, York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa. Owners, Eagle Coal and Ice Company, 4501 Girard avenue. Brick and concrete, one story, 100x250 feet. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in a few days.

Store and Warehouse (add.), 712 Passyunk avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Harris, on premises. Brick, two stories, 123x20 feet. Slag roof. Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Residence and Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. K. Rowland, Devon, Pa. Brick and stucco, three stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Gardener's Cottage, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Clarence A. Warden, Haverford, Pa. Stone or hollow tile, 2½ stories. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Apartment House, southeast corner Forty-third and Chestnut streets. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, Frank B. Thompson, Wayne avenue and Harvey street. Brick and stone, four stories, 90x125 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect has received bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 9 and 11 South Mole street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Brick, two stories, copper roof, steam heating. Owner has received bids.

Cottages (2), Valatie, N. Y. Architect, Franklin B. Ware, State Architect, Albany, N. Y. Owners, State Farm Women, care of J. F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prison, Albany, N. Y. Tile and stucco, fireproof, two stories, 90x32 feet. Slate and slag roof, electrice lighting, hardwood floors, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due October 25th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 402-04 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Louis Stecher, 402 Market street. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received revised bids.

Hospital, Camden, N. J. Architect, C. J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owners, West Jersey Homoeopathic Hospital, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproof, four stories, 95x120 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, slate, tile and asbestos shingles. Revised plans in progress.

Garage, Fifty-fifth and Chester avenue. Architect, Le Roy B. Rothschild, 418 Walnut street. Owner, E. Mohr, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 50x90 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. Alex. Chamley, 243 South Tenth street, is figuring.

Store and Apartments (alts.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clarke Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Club House, northwest corner Broad and Walnut streets, $750,000. Architects, Simon & Bassett, 1118 Chestnut street. Owners, the Manufacturers' Club, on premises. Stone, brick and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 100x100 feet. Plans in progress.

Gardener's Cottage, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Clarence A. Warden, Haverford, Pa. Stone or hollow tile, 2½ stories. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects ready for bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 32 East Sedgwick street. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, M. S. Smaltz, on premises. Stone, two stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owners will sub-let all contracts.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ogontz, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. J. Frederick Herbert, Flanders Building. Stone, 2½ stories, 20x30 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, James H. Tuttle, care of architects. Stucco and hollow tile, two and three stories, 52x26 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due October 19th. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; W. C. Roberts, Newtown, Square, Pa.; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $25,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Charles A. Daniel, 629 Market street. Brick, timber and rough cast, 2½ stories. Slate or tile roof ,steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will soon take bids.

Congress Hall (restoration), Sixth and Chestnut streets, $60,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, A. S. Eisenhower, Bureau of City Property, City Hall. Brick, three stories. Consists of general remodeling of exterior and interior. Plans completed. Owners will advertise for bids in a few days.

State Building, Raleigh, N. C. Architect, P. T. Marye, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, State of North Carolina. Marble, brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, four stories, 61x192 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due November 1st. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Abattoir, Fourth and Moore streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, M. L. Shoemaker & Co., Delaware avenue and Venango street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 100x 100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners will take sub-bids on all lines.

Piano Store (alt. and add.), 719 North Broad street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Thomas A. Patton & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x70 feet. Architect has received revised bids.

High Sschool, Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Cherry street. Owners, Board of Education, Mt. Holly, N. J. Brick, two stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans about completed. Owners will take bids in a few days.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, W. A. Poland, Broad Street National Bank Building, Trenton. Owners, Broad Street National Bank, Trenton, N. J. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 50x100 feet. Architect taking bids, due October 15th. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building.

Post Office, Lexington, Va. Architect, James Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, one story, 74x56 feet. Copper roof. Architect taking bids, due October 23rd. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Settlement House, 1233-35 Spring street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Pennsylvania Avolition Society, on premises. Brick, three stories, 32x32 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects will take revised bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 310 West Upsal street, Germantown. Architect, H. C. Wise, 36 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Samuel M. Knox, 310 West Upsal street. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Residence and Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. K. Rowland, Devon, Pa. Brick and stucco, three stories, 42x134 feet. Garage, two stories, 46x22 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects are taking

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Phones: BELL—LOCUST 1-24 KEYSTONE—RACE 8-24 N. E. Cor. 22d and Wood Streets

bids, due October 24th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street. Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrave street.

Apartment House and Stores, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Seltzer Brothers, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 72x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Tenth and Market streets, $10,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner Berg Brothers, Tenth and Sansom streets. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Norwood, Pa., $8,000. Architect, Charles L. Hoffman, Second and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Norwood, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, 36x63 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $25,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Charles A. Daniel, 629 Market street. Brick, timber and rough cast, 2½ stories. Slate roof and tile, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due October 23rd. The following are figuring: J. W. Taylor & Son, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. E. Steelman, Philip Hanum, all of Atlantic City, N. J., and F. L. Hoover & Son, Builders' Exchange; J. S. Wilson, 1125 Broad.

Garage, Germantown avenue and Oxford street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Ruger & Gretz Brewing Company. Brick and concrete, one story, 40x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans about completed.

Residence (alt. and add.), Third and Girard avenue. Architect, George U. Rehfusa, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Rudolph Walther, on premises. Brick, three stories, 16x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 23rd. A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, is figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Alt. and add. to Building, 113 Bread street, Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Ed. Darby & Sons, on premises. Brick, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Play House (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa., $5,000. Architect, privat eplans. Owner, R. C. Strawbridge, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick, two stories, 25x35 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

School (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Snyder avenue, $82,600. Architect, J. Horace Cook, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Board of Education. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Store (alt. and add.), 809-11 Chestnut street. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, James A. Dobson, on premises. Brick, four stories. Consists of new front. Contract awarded to E. W. Church, Heed Building.

Immigrant Station, Gloucester, N. J., $93,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick, three stories, 58x60 feet and 13x40 feet. Red tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Guernsey & O'Mara Co., North American Building.

Church, Nineteenth and Porter streets, $25,000. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Mount Hermon M. E. Church, Rev. W. C. Skeath, 1516 Porter street. Stone, one story, 59x65 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Store and Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J., $100,000. Architect, J. R. Ogden, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, the Schuldenfrei Dry Goods Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and steel, four stories, 86x165 feet and 40x57 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

..Garage (alts.), rear of 1313 Spruce street, $1,500. Architect, private plans. Owner, George Wood, 1315 Spruce street. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

Church (alts.), Easton, Pa., $1,500. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Melitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Brainard Union Presbyterian Church, Easton, Pa. Stone, one story. Slag roof, steam heating (electric lighting by owner). Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street.

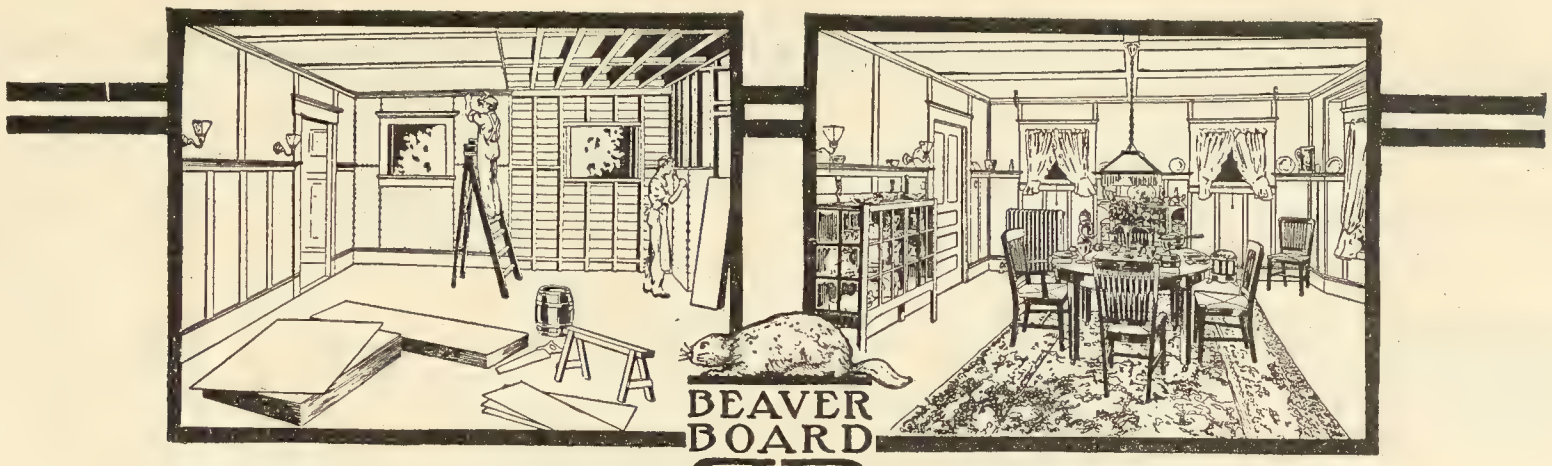
Power House and Laundry, Elizabethtown, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Masonic Home, care of George W. Guthrie, Broad and Filbert streets. Stone, one story, 77x92 feet. Slag and tile roof. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building.

Office Building (alts.), Fifth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Drexel Estate, Drexel Building. Consists of interior alterations. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. H. Lynn, Langhorne, Pa. Stone and shingles, 2½ stories, 22x28 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William H. Russell, Paoli, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Noble, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Louis Paret, 401 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x53 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, H. B. Painter, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 41x46 feet. Electric lighting, hot air heating, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.



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Passenger Station and Shed, Girard avenue, $47,740. Engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Copper and steel, one story, 42x28 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Joseph C. Fraley, Land Title Building. Stone, 2½ stories, slate roof, steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Passenger Station, Ellwood, Pa. Engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore and Ohio Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick, two stories, 27x79 feet. Tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Inn, Augusta, Ga. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Owner, M. W. Partridge, Augusta, Ga. Brick and frame, stucco, four stories, 113x70 feet. Shingle roof. Contract awarded to C. F. Miller, Augusta, Ga. Plans complete.

Warehouse, Delaware avenue and Walnut street, $600,000. Architect, Hewitt & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owners, Webb Terminal Warehouse Company. Brick, concrete, fireproof, nine stories, 150x160 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

A. A. Christie (O), 514 Betz Building. Cost, $35,000. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 13x45 feet, Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.

Joseph Gsell (O), 339 Richmond street. Cost, $3,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 4807 North Twelfth street.

Joseph Gsell (O), 339 Richmond street. Cost, $3,000. One two-story store and dwelling 16x54 feet, 4807 North Twelfth street.

Nathan Yezlskey (O), 325 Tasker street. Nathan Litman (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost, $5,500. Two three-story brick dwellings, 18x61 feet, Seventh and Seigel streets.

Allegheny Amusement Company (O), 3139 Frankford avenue. Cost, $45,000. Theatre and office, 3134 Frankford avenue, 80x168 feet.

Ollie B. Cormean (O), Fifty-fourth and Locust streets. Cost, $30,800. Nineteen two-story brick dwellings, 15x37 feet, Redfield and Filbert streets.

J. E. Enich (O), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, $25,000. Ten two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, A street. Cost, $2,700. One two-story dwelling, brick, 16x35 feet A street. Cost, $3,800. Two two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, A street. Cost, $3,800. Two two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, A street. Cost, $19,000. Ten two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $19,000. Ten two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $4,000. One two-story dwelling, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $37,500. Fifteen two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $2,20. One two-story dwelling, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $6,000. Three two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $4,000. Two two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street. Cost, $28,000. Fourteen two-story dwellings, brick, 16x35 feet, Kip street.

Bush F. Tury (O), Ontario and Jasper streets. R. Beatty & Bros. (C), 2321 Fletcher street. Cost, $2,000. Brick office, two stories, 16x32 feet, Ontario and Jasper streets.

Rev. E. F. Prendergast (O), Logan Square. John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $25,250. Convent, three stories, concrete and brick, 35x67 feet, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue.

W. B. Harris (O), Narberth, Pa. Cost, $10,000. Brick, two story dwelling, 14x30 feet, Tacony, Pa.

J. Lonzo (O), 2817 Welsh road. Cost, $2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 18x32 feet, Craig and Welsh road.

Tabor German Lutheran Church (O), Rockland and Mascher streets. J. Hess (C), A above Rockland street. Cost, $1,000. Stone, one-story church, 36x65 feet.

Lord & Read (O), 1342 Wagner avenue. Cost, $21,000. Six dwellings. Brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, Thirteenth and Wagner avenue.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Philadelphia. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $10,000. One residence, three stories, stone, 28x42 feet, 6337 Woodbine avenue.

William A. Schaffer (O), 634 North Fifty-eighth street. William F. Munzinger (C), 4322 Lancaster avenue. Cost, $6,000. Apartment house, three stories, 22x31 feet, 17x44 feet, 1230 North Forty-first street.

Eugene Thompson (O), 5501 Chester avenue. Cost, $21,000. Twenty-one two-story brick dwellings, 15x29 feet, Yelland and Schuyler streets.

H. F. Keetman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Joseph Silver (C), 2312 South Seventh street.



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Cost, $48,600. Twenty-seven dwellings, two stories, 14x27 feet, Twenty-fourth and Toronto avenue.

John McTanney (O), 2633 East Albert street. William C. Hobert (C), 2620 East Cumberland street. Cost, $4,300. One three-story brick dwelling, 2662 East Thompson street.

Alterations and Additions

Thomas E. White (O), 2036 Spruce street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, $4,500. Dwelling, 2036 Spruce street.

S. Shoemaker Company (O), 232 Moore street. D. O. Kelly (C), 2046 East Oreleans street. Cost, $1,000. Slaughter house, 240 Moore street.

Thompson & Stinemetz (O), Fifteenth and Washington avenue. W. J. Drummond (C), 1711 Carpenter street. Cost, $1,500. Machine shop, 1044 South Chadwick street.

Otto Schingler (O), 5925 Market street. C. White Bros. (C), 5441 Haverford avenue. Cost, $5,000. Apartments, brick, three stories, 16x48 feet, Fifty-ninth and Market streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, $4,500. School, one story, brick, 50x70 feet, Oakland and Wakelind streets.

H. C. Irwin (O), 627 Walnut street. Cost, $2,300. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, Twenty-eighth and Wishart streets.

Octavia Hill Association (O), 510 South Seventh street. Cost, $800. Wwelling and office, 613 Lombard street.

Abbott Estate (O), Twenty-second and Columbia avenue. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $1,500. Mill, Philips and Columbia avenue.

M. Rice (O), 6742 North Thirteenth street. J. W. Hohlifilder (C), Jenkintown, Pa. Cost, $600. Garage, 6742 North Thirteenth street.

F. P. Shissler (O), 727 Spruce street. William T. Fox, 2248 North Eighteenth street. Cost, $1,800. Store, 238 North Eighth street.

Mary Gorman (O), 3066 Sydenham street. J. S. Tomlinson (C), 1712 Venango street. Cost, $450. Dwelling, 3066 Sydenham street.

I. Burkhardt (O), 766 South Third street. Cost, $500. Store, Fifth and Mountain streets.

William Hoffman (O), 339 Queen street. C. L. Hill (C), 715 South American street. Cost, $300. Dwelling.

J. Crawford (O), 5149 Locust street. Cost, $500. Apartments, 5229 Cedar avenue.

Marion C. Smaltz (O), 32 East Sedgwick street. Cost, $500. Residence.

Moses Brown (O), West School lane. Brown Construction Company (C). Cost, $1,500. Swimming Poole.

D. E. Ludwig (O), Thirteenth and Girard avenue. H. Murphy Company (C), 1617 Sansom street. Cost, $900. Saloon and dwelling.

J. R. Foster & Son (O), Second and Clearfield streets. H. R. Henrick (C), Drexel Building. Cost, $4,500. Chimney, Second and Clearfield streets.

W. Cramp & Son (O), Beach and Ball streets. Cost, $1,500. Galvanizing work, Almond and Boston avenues.

D. Blumberg (O), Fourth and Callowhill streets. Sam Gilman (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwelling, Fifty-ninth and Arch streets.

Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania (O), Ogontz and Chelten avenues. The Philadelphia Construction Company (C), 1341 Arch street. Cost, $4,930. Home.

Pasquele Console (O), 1308 South Eighth street. S. Magbeth (C), 1110 Ellsworth street. Cost, $400. Dwelling.

M. Durfuss (O), 2316 North Front street. M. Morrison (C), 2322 North Howard street. Cost, $725. Store and dwelling, Canal and Dauphin streets.

F. S. Hunsberger (O), 605 Sixty-fourth avenue. Oak Lane Park Building Company (C), Seventh and Chelten avenue. Cost, $900. Garage.

John F. Betz, Jr. (O), Betz Building. Franz Fetz (C), 3863 North Seventh street. Cost, $1,800. Palm garden, 1211 North Seventh street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. The Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, $4,000. Power house, Delaware and Rechor street.

Security Bank Note Company (O), 231 Chestnut street. C. F. Bachler (C), 27 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $500. Heating, 223 Chestnut street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $900. Police station.

Lit Brothers (O), Eighth and Market streets. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $3,000. Boiler house, Twenty-first and Alter streets.

J. Crawford (O), 5145 Locust street. Cost, $800. Dwelling, 5213 Cedar avenue.

George Goll (O), 4244 Old York road. Cost, $800. Garage, 4244 Old York road.

Temple University (O), Broad and Berks streets. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, $1,500. Hospital, Eighteenth and Hamilton streets.

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Seeing the Architect.

No doubt it is perplexing for a young city man unacquainted with the suburbs in his search for a home to know just where to go and whether to build or buy. The ready-built house offered on an easy payment plan has a strong attraction for a fellow who can't quite see his way clear to buying a couple of acres and having a house built for him when he is so situated as to be unable to give the personal oversight to the construction which he thinks indispensable.

In most cases he treats the matter too seriously, and is more suspicious of his fellow-man than he has any reason to be, as altogether too many "warnings" are printed for the edification of homeseekers in the fireside weeklies. Reasonable judgment and a careful avoidance of over-much enthusiasm will carry one through a building or buying-campaign as safely as through any other business deal. If you decide to buy, send an architect or builder to examine the house before you sign a contract, to see what quality of material went into its construction, if there are places left where the wind will whistle through next winter, if the kitchen is too small, the veranda and pergola unstable or the foundations too meagre to be perfectly secure. In the majority of cases the construction will be found all right, but it is a satisfaction to be sure of it, and whether you buy or build an architect's help is worth far more than his fee.—New York Record and Guide.

Decorating the House.

There is always a fascination about dealing with the parlor; even in the most ordinary houses it is the apartment on which care and money are lavished—money must be taken here as a relative term—and it is frequently looked upon as the showroom of the house.

Modern decorative art, whatever it may have failed to accomplish, has done much to discourage this idea; its effort has been to make the parlor an artistic centre, like every other room in the house, but at the same time a real live, useful and interesting room, not uncomfortable or incongruous. If a room suggests the creeps, there is something wrong; if it looks like a miniature public museum, it should be altered. Who but an antiquarian could feel at home in a public museum?

Turn out all your trumpery then; if you must collect bric-a-brac and silver spoons, and arrange them all in a small room of the house labeled "The Museum."

In dealing with the parlor it is sometimes a disadvantage to have a blank cheque arrangement. Then Europe is ransacked for original eighteenth century furniture and fabrics, and the exact reproduction of a room in an old French chateau is aimed at. Could any idea be more incongruous? Have we eighteenth century French architecture, customs, manners, concerns? Have we not grown since the days of the grand Louis? In exhibitions and museums the thing is right and proper, but in ordinary every-day decoration every period should be strong enough to evolve its own distinctive style. Why if this were not the case, where would all the history and achievement of decorative art be There would be no Elizabethan style, no Jacobean, or William and Mary; no Queen Anne or Colonial; no French or Italian styles, or styles such as Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adam and Sheraton; Morris would be nothing more than a name, and all that has been achieved by modern art would be as good as dead. We have more experience, ability, interest and necessity to create a style than any of our predecessors in the nineteenth, eighteenth and seventeenth centuries, and if we neglect our obvious mission, so much the worse for our period and our successors.—John Taylor, in the Decorative Furnisher.

Experiments in Sound-Proofing Dwellings.

Residents o fapartment houses who, while listening to the noises of the family upstairs or downstairs or across the hall, the ding-dong practicing by the hour upon pianos not always in tune, the romping of children playing with dogs until it would seem as if the ceilings would certainly fall, not to mention the hundred and one other discordant sounds which fall harshly upon the ear, have often regretted that there wasn't a law compelling the construction of absolutely sound-proof homes, may be interested in knowing that Prof. Nussbaum, the German scientist, has been studying the problem of the suppression of noises in dwelling houses. He has experimented both in the laboratory and in private houses. One point he has ascertained is that the more solid and tough and strong the building material is the more quickly and loudly it conveys sound, and its conductivity can best be tested by strokes with piece of metal. The higher the tone the greater the conductivity.

Nussbaum has made many experiments with partition walls. He has found that those of tiles and cement transmit sound most and those o fsolid clay least. Between the two comes the wall of ordinary brick, and the more the brick is burned the more noise it transmits. A quickly hardening lime mortar is to be preferred to a clay mortar. One experiment showed that when a floor was covered with sand and cork mats spread over it hardly any noise penetrated to the room below, but that when the cork mats were joined together by any material underneath noises were at once perceptible. To the question, How aer the sounds of the piano or the violin in the neighboring apartments to be excluded? Nussbaum has returned the suggestion that the ceilings be treated as he successfully treated his telephone cell—namely, to line them with a layer of zinc or lead.—Building Age.

Bungalows in Cold Climates.

There is no reason why the California bungalow is not perfectly adapted to all the needs of the people in the colder climates. An architect whose experience covers a long period believes that unquestionably the bungalow style is entirely satisfactory wherever it is built.

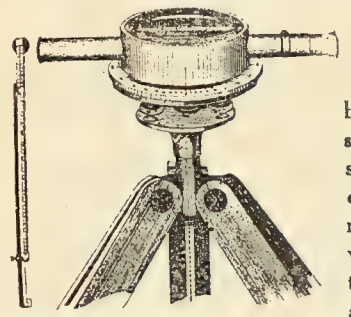
The fact that the bungalow in America has found its most diverse development in Southern California naturally leads many to think that bungalow homes, while all right for the warm climate of the State of the Golden Gate, would not be suitable as winter homes in the North and East. This is undoubtedly a mistaken idea. It is true that California bungalows as built in California would never keep out the cold when the thermometer registers zero during the cold snaps, but the idea to be emphasized is that California bungalows with certain minor differences in construction can be and have been made to fill every requirement in the coldest parts of the country. Floors should be made double with a layer of paper between, walls sheathed solid and covered with building paper (and in some cases back-plastered or in some other way two dead air spaces made), all joints made close and window frames tightly fitted.—Arts and Decorations.

Factory Building of Unusual Architecture.

Among the building improvements under way in the borough of Manhattan, N. Y., is a six-story structure to be used as a candy factory, and while the building proper is of the usual type, the architectural of the facade is decidedly out of the ordinary, being Italian in character and of such a nature as to suggest something of the character of the building. According to Architects Hunt & Wiseman, 104 West Forty-second street, the base course is of black Quincy granite, above which the first story wall, piers as well as the spandrels over the arches, are of glazed brick of a light blue-gray color laid in a pattern with a slightly darker brick than the main surface. Between the piers and the parapet above the cornice the wall surfaces are finished with white stucco.

The ornamental panels flanking the main doorway, the belt course and the main cornice are of cement "Scraphito," the ornament being in white against blue background. The coping above the main cornice is of a dark

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blue glazed tile; in fact, the predominating color is blue and the statement is made that the use of cement scraphite is the first instance of this kind of "Scraphito" being used for exterior ornament in this country.—Building Age.

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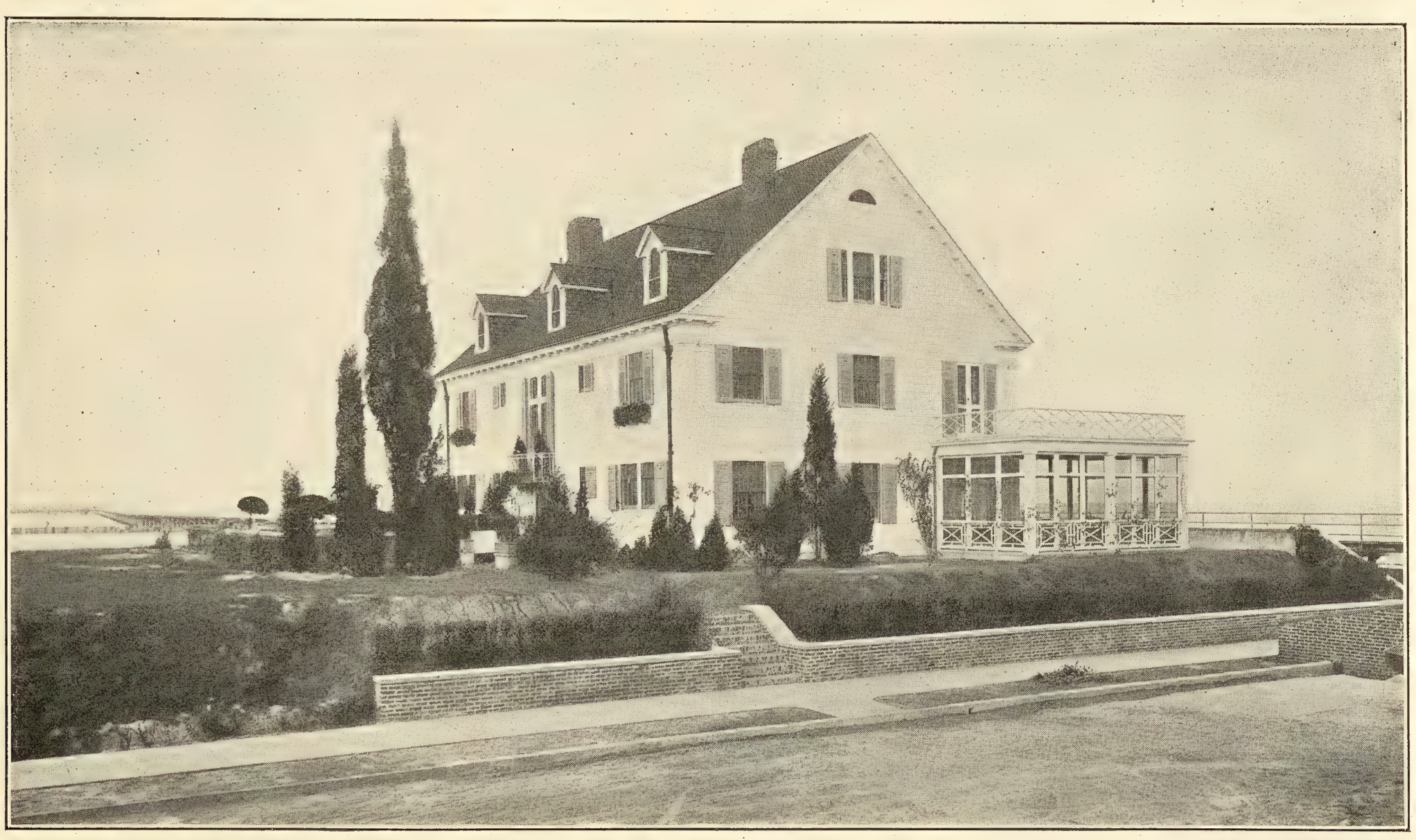
"Compass Point."

"Compass Point" is a seashore villa within twenty minutes by trolley of the Atlantic City terminals of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad systems. The house is a modern structure in the Georgian style, containing a large reception hall opening on a loggia and ocean terrace, living room connecting with sun parlor, den, lavatory, dining room, dining porch, kitchen, pantries and servants' hall on the first floor; five master's bed rooms, four bath rooms (bed rooms and baths can be arranged in suites) and sun decks on the second floor; three large bed rooms and two bath rooms on the third floor; shower and dressing rooms for use after ocean bathing, laundry, additional servants' rooms, storage rooms, provision closet, etc., etc., in the basement. The floors in the master's rooms are of oak, and those in the service of cork tile. All master's baths have hot and cold fresh and salt water in both tub and shower, tiled floors, and tiled wainscoting six and one-half feet high. There is ample closet room, including linen rooms on both second and third floors. Gas and electric light from the regular Atlantic City plants have been installed throughout, the electric lights being controlled by wall switches with numerous 2, 3 and 4-way connections. Base plugs for reading and night lamps have been provided. There is an electric vacuum cleaner; also a refrigerator with solid porcelain linings, iced either from the inside or through an outside door and provided with an ice water coil connected directly with the water supply.

The grounds cover an ocean front block with riparian rights, and include a fireproof garage. Both the house and garage are equipped with an intercommunicating Bell telephone system with nine stations, each with long distance connection.

Did you ever stop to figure what outsiders must think of the house that doesn't advertise in the home trade paper?

If you like the "Guide" drop a line and say so. A word of commendation goes a long ways sometimes.



Owner
William B. Bell

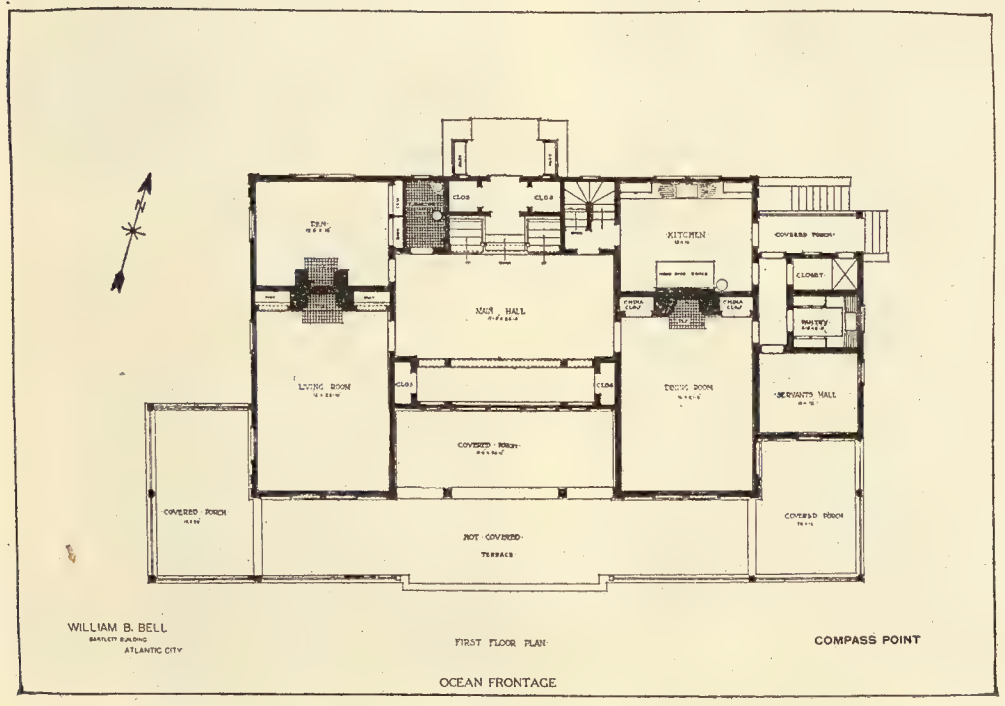
NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS, "COMPASS POINT"

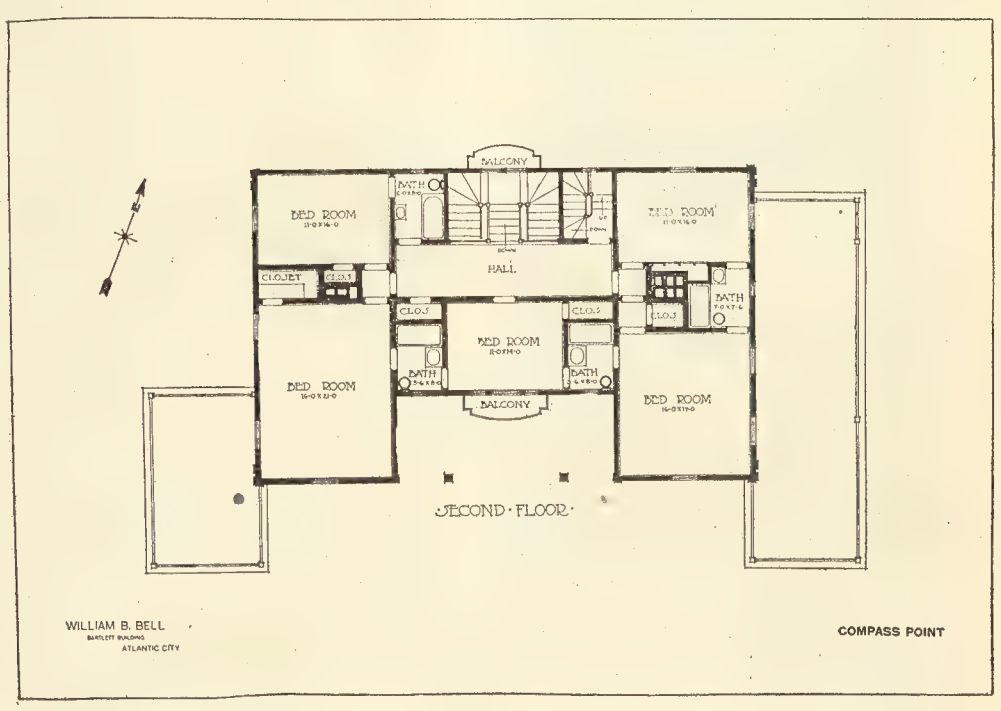
Architects
Ford, Butler and Oliver
N. Y. City



OCEAN FRONT VIEW, "COMPASS POINT," MARGATE PARK, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM B. BELL

Architects,
Ford, Butler & Oliver,
New York City.





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New Home for Otis Company.

The Otis Realty Company, W. D. Baldwin, president, has been formed for the purpose of taking over from the Otis Elevator Company its real estate holdings on the east side of Eleventh avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York City. It is the intention of the company to erect four buildings, for the occupancy of the Otis Elevator Company, including offices, storage and repair shops.

The property comprises a plot 200x125 x100 feet, a parcel of about nine lots. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau street, have made sketches for the group, although it is said nothing definite regarding plans has yet been determined. The Thompson-Starrett Company, 49 Wall street, has the contract to erect the buildings. The cost is estimated at about $200,000.

Mr. Pinkham Advances.

Mr. Frederick Pinkham, former sales manager of the Columbus Varnish Company, has just accepted a position as vice president and sales manager of the Mitchell Varnish Works, Camden, N. J.

The Mitchell Varnish Company, with whom Mr. Pinkham is now connected, is an old established and prosperous concern doing a big general line of varnish business. They also manufacture some specialties in which our readers will be interested such as Fasdry and a floor varnish that dries in an hour.

Having spent the best part of his life in the varnish business, we predict a brilliant future for Mr. Pinkham with the Mitchell Varnish concern.

The Quest of the Picturesque.

For most of us the tyranny of circumstances has placed the pleasures of traveling out of reach. The wonders of Europe are familiar to us only at second hand. Venice is but a dream city whose canals and palaces we may read of but never see; the Orient, a modern version of the "Arabian Nights" which we cannot visit save through the magic of imagination.

But even in our New World setting, with all its crudeness, its commercialism, its lack of much historic background, those who have "eyes to see" can still discern the presence of the picturesque.

In the crowded streets of the metropolis,



Owner
William B. Bell

OCEAN FRONT LOGGIA
"COMPASS POINT"

Architects
Ford, Butler & Oliver
N. Y. City



Owner
William B. Bell

DETAIL OF NORTH ENTRANCE, "COMPASS POINT"

Architects
Ford, Butler and Oliver
N. Y. City

in the fantastic roof lines, the canon-like vistas, lurk a thousand possibilities of composition, color and design. The giant network of the bridges, the confusion of the wharfs, the glimpse of mast and funnel and passing sail, or the myriad colors of a marketplace where every fruit and vegetable seems like a dab of color on an artist's palette,—who can fail to feel their poetry, their power of suggestion, their possibilities for beauty? Even in the tall chimneys of a modern factory with grimy halo of smoke one feels the symbolism, the tremendous force of modern industry in which the magnificent and the sordid are so closely allied.

And in the country, where nature has not yet been dethroned, how can one help finding picturesqueness? Our hills, woods and meadows may lack ruined castles, historic legends and other Old World charms, but they still have the endless pageant of the seasons, the perpetual miracles of night and day, those subtle mysteries of the atmosphere whose magic veils can beautify the most prosaic landscape.

So every day and everywhere, if we only walk with seeing eyes, we may cultivate the artist's vision, and in the changing world about us, in summer or winter, in sunlight or shadow, through mist or rain, we may find some glimpse of loveliness, some fragment of the picturesque.—The Craftsman.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Public Auditorium Commission of Portland, Oregon, invites architects of experience and in good standing to compete for a public auditorium to cost $450,000. For information, address Ellis F. Lawrence, Professional Adviser, 1019-1021 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

**At DuBois, Pa., the Cramer Quarry Company was formed by C. C. Hartman and John C. Arnold, and a charter was granted the concern a few weeks ago.

**The demolition of Madison Square Garden will begin on the day following the close of the second annual New York Cement Show, January 29 to February 3, 1912. A new syndicate, which has been organized to take over the property, will begin the destruction of the Garden just as soon as the exhibits at the Cement Show are removed. It is understood that a large office building is to be erected in place of the Garden.

**The Wright building, St. Louis, has prominently displayed in the manager's office a directory showing the telephone number and name of each tenant and the names of the employes in each office. This has been found a great convenience in delivering mail, etc.

**An American consular officer in Turkey has forwarded to the Bureau of Manufactures a list of firms who wish to be placed in touch with American manufacturers of builders' supplies. These firms are reliable and seem eminently fit to represent manufacturers of such articles as may be required for building and furnishing apartment houses, office buildings, warehouses, private residences, and other structures during the "building boom" which is expected in the near future in that part of Turkey. For detailed information concerning the above, address Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., and refer to "File No. 7039."

**During the last six months the Whitehall Portland Cement Company has spent nearly $100,000 in making improvements to their plant at Allentown, Pa., which has just been placed in operation, giving employment to several hundred men and having a daily production of about 3,000 barrels.

**Work has been resumed at the plant of the Allegheny Valley Brick Company's plant, which was recently destroyed by fire near Tarentum, Pa. The business is under the management of R. W. Hay.

**Clinton B. Rogers, who was with the National Fireproofing Company for the past ten years, has become connected with the Columbus Builders' Supply Company, of Columbus, Ohio. We are sure his many friends will wish him well in his new connection. Mr. Rogers has had a vast experience in the building material field, and we predict great success for him as representing the Columbus Builders' Supply Company.

**The National Cement and Rubber Company has been formed at Toledo, O., with $100,000, the object being to take over the business and affairs of the National Cement Manufacturing Company. D. V. R. Manley is at the head of the new company.

**The National Metal Molding Company is the name of a new company which is going into business at Ambridge, Pa. Fireprofing materials are being used in the erection of the plant, the National Fireprofing Company being given the hollow tile, while cement will be used for other construction.

**Recently the Municipal Board of Manila, P. I., passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of nipa roofing, and since then the city engineer has been busy making tests of roofings to take the place of the nipa. This nipa roofing has been used on account of its cheapness; but now that Manila has become a city, it was found that fire danger was so great that fireproof roofing material must be used in the future. The city engineer is to pass on all materials offered before a permit to sell or use will be issued. There have been comparatively few roofing materials offered, according to the Manila "Free Press," and there seems to be a good opportunity for some enterprising American to build up a good business. There are many roofings in this country which will fill all the requirements of the Municipal Board; and with the endorsement of the city engineer and the rigid enforcement which is being given this anti-nipa ordinance, there is an almost unlimited field.

**With a capital stock of $5,000 the Clay Products Company has been formed by John Marshall, who has been elected president of the concern. The company will act as selling agents for builders' supplies, such as brick, sewer pipe, fire clay, cement, and other building supplies. The general management of the company will be under the direction of John B. Payne.

**The Paterson Clay Products Company, of Clearfield, Pa., which has been a part of the Clearfield Brick Manufacturing Company, has withdrawn from that organization, and will hereafter conduct its business independently of the last named corporation.

**Paul A. Jandernal, who is connected with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, and who is well known to every dealer in the State of Ohio and surrounding States, was married on September 1st to Miss Alene Reisinger, of Pittsburgh. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Luce, of the First Methodist Spiscopal Church of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Jandernal will reside at Cleveland.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *1st Vice-President*,
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C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the T Square Club on October 9, 1911. Preceding the meeting twenty-six members of the Chapter dined together. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. William D. Hewitt, twenty-eight members being present.

The President read his annual address, reviewing the Chapter's work during the past year.

The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

Reports were made by the Secretary, Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, for the Executive Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. C. L. Borie, Jr., and Mr. J. P. Sinkler for the proceedings of the Chapter; Committee on Admissions, Mr. A. H. Brockie; Committee on Biography and History, Mr. A. H. Moses; Committee on Municipal Improvement, Mr. C. L. Borie, Jr.; Committee on Public Information, Mr. D. K. Boyd; Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments, Mr. C. A. Ziegler.

Mr. D. K. Boyd presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Chapter learns with the greatest satisfaction of the appointment by his Honor John E. Reyburn, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, of the Art Jury, and extends to him its congratulations and heartiest felicitation upon the personnel of the jury selected by him."

The following officers, directors and delegates and alternates to the Convention were elected:

President, John Hall Rankin.

First Vice President, Milton B. Medary, Jr.

Second Vice President, David Knickerbacker Boyd.

Secretary, Horace Wells Sellers.

Librarian, George I. Lovatt.

Treasurer, Charles L. Borie, Jr.

Executive Committee—William D. Hewitt, Albert Kelsey, Alfred H. Granger.

Delegates to Conventions—John Hall Rankin, President, ex-officio; Horace Wells Sellers, Secretary, ex-officio; William D. Hewitt, Albert Kelsey, E. P. Bissell, Alfred H. Granger, Paul P. Cret, Edward A. Crane, David Knickerbacker Boyd.

Alternate Delegates to Conventions—Wilson Eyre, Jr., William L. Plack, Arnold H. Moses, Charles L. Borie, Charles A. Ziegler, George B. Page, William L. Bailey, Thomas M. Kellogg, John Molitor.

Upon motion the delegates to the annual convention of the Institute were instructed to prepare and offer a resolution that a committee of the Institute be appointed to be known as "The Committee on Public Information," to inform the public on matters of interest to the Institute and the public.

The President announced as auditors for the Treasurer's account Messrs. Bissell, Granger and Kelsey.

Amendments to the by-laws, as read at the September meeting, were presented for final action, and after a discussion of these amendments it was moved, seconded and carried that in view of the lateness of the hour and the importance of careful deliberation, consideration and action upon the amendments be deferred until the next meeting of the Chapter.

The meeting adjourned at 10.05 P. M.

JOHN P. B. SINKLER,
Recorder.

In the next issue of the Record will be published in detail the reports of officers and committees.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**The discovery of garnets and gold in blasting away rock for the foundation of the Hotel McAlpin, at Herald Square, New York City, is regarded by Mr. Frank M. Andrews, president and architect of the world's largest hostelry, as an unusually lucky omen spelling undoubted success for his enormous enterprise, and Mr. Andrews is so impressed by this find that he has decided upon a novel scheme to put the precious ore and gems to some practical use. Gimbel Brothers have been conferred with for the construction of an artistically finished round top marble pedestal, 15 inches in diameter, which is to be inlaid with garnets and gold taken from the McAlpin excavation. The pedestal will probably be one of the features of the McAlpin reception room and will be considered by Mr. Andrews as a mascot of his largest and most important architectural feat.

**Announcement has been made that additional equipment will be installed, and the capacity of the plant of the Jeffries Fireproofing Company, at Bridgeport, O., will be increased at an early date. The firm is placing a new form of fireproof partition on the market, and has already secured several large contracts.

**A cement plant to cost over $500,000 is contemplated by the Maryland Standard Lime and Stone Company at Rowlesburg, W. Va. This announcement followed that made by the Maryland Gas Company that the gas lines of that company would be extended from Parsons to Rowlesburg.

**Ambassadors and ministers of the American foreign service have been instructed by the State Department to submit estimates for construction or purchase by the United States of homes for them in every foreign capital of the world. This is in accordance with recent authority granted by Congress providing for Government-owned embassies and legations, to relieve the diplomats of the enormous expense of rent, which in some cases exceeds their salaries. Congress limited the cost of any embassy or legation to $150,000. State Department officials believe that this will be inadequate to afford abodes in keeping with the dignity of the nation, especially in the large capitals, where it is believed an appropriation of $250,000 or $300,000 will be needed. With the $150,000 limitation, it is thought, the policy of erecting or purchasing American legations can only be inaugurated in some of the small Central or South American countries.

**Building dealers in the Pittsburgh territory are more than interested in the Morrill poured concrete house which will be shown at the forthcoming Real Estate and Ideal Homes Show, at Madison Square Garden, New York, October 7. The D., L. & W. R. R. recently contracted for the erection of forty dwellings near Scranton. A building firm in Chicago and another in Boston has already purchased the necessary moulds, and will shortly begin the erection of poured concrete houses in the suburbs of those cities. A compact six-room house with bath room, balcony for outdoor sleeping and roof garden, can be built in groups for less than $2,000 apiece. These houses represent almost per-

fect sanitary construction, and many of them are built so that every room can be flushed out with a hose. The equipment for erecting these poured concrete houses is very simple, consisting of only eight parts, all wedged together in such a manner that they can be erected or taken down with the use of only one tool—the hammer.

**C. B. Chilton, of Charleston, W. Va., has formed the Olive Hill Fire Brick Company, of Charleston, with a capital stock of $400,000.

**Mr. Frank M. Andrews, of the architectural firm of F. M. Andrews & Co., has had recently bestowed upon him a silver medal from the Royal Society of Arts, London, in appreciation of a paper entitled "Architecture in America," which Mr. Andrews delivered before that society, and which was reproduced in "The Guide."

**The last obstacle in the way of the erection of a forty-one story building in this city by the estate of the late L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., was removed when the council committee that has been going over the plans voted to grant the permit. The local agent for the Smith estate nformed the committee that the skyscraper, which will be the highest office building in the world outside of New York, will be begun soon.

**The Terminal Freezing and Heating Company, Baltimore, Md., capital $1,600,000, half preferred and half common stock, has been organized by the leading directors and stockholders of the Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company, to take over the business of that concern, which has been for some time in the hands of a receiver. Among the incorporators are Francis T. Homer, E. Clay Timanus, Marshall Winchester and Michael Schloss. These, with Horace P. Serrill and Harry F. Ambler, of Philadelphia, and Robert H. McNeall, of Washington, D. C., will constitute the Board of Directors for the new concern.

**The sixth branch office and warehouse to be opened by the Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, W. Va., was opened for business September 1 at Tenth and Hickory streets, Kansas City, Mo. The company states that it intends to carry a large stock of all its lines at the new warehouse, so that prompt delivery may be assured to its customers. H. J. Morgan, assistant manager of the St. Louis branch, will have charge, while a large force of salesmen will cover the territory. The company's other branches are located at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, Tenn., and St. Louis.

**The Vitrolite Company, with plant at Parkersburg, W. Va., has recently awarded the contract to L. C. Poling, a local contractor, for a large addition to its plant wherein the company manufactures its white glass which it claims is better than marble. The extensions will aggregate 43 by 430 feet and will be of block and iron clad construction. The improvements also include an addition to the cutting department and a new melting tank, while the casting table is being extended to take in "Vitrolite" 72 inches wide. A steel supported water tower with a capacity for 25,000 gallons is also being erected. The Vitrolite Company has been doing considerable with its product in building circles, one recent large job being the newly finished Jenkins Arcade office, through which contract it received another for remodeling the older Jenkins office building on Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh. Another interesting instalment is a large barber shop, the walls and ceiling both being lined. Other uses for its product are operating tables, counter tops, etc. The new addition which the company is erecting will nearly double the present capacity and will be ready for operation early in the fall.

**Increased damage was caused at a fire in New York City during the past summer owing to the building which was burning having the regulation frame roof covered with clay tile. A fire started in the building and burned away the roof supports, alowing the red-hot clay tile to fall into the building. The highly



heated tiles caused further trouble by setting fire to the combustible material with which they came in contact. It would be interesting to know what would have been the result had the same roof been covered with slate, asbestos shingles or metal tile, which would not have afforded so free a draft nor would they have fallen to set other parts of the building on fire.

* * *

**At the annual meeting of the Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Philadelphia the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. F. Geissler; vice-president, E. W. Richards; secretary, B. F. John; treasurer, W. R. Taylor; directors, Geo. Butler, E. P. Bennett, Wm. J. Pfund, A. Hendricks; delegates to the Omaha convention, Chas. F. Geissler, H. T. Cornell, J. V. Kelley.

ROTH ELEVATOR SAFETY DEVICE.

A machine that operates any make of elevator under conditions making the injury of passengers or workmen absolutely impossible.

A more perfect, necessary and ingenious device than the Roth Elevator Safety Machine it would be difficult to imagine. Here are certain attachments which can be applied to any make of elevator, the effect of which is to make accidents well nigh impossible. Everyone knows how easy it is under the operation of the ordinary elevator to be seriously hurt, if not killed. The sudden starting of the car while the passenger is getting on or off, the catching of a workman between the car and the floors, the sudden descent of a car while workmen are in the pit, any one of a dozen other accidents possible under the ordinary system of operating elevators are absolutely prevented by the Roth devices.

The lightest pressure at any one of several points automatically stops the car. These Roth devices are electrically controlled and operate with the most absolute precision. One part of the equipment is located in the basement of the building, the other consists of a hinged yielding section at the elevator entrance extending the width of the gate and back ten inches within the elevator. A section of the top frame is similarly cut from the cage and fitted with wires, so that any object being caught against the upper part of the entrance will automatically stop the elevator immediately upon contact. For example, a person standing in such a way as to have one foot protrude under the elevator would stop its descent without damage or injury. A person standing in the doorway would be sufficient to prevent the elevator from starting.

The elevator operator by means of this controller lever can reset any of these devices with a touch and continue with but trifling interruption his ascent or descent. A feature of the Roth devices is that they in no way retard, hinder or obstruct the running of the elevator except when failure to check this operation would mean injury or death.

In every case in which the Roth devices have been installed they have fulfifiled every condition imposed upon them. Among installations made by the Roth Elevator Company are those in the American Building, Baltimore, in which the company's offices are located. Branch offices of the company are located at 1414 South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

Should you happen to be in the market for anything in the structural or decorative line you fail to find advertised in THE GUIDE write to us. It will afford us pleasure to put you into touch with the leading firms in that particular line.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

The Master Builders' Exchange

OF PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 18 to 24 South Seventh Street

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President*
H. S. ANDRUS, *1st Vice-President*
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FRANK H. REEVES, *Treasurer*
CHARLES ELMER SMITH, *Sec'y and Gen Supt.*

The Master Builders' Exchange, in company with five other trade organizations, instituted suit some time ago before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to investigate the discrimination in the freight rate on cement shipped to Philadelphia.

The Commission ordered the rate reduced from $1.35 to $1.10 per ton. This reduction, however, affected the Pennsylvania Railroad Company only; but it nevertheless was instrumental in having the other roads lower their rates to $1.20 per ton, this rate to take effect on October 16th.

Philadelphia consumes annually about 1,500,000 barrels of cement, according to reliable estimates.

The reduction in freight charges amounts to a little more than three cents per barrel (the $1.10 rate is a reduction of five cents and the $1.20 rate a reduction of three cents), resulting in a saving to the citizens of Philadelphia of approximately $45,000 per year.

The management of the Exhibition Department of the Builders' Exchange desires to call attention through their Bulletin published in "The Builders' Guide" of Philadelphia to the important building appliances displayed in their Permanent Exhibition, and would suggest that architects and those contemplating building pay a visit to this department and see the modern methods and become thoroughly familiar with the materials now being used in the construction of a home.

The management finds that people who are building houses are, as a rule, familiarizing themselves with the materials used throughout a building, and as a consequence they get far better results, and above all, know what they are talking about when they take the matter up with their architect or builder.

It would be well worth while for any one to keep in touch with the materials on exhibition, as the attendants are here to show and explain their uses and merits and give all desired information and help to those interested in all ways possible. If, as has been said, those contemplating building would become familiar with these materials, it would save many complications that often arise during construction.

Remember, it costs you nothing to get this information, and may save you money in the end.

EFFECT OF DECORATIONS ON THE LIGHT OF A ROOM.

Too little attention is often given by house owners and tenants to the question of light, the opinion too often being held that if there is not sufficient light in a room it is the fault of the windows or of outside circumstances, when in reality the fault is often to be found in the fact that such light as comes into a room is not properly conserved.

The color of the walls has a great effect on the lighting of a room, as all colors absorb a certain amount of light. A room covered with black paper, for instance, requires much more lighting than one tinted pink, but the following table compiled by an illuminating engineer gives a comparison of light absorption which should be useful where it is determined to make full use of all the light which comes into it.

A careful study of the figures presented herewith cannot fail to prove of suggestive value at least to the painter and decorator:

White blotting paper	18 p.c. loss
White cartridge paper	20 p.c. loss
Chrome yellow paper	38 p.c. loss
Orange paper	50 p.c. loss
Light pink paper	64 p.c. loss
Yellow wall paper	70 p.c. loss
Yellow cardboard	70 p.c. loss
Light blue cardboard	75 p.c. loss
Emerald green paper	82 p.c. loss
Dark brown paper	87 p.c. loss
Vermilion paper	88 p.c. loss
Black paper	98 p.c. loss

—Building Age.

Publicity.

Elbert Hubbard says: "Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership in the Down-and-Out Club."

Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

"HARMONY COMMITTEE" TO PASS ON PLANS.

A plan that is worth considering and possibly worth trying is to be adopted in a suburb of Los Angeles, to insure harmonious building.

The present unsatisfactory method of attempting to secure the best artistic effects in exclusive tracts by means of a high building restriction is to be discarded for a more novel scheme.

This is no less than a "harmony committee," to be composed of the property owners; and this committee will critically scrutinize each others architectural plans and make such suggestions as are expected to bring about a unified theme of beauty.

As quickly as a person buys a lot he becomes a member of the committee. He submits his plan for a home, and this is studied over to see whether it will harmonize with the central scheme of making this resident tract much like world-famous parks in Europe. Any jarring element of architecture will be pointed out and, presumably, altered. There is a desire not to have a discordant feature in any of the houses.

"The adoption of building restrictions was for the purpose of securing a certain standard of type," said the promoter of the idea, "but this has never been satisfactory. It is unfortunate, but true, that wealth and taste are not always concomitants. All too frequently the man who makes the most lavish display of wealth when he builds his home erects only an eye-sore to others. Now, it is proposed to obviate this. We believe that it is better to have a tasty, artistic $10,000 house on an exclusive building tract than a $30,000 conceit that jars the nerves.—American Carpenter & Builder.

Putting it as a plain business proposition, don't you think the advertisement of your firm ought to appear in the home trade paper? Don't you think it would pay you to be represented in the Reference Directory on the inside back cover?

If The Guide is worth $5 a year to you, we want you. If it isn't, we don't.

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612 Keystone Phone, Race 279

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BUILDER'S GUIDE

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Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 18, 1911.

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"ART AND INDIVIDUALITY"—A STRIKING ADDRESS BY MR. IRVING K. POND.

The paper in our last issue captioned "Art and Individuality" should have carried a footnote setting forth the information that it was an address delivered by Mr. Irving K. Pond, President of the American Institute of Architects. This footnote, for reasons best known to the typographical department, was omitted, and as a result "The Guide" was placed in the position of seeming to deny to one of the foremost of American architects the credit that was his due as the author of the most brilliant deliverance on this subject within recent years.

If you failed to see "Art and Individuality," then our advice to you is to look up the last number of "The Guide" and read it. To the young architect standing upon the threshold of a career as yet undisclosed this paper should exert an influence not far removed from the loftiest inspiration. To the jaded practitioner inured by years of dreary routine to the conventional and the hackneyed it must appeal as a clarion call to the better and higher things of which art at art's best is capable. To the young draughtsman musing upon dreams of a school which shall be a thing apart from the schools of an older era it will come like a message from the gods. Extravagant phrases? Not at all. Read "Art and Individuality." We have no hesitancy about saying that it is, in our judgment, by long odds and far away the best reasoned, most stimulating suggestive and compelling utterance dealing with present day architecture that has yet been written. It should be, and we trust will be, cut out and pasted away into the scrap book of every architect in America and taken up and read over not less than four times a year. The architecture that is able to produce a man capable of giving to the world such an essay as "Art and Individuality" need harbor no fears concerning its future. If in all the span of American affairs nothing else existed but this one essay upon which to base a hope for the architectural future of the United States, we could still retain unimpaired a serene, optimistic faith. Nothing that has appeared within the past ten years has been so vital and gripping in its direct appeal to the higher ideals of art at art's best. Look up "The Guide" of October 11. Read "Art and Individuality."

BAD BUILDING AND CERTAIN LADY-LIKE MAGAZINES.

Architect F. W. Fitzpatrick, of Washington, has a habit of "talking right out in meeting" that leaves no room for misunderstanding concerning his point of view upon things. Writing upon fire losses, Mr. Fitzpatrick observes:

Art journals, ladies' magazines and even newspapers go merrily on publishing designs of beautiful bungalows, cottages and what not, all of wood, jig-sawed and ornamented, shingled and well creosoted and oiled and varnished to insure a good blaze when once started, and those journals seem to think they are helpful to their readers, their constituents, by aiding and abetting and urging them to keep up the wood habit!

Those same journals would take ten kinds of fits if you asked them to advertise whiskey, dives and such, yet they go right on in their virtuous path, advertising death and disease-dealing construction, buildings that become a charge upon the entire community and that cost each community three times as much as would the policing of the "widest open" town one can imagine. It's all wrong. Perhaps I'm an extremist, but it does seem to me that that sort of thing is just as bad as pandering to any other kind of viciousness. What is the use of a journal devoting a half column editorially to a fire prevention harangue when on another page there will be a three-column cut of a wooden contraption that is lauded and puffed and guaranteed to cost "all complete and ready for occupancy" not more than $4,263?

Perhaps the editors have not thought of that. Perhaps it needs but the suggestion and they'll see the point, realize the wrong they are doing and turn over a new leaf. The ladies' journals are the worst offenders. And they could do so much good. Perhaps our humble prayers will have some effect and mayhap before long we will see them offering designs for and urging the building of fireproof, unburnable, safe, real homes instead of the tinder boxes that have so long been the fashion, a fashion they have been guilty of fostering, of sustaining, almost of creating.

It must be confessed that there is more than a modicum of truth in Mr. Fitzpatrick's charges, and the evil is by no means confined to what he classes as "the ladies' journals." A number of those "pretty" magazines which devote their pages impartially to such widely diversified pursuits as building, soutache embroidering and amateur gardening are among the conspicuous offenders in this avenue, as are certain other "building magazines," a feature of whose business is the peddling of "ready-made plans." The question, after all, is whether persons foolish enough to build after such plans are really entitled to any sympathy.

A BALTIMORE PHASE OF THE SUB-CONTRACTOR PROBLEM.

An interesting phase of the sub-contractor question discussed in our issue of October 11 reaches us in the "Builders' Exchange Bulletin," of Baltimore, Md.

"Learning wisdom from a recent experience in New York, wherein a sub-contractor for the woodwork in a large building forfeited some $2,000 for a delay for which he was in no way responsible, simply because he was not in a position to prove that on a specified date the building had not progressed to the anticipated degree of completeness, this same sub-contractor found himself in a very similar position regarding two contracts for another large building in Baltimore, and on the date when his contract stated that the building would be ready for him to begin he found conditions making it physically impossible for him to even secure his measurements, so he had these conditions photographed and by so doing not only got himself disliked, but it raised a pretty row.

"A month later, when the building should have been ready (but was not) for him to begin on his second contract, he arranged to

have another series of photographs made, but the powers in control of the building peremptorily refused to allow the photographs to be made.

"Had he only insisted upon the insertion in his contract of a clause giving him the right to photograph conditions on and after the inital date, he would have had ample protection from a repetition of his New York experience, which cost him $2,000, simply because of the lack of this evidence.

"And now the point of our story is: What are you doing or going to do to protect yourself against a similar experience to that of this sub-contractor? Will you insist upon this clause giving you the right to have photo graps made as a protection against the collection of an unjust forfeit, or will you just let things slide and trust to luck as of old, and, some time, sooner or later, get bitten for a a sum large enough to pay for an unlimited number of photographs?"

Isn't it about time for sub-contractors to get together and adopt some sort of a protective measure against these and kindred abuses?

INFLUENCE OF THE ARCHITECT UPON BETTER BUILDINGS.

After all is said and done, the real factor in any movement to bring about better building must be the architect. As the professional advisor of the man about to build the architect is in a position to offer suggestions the acceptance of which by his client will result in a home blending the utile, the beautiful and the durable to better advantage than would be possible under any other arrangement. The selection of materials, in terior trim, sanitary equipment, etc., may with absolute safety be left in every instance to the judgment of the architect, who, assuming that he is of the right stamp, will induce his client to adopt the better grade of materials at the very outset, thus effecting not only a considerable saving in the end, but insuring a structure of commendable class and finish. There need be little concern regarding the quality of building the plans for which have been drawn by reputable architects. The bulk of the bad building in every community is work from private plans, ready-made plans or carpenter designing. There is, fortunately, comparatively little of this kind of building in the larger cities, the methods from which that class of work emerges being confined to rural or semi-rural localities.

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Safety Scaffold Brackets:

The manufacturers offer the Wheeler Safety Scaffold Brackets to overcome and do away with accidents as nearly as it is possible in human experience.

Experience has proven that one man, without assistance, can scaffold an average size house with them in half an hour and can take them down in less time. This means also a large saving in labor.

With these facts considered, it would appear that these brackets are worthy the consideration of every carpenter and contractor.

The American Steel Scaffold Co., of 67 McGraw Building, Detroit, Mich., makers of these brackets, will no doubt give further information to any who write them.

Waterproofing and Finishing Specifications:

We have received from the Chemical Products Department of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Mich., a 24-page pamphlet giving specifications for waterproofing, damp-proofing and finishing concrete, stucco and masonry which cannot fail to prove of interest to building contractors the country over. The rapidly increasing use of cement-concrete in building construction renders the information contained within the covers of this little work both timely and instructive, and the text taken in connection with the illustrations render the methods advocated so clear and comprehensive that no one can fail to understand just how the work should be done in order to give the best results. In connection with cement stucco, for example, particular emphasis is laid upon the proper mixing and proportioning of the materials, and in applying the cement stucco it is stated that the face of the first coat shall be thoroughly scratched over to form a key for the finish coat, which shall be applied to a total thickness of 1 inch after the first coat has set sufficiently hard to safely hold it. When plastering over a masonry surface special care must be taken to thoroughly saturate the masonry with water and then plaster applied at once. Care must also be taken to avoid too rapid drying. There are presented specifications for painting structural steel; specifications for finishing concrete floors with "Trus-Con" floor enamel, and also specifications for damp-proofing and uniforming exterior masonry surfaces with "Trus-Con" exterior wall finish, as well as those for finishing new interior walls with "Trus-Con" interior wall finish.

"The Exchange" is the title of an entertaining and well-edited house organ issued by the Standard Paint Company, 100 William street, New York City, exploiting the merits of Ru-ber-oid roofing.

"XL" Metal Shingles:

**The Canton Art Metal Co., Canton, O., has recently added another valuable addition to its large line of sheet metal goods in the form of a metal shingle which is known as the "XL" style. This shingle is of very beautiful design, and the company calls attention to the tight fitting of the improved side lock construction, which, although tight fitting, allows the necessary expansion and contraction. These shingles can be laid by any mechanic on either lath or sheathing and require no special tools for the application. All nails are covered, and the shingle is so constructed that it lies tight to the boards and is anchored in such a way that it avoids any rattling or noise. They are made in 10 x 14-inch size, requiring 142 to the square, and are furnished in galvanized steel or painted tin. They are very attractive in appearance and look very much like fancy tile.

Marietta Gas Logs:

Marietta Rustic Company, Williamstown, W. Va., has just issued from the press a new catalog of the Marietta Gas Logs, the merits of which were set forth in these columns a few months since. The logs are illustrated and described, and there are also pictures of other specialties manufactured by the company. Among these is a new artificial coal heap for fixed basket grates, the heap being made in one piece with mixer attached ready to connect the gas; another specialty is an umbrella stand finished in oak or silver leaf and which will be found an indispensable adjunct to the summer home or for use on the veranda.

"Don'ts" for Home Builders.

Don't invest in cheap plumbing and lavatory fittings. If you do you'll soon discover it to be the most "expensive" economy you ever tried.

Don't plan a wonderful variety of color schemes in decorating when the consistent use of simple color combination gives far more pleasing and decorative results.

Don't forget that rooms designed after simple, straight lines lend themselves more easily to decoration, prove more sanitary and are less tiresome to live in than badly arranged rooms.—American Carpenter and Builder.

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

More or Less Personal

Architect Eugene N. Barthmaier, with Baker & Dallett, has established an office at his residence, 4943 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

* * *

Mr. R. E. Lee Taylor, formerly of Taylor & Hepburn, Norfolk, Va., is now a member of the architectural firm of Ferguson, Cabrow & Taylor.

* * *

The Roth Elevator Safety Device Company, of Baltimore, Md., has opened large and handsomely fitted salesrooms at 1414 South Penn Square, Philadelphia. Robert A. Mackay and Denman A. Worrell are the selling agents for this territory.

* * *

We are informed that the firm of Rowe & Keyes, architects, Biston and New York, has been dissolved. Mr. Henry Rowe will continue the practice, with offices at 161 Devonshire street, Boston, and 1123 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

Cleverdon & Putzel, architects, 41 Union Square, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Robert N. Cleverdon will continue as the firm's successor; Mr. Joseph Putzel will practice as a consulting architect and appraiser of buildings. Both will be located at the same address until further notice.

* * *

The John Wood Manufacturing Company, of Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturers of the electric weld automatic combination boiler and gas water heater and of the electric weld new style range boiler, has opened a New York warehouse and show room at 330 Pearl street, with Mont F. Jacobs as resident manager.

* * *

Frederick W. Holste, 783 East 169th street, New York City, and who for several years past has been identified with the local wholesale trade, has been appointed by the Owen M. Bruner Company, large Philadelphia wholesale house, to represent it in the Metropolitan market and vicinity. Mr. Holste will devote particular attention to handling the Pacific Coast lumber supplies, as well as the general lines of lumber handled by this well known house.

Why Do Men Fail?

Sometimes because they are rascals, but more often from one or more of these reasons: Oversmartness; unwillingness to labor and wait; acting from policy rather than from principle; undue haste to get rich; want of punctuality; incorrect views of the great end and aim of life; idleness, shirking of hard work; giving undue attention to affairs outside of regular business; a desire to take things easy; want of a thorough knowledge of business; lack of enterprise; living beyond one's means; going into business too young; fast living—bodily, mentally, spiritually; dishonesty in little things, as well as great; lack of attention to details; having no definite object; disposition to float down stream rather than to row up; lack of appreciation of the golden opportunities of life; mistakes in the choice of employment; too many irons in the fire; lack of judgment in giving credit; unwillingness to begin at foot of ladder and climb.—American Carpenter and Builder.

OAK FLOORING vs. CARPETS.

One is probably not far astray in stating that the ordinary home builder is quite often misled in regard to the cost of oak flooring as compared with carpets. A yard of carpet 27 inches wide contains 6¾ square feet and sells at a price ranging from $2 to $9 per yard. Perhaps a fair average of good quality of carpet would be about $3 per yard. On the other hand, clear quartered oak flooring, ⅜ inch thick by 1½ or 2-inch face can be bought, laid and polished for $1 per carpet yard, thus showing a considerable margin in favor of the oak flooring. The point is often made that the living, renting and selling values of a building are vastly increased where oak flooring is used, and here it is interesting to state that not only is it adapted to strictly new buildings, but is extensively used for reconstruction work where it may be economically laid over old floors, taking the place of carpets without in any way interfering with the woodwork of a room. The statement is often made that parlor, library, dining-room or hall is half furnished when it is laid with handsome oak flooring, as the latter gives to the home an air of refinement and elegance, and if properly cared for will endure for long service.—Building Age.

Tinting of Concrete.

Considerable interest is being shown in the tinting of concrete when it is used for residential purposes. Undoubtedly the work can be done successfully with certain colors. Concrete can be tinted green, for instance, by the use of cromium oxide, in proportions of approximately 5 to 8 per cent. of the weight of the cement used. A yellow or buff tint can be obtained by the use of French ocher in the percentage of 4 to 10, according to the shade desired. Red is obtained by the use of red oxide of iron, that manufactured in Germany or France preferred. A pure white concrete can be made by the use of one part white Portland cement and two parts marble screening, tough, hard marble preferred, the screenings to pass through a No. 8 screen and be collected on a No. 40 screen. It should be mixed fairly wet so that it will run into the molds. The molds should be slightly rocked and jarred, so as to expel the air bubbles. For some characters of work the concrete can be made not quite so wet, but of about the consistency used by brick masons in laying brick, and pressed in the molds. As soon as the concrete is hard, say in three or four days, it should be rubbed well with a fine terrazzo polishing stone. This will give the appearance of a white polished surface. Although the cement itself will not have been polished, each particle of marble will present a polished surface.—Contract Record.

TRADE WANTS.

[Rate for advertising in this department, ten cents an agate line, cash with order, counting seven words to the line. Display "ads" will be charged at the regular rate of $1.50 per inch.]

Proposals

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Office of the Supervising Architect,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. P. on the 5th day of December, 1911, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the buildings for the United States quarantine station at San Juan, P. R., consisting of five one-story buildings, having a total ground area of 14,260 square feet, with re-enforced concrete walls and floors and tile and tin roof covering. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of site at San Juan, P. R., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,603.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Supervising Architect.
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of November, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, including roof and ground surface drainage system, of a four-story, stone faced, fireproof building, of approximately 90,000 square feet of ground area, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. Drawings and specifications may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, but will not be ready for delivery before October 21, 1911.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,568.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending October 14th, 1911:

Number of transfers	515
Amount of transfers	$2,274,500.00
Cash consideration	656,200.00
Mortgage consideration	1,709,300.00
Ground rent consideration	40,534.50
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	675,575.00

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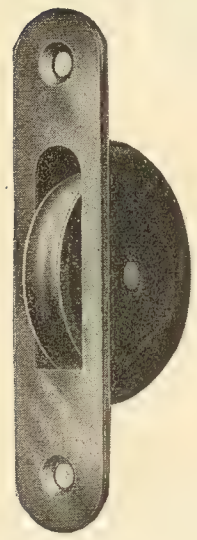
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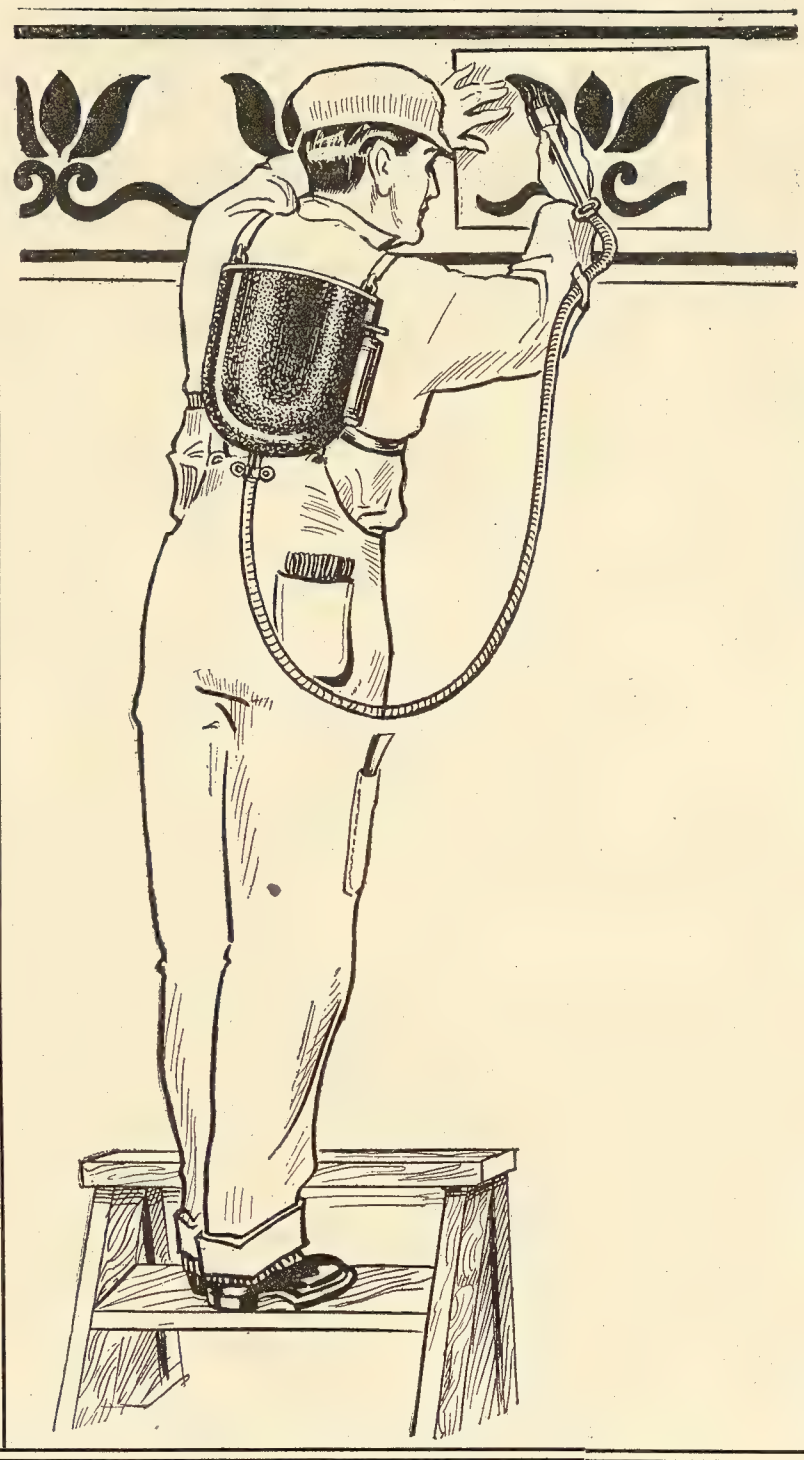
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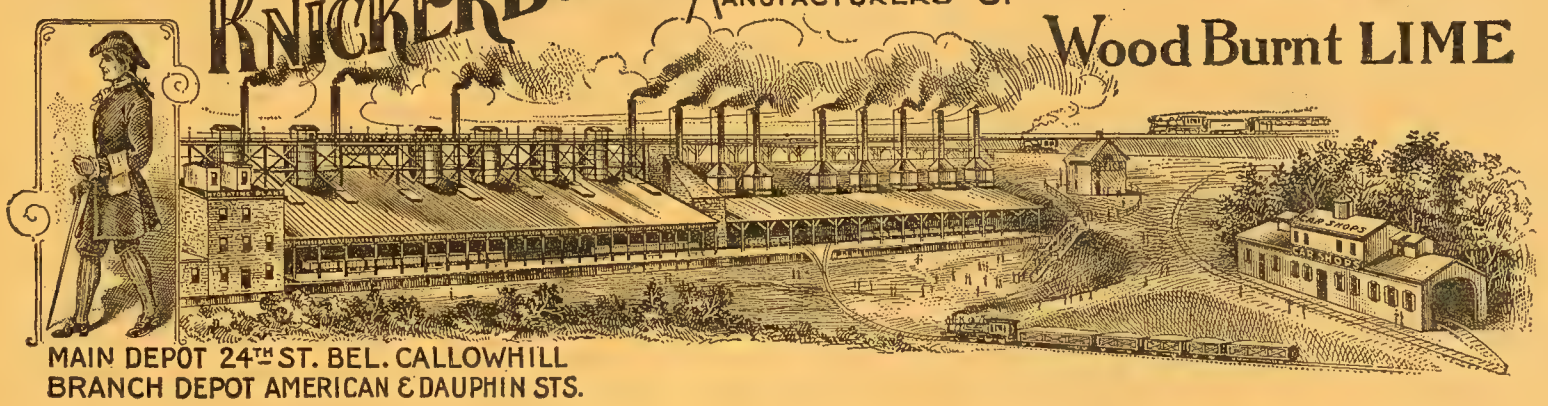
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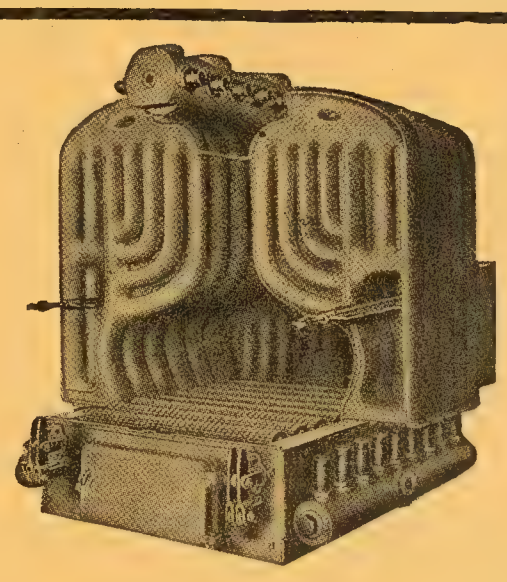
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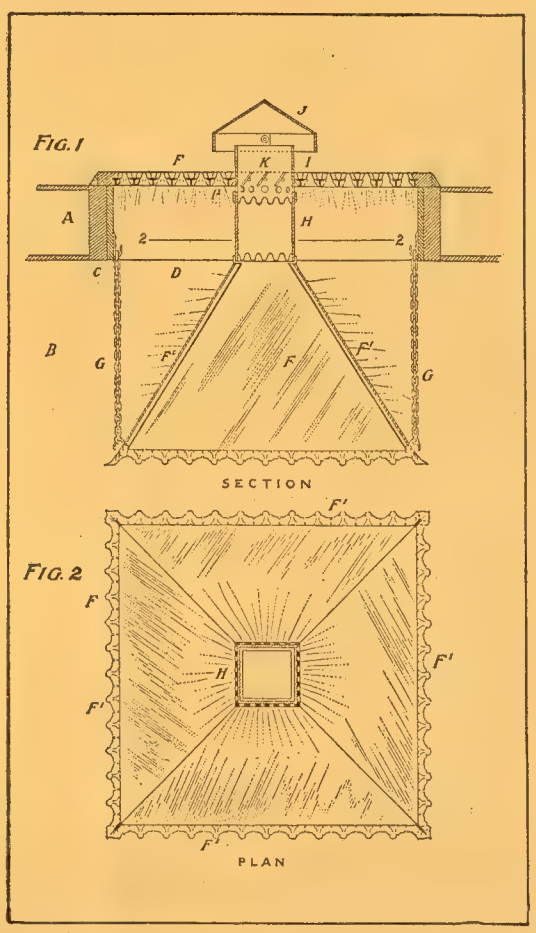
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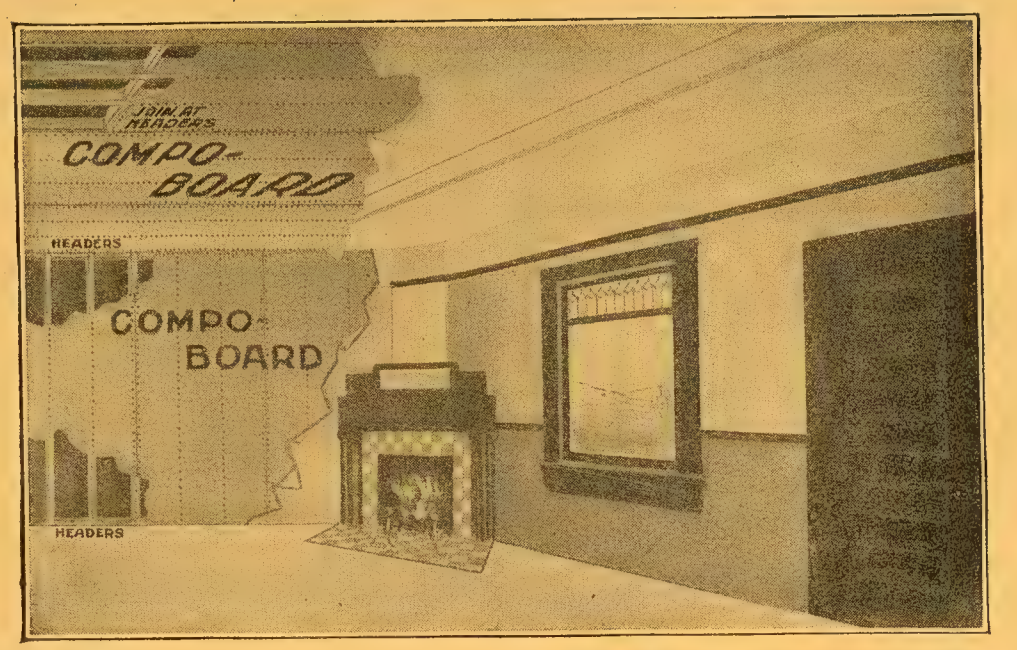
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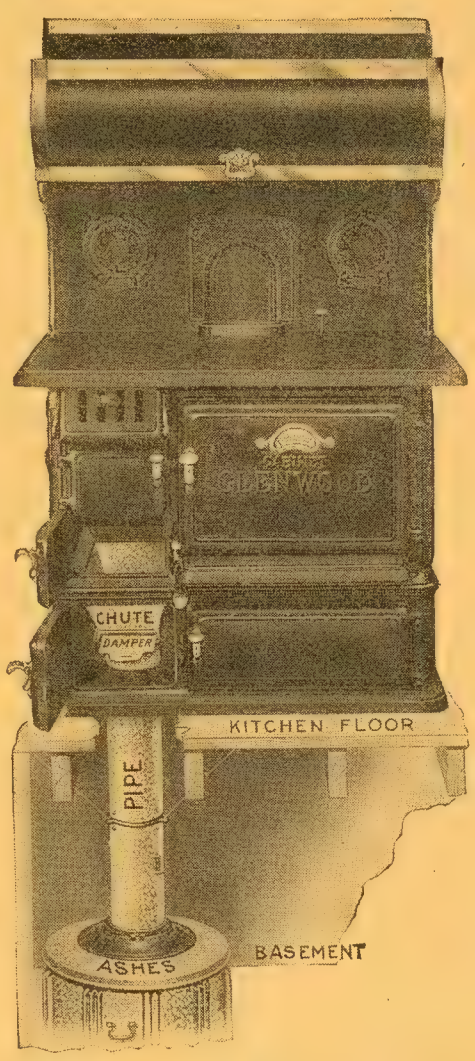
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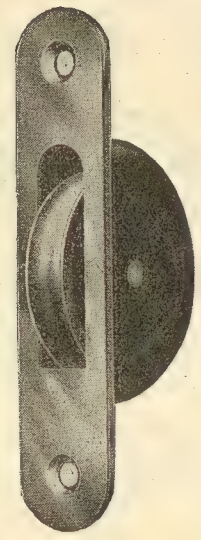
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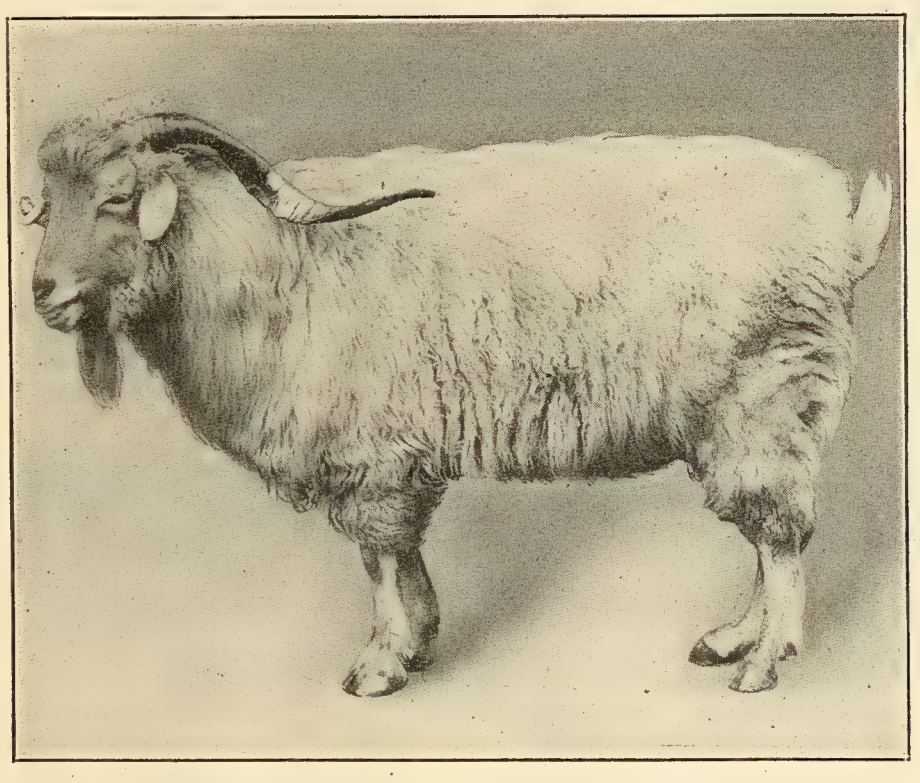
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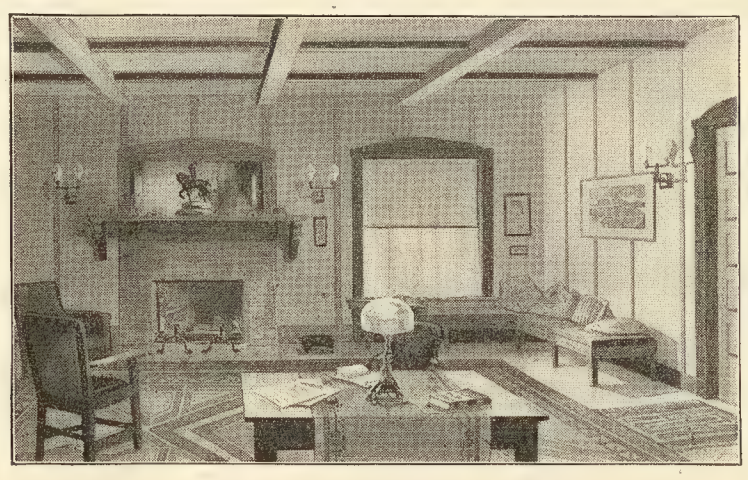
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BUILDERS' GUIDE

Containing Official Bulletin of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Master Builders' Exchange.

Vol. XXVI. No. 43. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster, 1½ stories, 47x24 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Houses (32), Twenty-fifth and Somerset streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McCracken, 2528 West Lehigh avenue. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, 15.6x43 feet. Plans completed.

Apartment House, Wilmington, N. C. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 36x125 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Preliminary plans in progress.

Cottage, York Cliffs, Maine. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 35x40 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, hat water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Alt. and Add. to Building, 414-16 North Third street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Alexander Brothers, on premises. Architects taking bids, due October 26th. The following are figuring: A Wilt & Sons, 723 North Front street; J. A. Dubs, 269 South Fifth street; F. R. Gerry & Co., Peltz street and Schuylkill avenue; J. H. Ragotz & Son, 219 South Eleventh street.

Garage, Woodbury, N. J. Architects, Clifford H. Shivers, Woodbury, N. J. Owner, Thomas Hutchinson, Woodbury, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, two stories, 62x160 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due October 27th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Moving Picture Parlor, 2846-48 North Twenty-second street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Adolph Bonnem, 1918 Diamond street. Brick and plaster, one story, 50x150 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Owner taking bids, due October 25th. George Hogg, 1624 Sansom street is figuring.

Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Samuel Seltzer & Bros., Atlantic City, .N J. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 72x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due October 31st. Henry L. Brown, 1712 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence, Third and Girard avenue. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Rudolph Walther, on premises. Brick, three stories, 16x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3114 Diamond street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harry J. Mees, 3114 Diamond street. Brick, three stories. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are taking sub-bids, due October 21st.

Warehouse and Storage, Seventy-third and Island road. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Fels & Co., Seventy-third street and on premises. Brick and concrete, five stories, 80x150 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owners will probably take bids.

Residence, Pitman, N. J., $6,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Mr. Long, Camden, N. J| Tile or brick, rough cast, 2½ stories, 28x40 feet, hat water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Club House and Garage, Twenty-third and Ludlow streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot. Owners, Philadelphia Automobile Club. Brick, concrete and fireproof, two stories, 137 x220 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Bank, Vineland, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Vineland Trust Company, Vineland, N. J. Marble and concrete, one story, 40x80 feet. Electric lighting, tseam heating. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: James Pasquale, Vineland, N. J.; New York Steel and Concrete Company, New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia Fireprofing Company, 1341 Arch street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. W. Godfrey, Cape May Court House, N. J.; T. Goslin, Wildwood, N. J.; J. F. Reeves & Sons, Millville, N. J.; H. B. Hawkins, Bridgeton, N. J.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa., $25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut street. Owner, J. L. Woolston, 164 West Chelten avenue. Hollow tile and stucco, 2½ stories, 40x80 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

School, Laurel Springs, N. J. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, R. C. Church of Laurel Springs, N. J. Brick, two stories, 50x90 feet. Slate roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

School, Sayerville, N. J. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, R. C. Church of Sayerville, N. J. Brick, two stories, 60x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Store and Apartments (alt.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clark Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Factory Building 130 East Allen street, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owners, Gorgas-Pierie Company, on premises. Concrete, fireproof, four stories, 75x75 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners are taking sub-bids.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, W. J. Sewell, Jr., Chestnut Hill. Two stories, stone, 31x22 feet. Slate roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due October 23rd. The following are figuring: Stokes Brothers, Mt. Airy, Pa.; John E.W alt, Chestnut Hill; George S. Roth & Son, Chestnut Hill.

Residence and Stores (12) (alt.), Sixteenth, between Ellsworth and Federal streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Brown Estate, care of Architect. Brick, three stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Factory, Twenty-first and Fairmount avenut. Architects, Dodge & Day, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Hess Bright Manufacturing Company, Twenty-first and Fairmount avenue. Brick and concrete, two stories, 30x203 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Greenhouse, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, 1129 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles A. Potter, Esq., Chestnut Hill. Glass, stone and brick, one story, 13x62 feet. Steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, W. A. Poland, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Broad Street National Bank Building. Brick and terra cotta, steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 50x100 feet. Architect taking bids, due October 26th. The following are figuring: Mezger & Wells, Heed Building; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; W. J. Morris, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J.; J. H. Clayton, 282 Bellevue avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Burton & Burton, Trenton, N. J.; John Mayer, Trenton, N. J.

Residences (2), Media, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Henry T. Pearce, 704 Bulletin Building. Stucco, 2½ stories, 20x50 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Engraving and Printing Bureau, Washington, D. C., $1,500,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington. D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, brick, steel, fireproof, four stories, 90,000 square feet floor area. Owners taking bids, due November 16th 3 P. M. James C. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, Wayne Contracting Company 1218 Filbert street; J.

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E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and concrete, two stories, 124x172 feet, copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Titl Building, are figuring.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Johnstown, Pa., $200,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta, steel, fireproof, seven stories. Plans in progress. Arichtects will soon take bids.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Uniontown, Pa., $150,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A. Building, Uniontown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, five stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will soon take bids.

Residence, Lambertville, N. J., $10,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics' Bank Building. Owner, Richard Montgomery, Lambertville, N. J. Tile and stucco, 2½ stories, 28x32 feet and 24x14 feet. Slate roof. Plans in progress.

Annex Building, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Henry J. Blauvelt, Third and Chestnut streets. Owners, Junior Order of the American Mechanics, East State street, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, concrete, fireproof, five stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Spring Mill, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Samuel Wright, care of architects. Stone, 2½ stories. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Architect, Fred. Webber, Morris Building. Owners, Continental Hotel Company, Ninth and Chestnut streets. Marble, tile, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Public Library, Falls of Schuylkill, $40,000. Architects, Rankin, Kellog & Crane, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care of Librarian Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and stone, one story. Architects will be ready for bids in a few weeks.

Residence (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, H. A. Bahls, on premises. Consists of interior alterations and new front, concrete and terra cotta, two stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Holmesburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, H. H. Borton, Holmesburg, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories. Plans in progress.

Stores and Apartments (alts.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clark Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due October 25th. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; T. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; Harry R. Rust, 828 Filbert street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; William Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Garage, Fifty-fifth and Cheste ravenue. Architect, LeRoy Rothschild, 416 Walnut street. Owner, E. Mohr, 1102 Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, one story, 50x100 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Architect taking bids in a few days. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Chambley, 233 South Tenth street; W. D. Fox, 2245 North Eighteenth street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street.

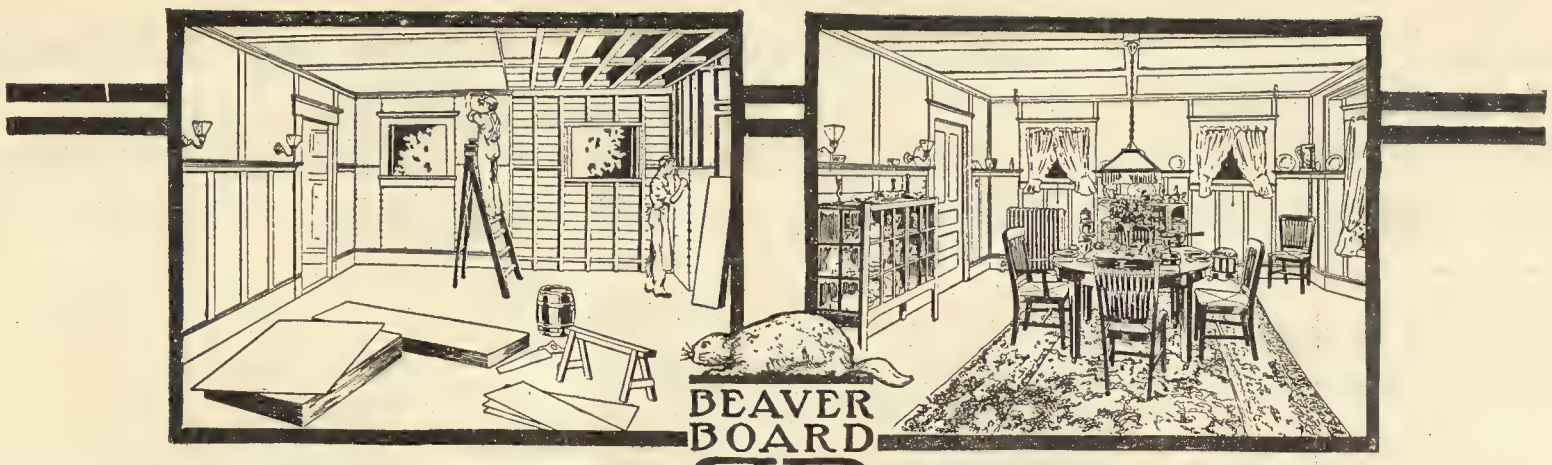
Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Owner, M. W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. tSone, brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, 68x42 feet. Tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking revised bids, due October 28th. F. L. Hoever & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City,are figuring.

Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Hotel Monterey, care of Asbury Park Hotel and Realty Company, Asbury Park, N. J. Brick, stucco, fireproof, six stories, 48x158 feet, two wings, 205x48 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, tile roof. Architects taking bids, due November 2nd. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; J. Miller, Spring Lake; H. J. H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.; H. P. Bright, 1123 Broadway, New York; P. I. Taylor & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; B. L. Smock & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; H. L. Lewen, 200 Fifth avenue, New York; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, Briggles-Robinson Company, 331 Madison avenue, New York.

Post Office, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and concrete, two stories, 124x172 feet. Copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. James G. Doak & Co. are figuring, inaddition to those previously reported.

Apartments and Stores, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Samuel Seltzer & Bros., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 72x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; A. W. Riley, Atlantic City, N. J.; Thompson Brothers, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. E. Steelman, Atlantic City, N. J.; Knauer Construction Company, Atlantic City, N. J.; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, Philadelphia; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Sax & Abbott Construction Company, 1328 Chestnut street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Stable and Coal Yard, Forty-ninth and Grays's avenue. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Forty-ninth street branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 103x17 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect



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taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Front and Market streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, William Yohn, 9 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick, three and four stories, 20x45 feet. Slag roof. Architect is preparing revised plans.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, $250,000. Architect sand engineers, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owners, Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 1231 Callowhill street. Brick and concrete, six stories, 176x268 feet. Slag roof, tseam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Woodward Memorial Fountain, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building, Philadelphia. Owners, City of Harrisburg, Pa. Marble and granite. Contract awarded to Caldwell Granite Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

Factory and Storage Shed, Camden, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, R. H. Comey Company, Camden, N. J. Brick and iron, one story, 70x80 feet. Slag roof. Contract awarded to Mackey Construction Company, Camden, N. J.

Dwellings and Farm Buildings, (2) (alt. and add.), North Wales, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, H. C. Francis, North Wales, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, slate roof. Contract awarded to R. Morrison Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Stearns .& Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, William B. Mann, 1102 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to John F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

Bank Building, 2809-2811 Germantown avenue, $10,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Germantown Avenue Bank, care of James Orr, 2754 Germantown avenue. Brick and stone, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Harry T. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Sanitarium, between Fanwood and New Providence, N. J. Architects, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Bonnie Brun Sanitarium, Elizabeth, N. J. Nine buildings, fireproof, brick, two and three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, tile and slag roof. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, submitted the lowest bid of $73,000.

Academy (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Race streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Academy of Natural Science, on premises. Consists of additional story and interior alterations, terra cotta, slag roof, steam heating, electric lightinf. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street. (Contract not yet signed.)

Publishing Building, Seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, W. B. Saunders Company. Brick, terra cotta, steel and fireproof, seven stories, 54x83 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building. Contract not yet signed.

Residence (alt. and add.), and Stable, Ogontz, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. J. Frederick Herbert, Flanders Building. Stone, 2½ stories, 20x30 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Stable, stone, two stories, 45x24 feet. Slate roof. Contract awarded to Samuel T. Poole, Ashbourne, Pa.

Bank (alt. and add.), Savannah, Ga., $100,000. Architect, Henry Urban, Savannah, Ga. Owners, Exchange Bank, of Savannah. Stone and brick, one story, slag roof, 90x30 feet. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Garage, Ooaks, Montgomery County, Pa. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Francis Macomb Gumbes, Oaks, Pa. Reinforced concrete, one story, slag roof. Contract awarded to C. R. Knapp & Co., Builders' Exchange.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mary A. Hoar, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone, 2½ stories, 42x58 feet. Slate roof, hat water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street, Philadelphia.

Bungalow, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, F. B. Marriott, 5019 Chestnut street. Brick and frame, two stories, 49x29 feet. Shingle roof. Elec-



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tric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. F. Baldwin & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street.

Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, James H. Tuttle, care of architect. Stucco, hollow tile, two and three stories, 52x36 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

Jacob Mrisborger (O), 2734 North Twenty-seventh street. John Augustine (C), Eighty-fifth and Graver's lane. Cost, $1,800. One brick dwelling, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-fifth and Graver's lane.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, $40,000. Boiler room, one story, concrete, 20x120 feet, Delaware avenue and Laurel street.

Joseph C. Fraley (O), Land Title Building. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, $15,000. Dwelling, three stories; store, 32x49 feet, Chestnut Hill.

Maude D. Carroll (O), 217 Pelham road. Bowers & Logan (C), 2010 Chancellor street. Cost, $10,000. Dwelling, three stories; store, 30x59 feet, Quincy and Phil Ellona street.

William Boyd (O), Fifty-third and Good street. William J. Robinson (C), 1520 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $3,800. Two two-story brick dwellings, 14x45 feet, 60 and 62 Good street.

B. Feldman (O), 426 Dickson street. Charles Frankenstein (C), 304 Mifflin street. Cost, $8,700. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x50 feet, Locust avenue and Bloyd street.

John B. Mayer (O), Bread and Cayuga streets. Cost, $14,000. Fourteen two-story brick dwellings, 15x27 feet, Fifth and Courtlandt streets.

A. B. Price (O), 3732 Market street. Barber & Perring (C), 1121 Land Title Building. Cost, $11,600. Garage, three stories, concrete, 27x108 feet, 3431 Ludlow street.

William Steele & Son Co. (O), 231 North Third street. Cost, $85,000. Seven-story factory, 63x50 feet, 234-36-38 New street.

W. P. Johnson (O), 4039 Lancaster avenue. Cost, $70,400, 16x54 feet, Sixty-third and Oxford streets.

A. Saita (O), Fifth and Federal streets. Penn Machine Manufacturing Company (C), 821 North Thirteenth street. Cost, $1,300. Bakery.

F. & T. Davis (O), Thirteenth and Medro streets. Cost, $1,500. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet.

T. McCuley (O), Foulkrod and Oakland streets. J. Totherington (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $600. Stable, brick, 16x25 feet.

Alterations and Additions

Sisters of Good Shepherd (O), Thirty-fifth and Fairmount avenue. J. McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $660. Home.

Anna Sack (O), 2626 North Twenty-ninth street. B. Sack (C), 2626 North Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $400. Dwelling 457 North Seventh street.

J. W. Wolf (O), 5941 North Camac street. F. S. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Medro streets. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 5941 North Camac street.

B. Goldstein (O), 1423 South Twelfth street, M. Marion (C), 1320 South Sixth street. Cost, $5,500. Dwelling, 327 South Fifth street.

Lawrence Gas Fixture Company (O), 1336 Arch street. J. P. Hurley (C), 1233 Cherry street. Cost, $1,800. Dwelling.

William B. Mann, Jr. (O), 1012 Seventieth avenue. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, 1012 Seventieth avenue.

Twentieth Street M. E. Church (O), Twentieth and Jefferson streets. H. L. Beck & Sons (C), Lansdale, Pa. Cost, $1,250. Church.

William McAdoo (O), 261 South Thirty-eighth street. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling, 1916 Pine street.

Buttonwood Building and Loan Association (O), 938 South Sixth street. S. Silverman (C), 505 Chestnut street. Cost, $435. Tenement House, 938 South Sixth street.

I. Sansler (O), Second and Permberton streets. J. Gordon (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $1,225. Store and dwelling.

Metropolitan Opera House (O), Broad and Poplar streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $500. Theatre.

Mrs. M. O. Koehler (O), 5150 Cedar avenue. J. E. Kearney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $1,300. Dwelling, 528 Ranstead street.

T. P. Duhan (O), 3703 Spring Garden street. Cost, $1,000. Dwelling, 3703 Spring Garden street.

Lady of Good Counsel R. C. Church (O), 819 Montrose street. Cost, $500.

P. & R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, $500. Freight office, Front and Noble streets.

Albert Ranch (O), 6103 Market street. L. Applegate (C), 6019 Market street. Cost, $1,400. Dwelling.

J. J. Telin & Co., Inc. (O), 4142-8 Germantown avenue. Harry Brockelhurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, $2,700. Elevator, 4142 Germantown avenue.

Joseph Freil (O), 131 North Sixty-third street. J. A. Wiker (C), 247 North Gross street. Cost, $750. Store, Sixty-third and Race streets.

V. DeDominice (O), 3434 Lancaster avenue. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling.

H. Brasharsky (O), 1226 South Fourth street. Abe Sheslack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, $750. Store.

Construction News.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Telephone Building, Denton, Md., $10,000. Architect, W. D. Brinckley, 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Farmers & Merchants' Telephone Company, Denton, Md. Brick, three stories, 25x50 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans completed, but owners are not ready for bids.

Court House (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Ed. L. Rice, 815 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owners, County of New Castle. Stone, four stories, 75x150 feet.

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Electric lighting, steam heating, slate and slag roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Garage, Red Oak avenue, Wilmington, Del., $5,000. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Dupont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owner, L. Curtis, Wilmington, Del. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 25x50 feet. Electric lighting, slate roof (heat reserved). Architects have received bids.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Residences (2), West Seventeenth street, Wilmington, Del., $17,000. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Dupont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Greenhill Realty Company, Seventeenth and Greenhill avenue, Wilmington, Del. Stone and plaster, three stories, 30x70 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. Bader & Co., Ford Building, Wilmington, Del.

Residence, Seventeenth and Brinckle avenue, Wilmington, Del., $7,500. Architect, W. D. Brinckle, 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, R. L. Campbell, Wilmington, Del. Terra cotta and plaster, 2½ stories, 32x40 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, shingle roof. Contract awarded to H. P. Carlon, Wilmington, Del.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Building Committee of the Perry Memorial announces a competition for the selection of an architect for the Memorial which will be erected at Put-in Bay, South Bass Island, Lake Erie, near the place where Perry's victorious action was fought.

The erection of the Perry Memorial constitutes an important part of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the War of 1812-15. It is intended to commemorate the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the officers and men under his command at the battle of Lake Erie, and as a memorial to the subsequent one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

It will consist of a lofty commemorative monument with a museum of historic relics at its base standing in a reservation of fourteen acres. $600,000 will be expended upon the construction of the monument and museum. The reservation will be designed as a suitable setting for the Memorial.

The program, which conforms to the principles approved by the American Institute of Architects, has been so drawn under the direction of the Committee and Mr. Frank Miles Day, adviser to the Committee, that the problem presented is a most attractive one and one which will afford competitors the fullest scope for their artistic imagination. Mr. Day is a noted Philadelphia architect and is a past President of the American Institute of Architects.

The prize of the competition will be the appointment as architect to design and superintend the construction of the Memorial. There are also to be three premiums for the authors of the designs placed next to the winner, namely, $1,250 for the design placed second, $1,000 for the design placed third, and $750 for the fourth.

Commissioners representing the United States and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Minnesota, acting under authority of Congress and of the Legislatures of the several States, have united themselves in an organization bearing title "The Interstate Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners."

Appropriations, which will be expended under the authority of the Interstate Board, have been made as follows: The United States, $250,000; the State of Ohio, $83,000; the State of Pennsylvania, $75,000, and the State of Wisconsin, $50,000. It is confidently expected that each of the other States which have appointed Commissioners will make an appropriation at the next session of their Legislatures. Other States may perhaps join in the movement.

The officers and members of the Interstate Board are as follows:

President General, George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio.

First Vice President General, Colonel Henry Watterson, Louisville, Kentucky.

Secretary General, Webster P. Huntington, Cleveland, Ohio.

Treasurer General, A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Auditor General, Harry Cutler, Providence, Rhode Island.

Architects desiring a copy of the program, which sets forth the conditions of participation, may secure one by making application to Mr. Webster P. Huntington, Secretary to the Building Committee, Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fall Painting.

The chief reasons why "fall is the best time to paint" have never been better stated than in the "Five Reasons for Fall Painting," issued some years ago by the Educational Bureau of the Paint Manufacturers' Association:

"1. In the fall, the surface is thoroughly dry. During the spring a surface which needs repainting is sure to contain moisture and dampness or frost, and it cannot be successfully painted until it has thoroughly dried out.

"2. When the wood is dry it absorbs more of the paint; the paint penetrates deeper into the wood, therefore gets a firmer hold on it, giving the paint coating greater tenacity or holding qualities.

"3. Paint cannot be as successfully applied in damp, cloudy or unsettled weather as in warm, sunny weather. In the fall the weather is more settled and uniform and is warmer, therefore it is an excellent time for painting.

"4. A house needs its protecting coat of paint more in the winter months than at any other time. A house in need of painting should never be allowed to go over the winter without this protection.

"5. It is easier to keep the winter's moisture and dampness out by applying a coat of paint in the fall, when the surface is dry, than it is to get moisture or dampness out of the wood if you want to apply a coat of paint in the spring.

"Moral: Paint in the fall, and be sure of best results."

Architectural Designs.

The manufacturers of brick and other clay products will hold an important international exposition at the Coliseum in Chicago next March. This show will be a very elaborate affair and manufacturers of brick and terra cotta are planning to display exhibits of their products which will illustrate in an ample manner the beauty and merit of these materials for constructive purposes. There is considerable rivalry between the various manufacturers to produce the most beautiful effect and the publication "Brick and Clay Record," of Chicago, desiring to be of assistance in the matter, is undertaking to give suggestions to its readers regarding the possibilities of such exhibits and to carry out this idea more fully, the publishers announce cash prizes amounting to $175 for the three best designs of exhibition structures, suitable for a show of this kind. The contest is open to all architects throughout the country and will be decided under the following conditions:

First. There is no limit to the number of designs which one architect can submit.

Second. Three architects of prominence will be selected as a committee of award, and their decision will be final.

Third. The contests will close November 15, and all designs submitted must reach the office of "Brick and Clay Record," 445 Plymouth court, Chicago, on or before that day.

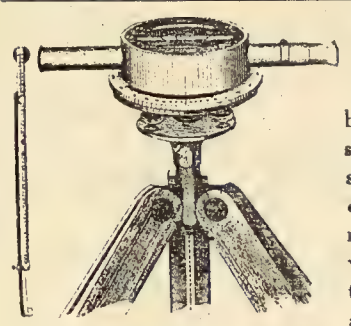
Fourth. The designs must be mailed in plain envelopes with no indication as to the identity of the sender. The name and address of the sender must be enclosed in a blank sealed envelope, same being attached to the design submitted.

Fifth. Only one drawing is necessary, showing the front elevation of the structure suggested.

Sixth. The design must provide only for the use of brick and the merit of the design will be in the value of the structure as a means for displaying the beauty and merit of the exhibiting brick manufacturer.

Seventh. The design should call for a

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structure to be erected on the floor of the Coliseum in a space 20 feet in width by 20 feet in depth, and should not be so elaborate as to make the time for its erection prohibitive.

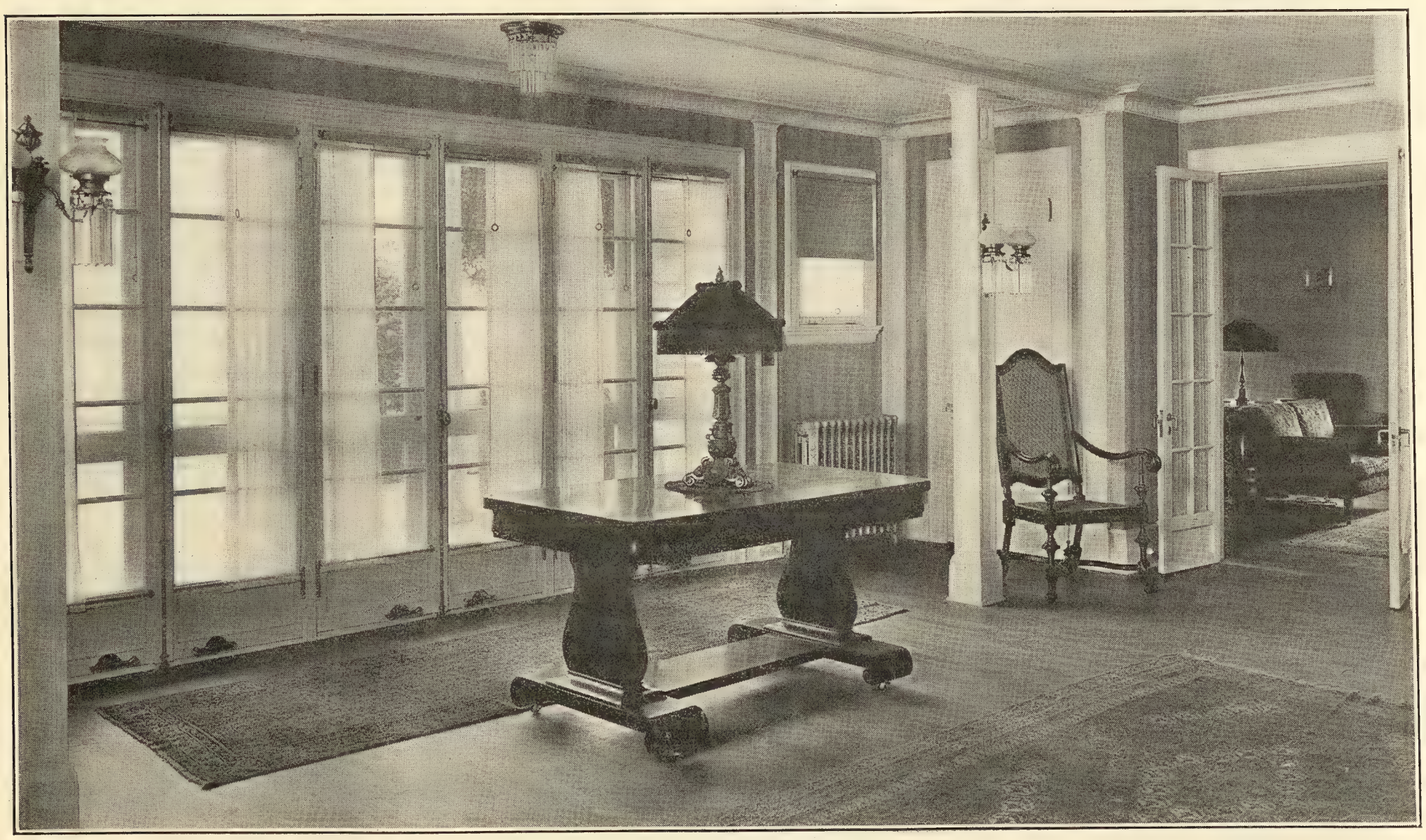
Eighth. All designs submitted will become the property of the publishers.

A $100 cash prize is offered by the publishers for the best design submitted; $50 cash is offered for the second award and $25 for the third.

ARTS AND DECORATIONS

"The fate of the mirror as a decorative adjunct to the house has been a peculiar one. Just now, after a long period of neglect, the mirror is in high favor again. It has been rediscovered and adapted to new schemes. As a space suggesting device it is meeting consideration at the hands of decorators and architects. When skillfully used the mirror can do wonders toward creating an impression of space and light. Its possibilities in this regard are so great that several clever men and women have won distinction for the way they have added apparent size to small halls, corridors and reception rooms, by the subtle use of mercury and glass.

"The tiny entrance hall of a narrow city house is recalled where mirrors line two sides of the wall," comments a writer in "The House Beautiful." "The glass is paned in small squares, with well defined white intersects. There is no attempt at a concealed scheme. It is frankly mirror, yet with an excellent understanding of the decorative side. The few pieces of furniture are reflected several times, but not in that old, aggressive way familiar to those who lived in rooms with the 'long mirrors' of the Eastlake period. Those great expanses of glass seemed to rise from beneath the floor and almost pierce the ceiling. Sometimes the frames were walnut, picked out with gold, sometimes solid gilt of elaborate fashion, but whatever their particular aspect, they were superbly independent of any decorative scheme. They were entirely detached from their belongings. They were merely huge 'looking glasses,' reflecting the plush furniture, the flowered carpets and the stiff lace curtains with a diabolical reiteration. How pitilessly they reflected people in costumes as ugly as the furniture. How crude was the artificial lighting, softening no outlines and revealing plush and crinoline in all its garishness. Mirrors were no addition to the decorative schemes of the seventies and eighties, and when people realized that fact they were



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Architects
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N. Y. City

doomed. But the realization came tardily. When mirrors went out they stayed out a long time.''

* * *

Of drapery materials suitable for door and window hangings in the small houses there is apparently no end. Fabrics ranging from twenty cents to three dollars a yard may be used with equally artistic and effective results. There are denims—plain and two-tone—art ticking and cotton prints, crepes and plain scrims, domestic and imported cretonnes, English prints and linen taffetas, linen, nun's veiling (dress goods), china silk, raw silk and grenadines, all adaptable as window draperies to the small house. For the diaphanous curtains to hang next the glass, nets, scrims and cheesecloth offer a range in style and price sufficiently large to meet all requirements and purses. In furniture the last few years has seen a most notable improvement. Good, well-built pieces may to-day be procured at moderate prices. There is also a variety of styles offered in wicker furniture, much of which is firm and serviceable as well as attractive. The arts and crafts movement has had a marked influence on furniture making, and the little house has been the gainer. Oak pieces on straightforward lines are well adapted to rooms where the walls are plastered, or for other treatments equally vigorous. Pine furniture, when well made and properly stained, could take the place of oak. Good work is done in this line, and also in birch, the latter a wood susceptible to varied and most attractive finishes. The style of the trim should be kept in mind in choosing furniture. Where the standing woodwork is flat, and quite without moldings, it is well to keep this fact in mind in making purchases. With very severe woodwork it is well to avoid ornamental furniture, and ornament under all circumstances should be subservient to construction. With paneled walls and other schemes of real architectural importance, it is best to use furniture designed on sympathetic lines. Walnut combined with cane will be found in many interesting pieces and of a tone to blend in a delightful way with a rough finished wall. To secure individuality coupled with unity is not given to every householder. In the line of rugs and floor coverings there are styles to be found suited to every type of house. Therefore, it will be seen that it is by no means a difficult matter to finish, decorate and furnish the small house attractively and inexpensively. When the house is completed and the carefully considered background of architectural detail, wall color and finish is arranged, the final furnishing is greatly simplified. It should, however, be done slowly, adjusting each new purchase thoughtfully, that it may find the place it best completes.—Exchange.

* * *

An airtight, dustproof chest is an article of household utility too often overlooked in furnishing a house. It should be one of the necessities, not merely an ornament put to use—least of all a receptacle for gum boots. The old-fashioned ''wedding-chest'' idea is one to be encouraged, says ''House and Garden,'' for besides urging the young girl to make and to save toward her own future home furnishing, it provides her with a most important article of furniture for present use. It is essential that the chest be properly made. There are ready-made chests to be found, some very well constructed, but a chest made to order by a good carpenter is likely to give more pleasure, not only because its design and trimmings may be distinctive, but because one can watch and superintend the making. Cedar is the most desirable of all woods for the utility chest, chiefly because of its imperviousness to insects. Old seamen's chests were always made of cedar or camphorwood—a wise precaution when exposed to the insects of many lands. A cedar chest made airtight is an absolute preventive of insects of all kinds. This is especially true in regard to moths. It will save a lifetime of worry over the destruction of woolens and furs, and annoyances at the odor of camphor or camphor balls. Mice will not gnaw cedar, and damp will not penetrate. For winter use as well as for summer, cedar is very satisfactory. Handsome gowns may be laid in a chest with the absolute certainty that nothing, not even a speck of dust, will mar. A walnut, oak or mahogany chest, if a special wood appeals to you to correspond with other furnishings, may be lined with cedar wood, and thus have practically the same value as one of solid cedar.

Architectural Notes

What flavor is to cake and seasoning is to salad so are architectural details to the house design. That is, the last little touches, after the general composition has been determined upon, are of prime importance in securing a satisfactory result. Beginning with the structure of the house, the mere box-like form which will prove good or poor in design according to the skill with which its exterior and interior adornment are applied, the designer must consider carefully details of doors, windows and cornices, writes Charles White, Jr., in ''The House Beautiful.'' These are the little things so noticeable in a house well worked out, so disagreeable in one unskillfully created by an architectural novice. Give two architects the problem of designing details for the same house and it is surprising how varying the results will be. With the same arrangement of rooms (a like number of windows in each), one designer will produce a Colonial house while the other, using the same elements of structure, fashions his design on the more stilted lines of modern English. Of course arrangement of rooms frequently dictates that particular style or feeling best fitted for the design, but details count even more, and by the skillful proportioning of doors, windows, cornices and porches outside the house, and doors, windows, cornices, paneling and mantels inside the house one secures an effect pleasing or displeasing according to the good taste or poor taste of the designer. Front entrance doors even on pretentious houses must be simple to be in good taste. Nowhere should the hand of the designer be more cunning or his taste more restrained, lest he give to the house a feeling at variance with the refinement all designers strive for. Make the doorway low with just enough exterior adornment to mark it well and give it an inviting effect. Cement steps are practical and attractive when handled properly. Cement wears forever, which makes it a material much to be desired for outside steps and porches. Cement steps, however, incline toward the monotonous unless they are brightened by pretty brick buttresses or terraces lending pleasing color to the design. Frequently platforms are made of red quarry-tile or red brick on edge set in cement. At a front entrance porches so prevalent a few years ago have, in houses of the best design, given place to a simple little entrance hood over the door. Consequently living rooms on the front of the house are no longer poorly lighted as they were when living room windows were covered by a porch roof, shutting out so much valuable light. Porches are now placed where they do the most good, at the side of the house or sometimes at the rear facing the garden. Not much shelter is required at the front entrance when it is in a place but little exposed. Modern Colonial houses are mostly of good design, especially as regards doorways. Just a little moulded work about the entranceway, and what little there is in exceptionally good taste, has given an engaging look to many a house otherwise severely plain. Wide boards are often used for exterior siding and these ribbed white lines give a horizontal effect to facade always desirable in houses of good taste. Stair windows can be grouped with the front entrance if stairs are at the front of the house. When this is done one enters the entrance door and passes under the main stair landing. Frequently a little balcony opens from the landing by means of French windows. All these are touches of attractiveness costing little but rich in added charm.

* * *

In selecting hardware and lighting fixtures these should be considered together, choosing styles showing similar ornamentation and made of the same material. The stock designs in both of these lines supplied by some of the foremost manufacturers are full of character and interest, and appropriate to the several types of houses for which they are suggested, among these the small houses reminiscent of the Colonial and Dutch Colonial as well as the English cottage, the Mission, Craftsman, cement or concrete houses, which latter are distinctly products of to-day, though often quaint and picturesque in design. If in the interior detail and fittings of the house the school indicated by its exterior design is followed there is small chance of striking a

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wrong note. The best tiles now made show a variety of colors, fine glazing, dull or burnished surfaces. These form a distinctly decorative element in a room, and if properly placed will serve to agreeably accentuate its color scheme. The soft old blues, rich reds and a variety of charming shades of green are especially pleasing, as are also the dull bronze, leaf browns, cafe-au-lait, pewter gray and tawny yellows. Where the color treatment of a room is undetermined one of these last-named colors will prove a good choice for the facing about the fireplace as fitting harmoniously into almost any scheme of color. Where tile of light shade is introduced it is a good plan to repeat the tone they show in a lighter tint on the ceiling.—The House Beautiful.

* * *

"The modern small house which holds the greatest interest for the home-builder of moderate means is the one planned to secure the maximum of comfort and convenience as well as beauty of line at a minimum of cost," writes Margaret Greenleaf. "In the smallest of such houses there is no feeling of cramped accommodation, for the restrictions of space are met with frank concessions. The small hall, the insignificant parlor and perhaps a so-called "den" of the representative house of like cost built a few years ago are here merged into a single living room of generous proportions in which every inch of floor space is utilized to the best advantage. It is the younger architect who is in a measure responsible for this improvement, as on his way to bigger things, and urged perhaps by the trend of the times, he has contributed talent and architectural ability to the proper development of the little house, and has shown the man of small salary that his modest home need not proclaim its cheapness in every line, but can at no greater cost to him be comfortable and of good design as well. The best of these houses show simplicity of form and construction.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Excelovalve Company, 25 West Forty-second street, New York, capital $500,000, has been organized to manufacture flushing valves and water saving devices. President, E. D. Barrett; vice president, W. D. Cushman; treasurer, C. I. Wood; secretary, S. Hartman; assistant secretary, L. Steinfeld.

**''Engineering News,'' one of the oldest journals in the country devoted to civil, mechanical, mining and electrical engineering, founded by George H. Frost, and published weekly by the Engineering News Publishing Company, 220 Broadway, New York, has been sold to the Hill Publishing Company, of New York, publishers of the ''American Machinist,'' ''Power'' and ''The Engineering and Mining Journal.'' The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

**The American Smokeless Furnace Company, Portland, Me., capital $500,000, has been formed, with president, Clarence E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau; secretary, James F. Mantell, Portland.

**The United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has opened an office in Cincinnati, O., in charge of Harold Q. Porter. The company has appointed C. C. Johnson as manager of its Pittsburg branch in place of F. M. Mechling, who has resigned.

**Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of furnaces and stoves, has sold its plant in Philadelphia to the John B Stetson Company, hat manufacturers. The change will become effective July 1, 1912. Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. have another plant in Baltimore. It has not been announced what quarters the Philadelphia plant will occupy.

**Pullman Consolidated Ventilator Company, York, Pa., has been organized, being a merger of the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company, York, Pa.; the Consolidated Ventilating Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and the National Ventilating Company, of New York, all manufacturers of automatic ventilators. The new company is capitalized at $800,000, of which $250,000 is 7 per cent. preferred stock. The following officers were elected: President, Freeman C. Allen, Rochester, N. Y.; vice president, M. D. Kleinzahler, Youngstown, O.; secretary, C. C. Frick, York, Pa.; treasurer and general manager, E. G. Andrews, Rochester, N. Y. These with the following constitute the board of directors: Henry S. Rich, Marietta; Burlew Hill, Rochester, N. Y.; P. E. Tucker, Rochester, N. Y., and R. Brace, Trenton, N. J. The machinery of the various plants will be brought to York, where all the manufacturing will be done. The company will employ 100 persons. The company will have an initial working capital of $35,000. With the exception of the Pullman, all of the merged companies are owned outright by the new company, the Consolidated Company being represented in the organization at a valuation of $100,000 and the National Ventilating Company at $25,000. The Kleinzahler syndicate, which secured control of the Pullman Company, secured $133,000 common and $220,000 of the preferred stock of the company and paid off $60,000 in indebtedness. This they turned into the Consolidated Company, receiving in exchange $160,000 in preferred stock.

**The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y., were among the prominent exhibitors at the recent New York State Fair, held in Syracuse. Other exhibitors of heating goods were the Albany Foundry Company, furnaces and ranges; Sill Stove Works, Rochester; Kelsey Heating Company, Syracuse; Fuller & Warren Company, Troy; the Syracuse Heater Company, and the Syracuse Stove Works.

**Charles McCaul Company, of Philadelphia, were the successful bidders for erecting Savannah's new million-dollar hotel. After securing the work the company contracted with the Massee & Felton Lumber Company to furnish all the sash, blinds, hardwood for interior work and ornamental hardwood doors. The securing of this contract but gives emphasis to the importance of the Massee & Felton Lumber Company's new department—that of manufacturing the splendid hardwoods that abound in the swamps nearby into ''durable doors'' and other interior finish. The contract calls for about $20,000 of material, and the beauty of the doors manufactured by this firm from red gum, oak and other hardwoods will no doubt attract general attention, for this hard, close-grain timber has a beautiful satiny surface that is the equal in attractiveness to any of the hardwoods from distant States.

**The Beler Heater Company, Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturer of automatic instantaneous water heaters, has been reorganized by the election of new officers and directors as follows: President, James Hay; vice president, John Ellis; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Langenheim; directors: Adolph Beler and Edward Schreiner. The new president, James Hay, was until recently president of the Ruud Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, while Mr. Ellis, the vice president, was superintendent of the Ruud Manufacturing Company's factory for several years. W. J. Langenheim was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Ruud Company. The capital stock of the new company will be increased to $250,000. The company will eventually occupy the large factory building at Twenty-ninth and Smallman streets, Pittsburg, owned by Mr. Hay.

When you want to find the address of the man who ''doesn't believe in advertising,'' don't look up a directory. Just ask the sheriff.

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President's Annual Address, Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

October 9, 1911.

During the past year material progress has been made in the advancement of all those ethical points for which the Institute and Chapter are pledged, and this is notably so in the increased attention given to carrying out the instructions contained in the Competition Code. The Committee on Competitions has been called upon to approve many programs, with the result that both clients and architects have felt the justice of the stand taken by our profession. There is no doubt that during the coming year a greater use will be made of the services of this Committee, and I hope also it may be made possible for the Chapter Jury to be brought forward in such manner that many of the minor competitions can be judged by them and avoid in a great measure the cost which now devolves upon the individual owner for such advice.

In my annual address last October attention was called to the necessity of increasing the revenues of the Chapter, and it was thought then an auxiliary society might be formed which would enable the enrollment of many artists, sculptors, and others who are not eligible for Chapter membership. A committee was appointed to look into the charter of an Architectural Society which existed in Philadelphia about 1871. After expending a great deal of time in making an investigation of the subject they failed to find any record of this charter and nothing further was done.

I believe that owing to the activity displayed at this time in municipal improvements, it might be well to again consider this subject with a view of bringing together in one society all those persons who are interested in various phases of city improvement. It would seem to me that the Chapter, representing locally the Institute, is necessarily confined to certain fixed lines which do not encourage or permit that free association of men who should be vitally interested in the advancement of our profession. There are, no doubt, many men in various professions and business lines who would be glad to be associated with some society which would advance our mutual interests.

The Town Planning Conference held in May certainly indicated that the subject appealed to all classes of citizens. This conference was notably one of the finest exhibitions ever held in any city, and the Chapter is to be congratulated upon the work of its members who contributed to a great extent to making it a success. It is by such exhibitions and active work on the part of architects, artists and all others that the general public are impressed with the importance of having all public works handled in the right sort of a public manner by people in whom they have confidence, both architecturally and otherwise. Philadelphia, it is conceded, is very far behind her sister cities in that public spirit which takes pride in doing its best for the city. The improvements, outside of Fairmount Park and other parks, seem to have been individual efforts and lack that concerted action of the people which is necessary to produce the best results in the general advancement of the architectural development.

It is hoped that the result of the work of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments, under whose direction the restoration of Congress Hall is to be carried to completion, will be such that it will inspire confidence in the judgment and ability of our profession that this Committee may find a field for their services in the restoration and preservation of other historic buildings and have this work eliminated from the control of any political faction. There is no question but what our city contains many buildings which need proper attention and restoration to keep them in good condition, and would suggest that if the scope of this Committee could be enlarged and certain funds placed at its disposal a very interesting series of photographs and measured drawings could be obtained and properly arranged and published, the proceeds to be devoted to the carrying forward of this work and keeping up the interest not only of our citizens, but that of other societies throughout the country.

I would also call your attention to the benefits which may be derived from a more general attendance of Chapter members at conventions. It is not at all necessary to be a delegate in order to appreciate the general good which comes from meeting your fellow practitioners. This was quite fully impressed upon me at the last convention in San Francisco and also our meeting in February last, when we had as guests many of the Institute officers. It would seem that this spirit of social intercourse smoothes the way for the settlement of many problems which a professional man has to meet. It is a good business proposition to meet one's competitors and know them, in professional as well as mercantile matters.

It is gratifying to state that the Joint Committee of the Chapter and T Square Club have perfected satisfactory arrangements with the University of Pennsylvania by which the Atelier students will pursue their studies under the most favorable conditions and brought more in contact with their fellow students of the Architectural School of the University. The student of architecture should not endeavor to acquire proficiency in his profession only, but should conisder its honorable practice, becoming imbued with certain fundamental principles relating to the proper use of the knowledge he may have obtained and be prepared to meet his fellow practitioners and clients with that spirit of fairness which is in every sense an indication of a broad education. It is hoped that this change in the educational work of the Atelier will result in more active work and an increase in the number of students.

The educational work carried on by the Institute, Chapter and T Square Club cannot be too highly commended, as it is to these students that the profession in the future must look for men of artistic ability to carry the profession forward. Each year the work of the architect becomes more complex, new problems are continually being brought forward for a satisfactory solution, the requirements both in domestic and civic architecture have advanced very rapidly with the progress of the country and the architect who would enter the field cannot be too well equipped to meet these conditions.

The Academy Exhibition this spring, under the management of a joint committee, was

highly satisfactory both from an artistic and financial standpoint, and the committee is to be congratulated upon the good results obtained.

During the coming year I feel quite sure that the work of the Chapter will be vigorously carried forward. The incoming officers are those whom you all know have the interest of our profession and the Chapter at heart, and I would bespeak for them the same loyal support that has been extended me during my term of office. I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the various committees during the year and thank you for your kind indulgence.

WILLIAM D. HEWITT,
President.

Annual Report of the Executive Committee Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

October 9, 1911.

During the past year your Committee has held 39 meetings.

Besides routine business and the consideration of Chapter correspondence, the transactions of the Committee include the following:

The appointment of a sub-committee to consider designs for a Chapter seal and the final adoption of a design submitted by Mr. Paul P. Cret.

During the public discussion of the proposed site for a Convention Hall, the Committee addressed a letter to Mayor Reyburn tendering the services of the Chapter in the consideration of this matter and to correct the newspaper report that the architects of the city favored the so-called "river site." This action resulted in the presentation at the December meeting of the Chapter of the city's tentative plans for the municipal improvements contemplated.

Subsequently a communication was addressed to the Mayor suggesting the formation of a Commission to develop the improvements then under consideration by the Comprehensive Plans Committee of the city, and letters were written to various local societies and organizations asking them to address the Mayor on the subject endorsing if possible the Chapter's recommendations.

At a meeting of the Committee, to which were invited representatives of allied organizations interested in the city improvements, a sub-committee was appointed to consider proper restrictions governing buildings to be erected on the Parkway, and the matter is now in the hands of that Committee.

As ordered by your Committee, a circular letter was addressed to each member of the American Institute of Architects calling attention to the third National Conference on City Planning in May last, and to each Chapter of the Institute suggesting the appointment of delegates to said conference.

Efforts were made by your Committee through conference with Mayor Reyburn and through correspondence with other organizations interested as well as by a letter addressed to the Mayor for the appointment of a State Commission to consider a building law for the State of Pennsylvania, which Commission has since been authorized by act of Assembly, and your Committee is now interesting itself through correspondence with the Governor, the Board of Fire Underwriters and other bodies interested to secure suitable appointments on this Commission.

Steps were taken by the Committee for the publication of a Chapter bulletin, the "Real Estate Record" and "Builders' Guide" being the medium adopted for the time being.

Through the joint action of your Committee and the Executive Committee of the T Square Club, the Atelier formerly conducted under the auspices of the Chapter and Club has been abandoned and measures effected to amalgamate the Atelier with that of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Your Committee has considered at various times certain competitions for buildings reported as loosely conducted, and action taken through correspondence and otherwise to bring about a better understanding by our Chapter members of their obligations to the profession in this matter.

In this connection the Committee proposed the modification of Form A, Application for Membership in the Chapter, and Form C, Acceptance of Election, to embrace the acceptance of the Institute Circular of Advice relative to the conduct of Architectural competitions and also the code governing the conduct of members of the American Institute of Architects and its Circular of Advice relative to the Principles of Professional Practice and Canons of Ethics.

The Committee has continued its efforts to extend the membership of the Chapter and the advancement of Junior or Chapter members to the professional class by election to the Institute. Members so advanced during the present year have been six in number, namely, Messrs. Coneys, Hokanson, Heacock, Harris, Sharpley and Laird.

Under authority of the Committee, a contract has been executed with the City of Philadelphia for the preparation of plans and the supervision of the work covering the restoration of Congress Hall and for lamps to be placed in Independence Square.

Through action of your Committee, Mr. C. C. Zantzinger, A. I. A., was appointed Chapter delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts held at Washington in May last, and Mr. William L. Plack, F. A. I. A., Chapter delegate to the International Congress of Architects now being held at Rome.

Report of the Recorder for the Year Ending October 9, 1911.

During the past year 8 meetings of the Chapter have been held, at which the average attendance was 20.

Since the last annual meeting three new members have been elected to the Chapter, as follows: Horace H. Frank, John Gilbert McIlvaine and Alfred H. Granger. There have been no deaths and no resignations. The present membership consists of 72 Institute and 27 Chapter members, a total of 99.

The November meeting of the Chapter was held at the Engineers' Club and the evening was devoted to a conference on fire protection and equipment of buildings. Addresses were made by representatives of the Fire Underwriters' Association, and directors and other officers of the City Departments of Building Inspection, Public Safety, etc.

At the December meeting Mr. G. W. B. Hicks, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Contracts, addressed the Chapter on the subject of municipal improvements and the development of city parks and the proposed Convention Hall.

The February meeting was preceded by a dinner, at which the newly elected officers and directors of the Institute were the guests of the Chapter, and the meeting was devoted to addresses by the guests and members of the Chapter.

At the March meeting the delegates to the Convention of the Institute reported on the proceedings of the Convention and gave their personal reminiscences of the trip to San Francisco.

The April meeting was held at the "Lilacs," club house of the University Barge Club.

At the May meeting Professor Warren Powers Laird addressed the Chapter on the history of the development of the architecture of Japan.

During the year the following business of importance was transacted: A resolution was passed expressing the profound regret of the Philadelphia Chapter in hearing of the death of John M. Carrers, and a copy of this resolution was ordered sent to the firm of which Mr. Carrere was a member.

The Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments reported during the year that progress was being made in the plans for the restoration of Congress Hall, and at the September meeting they announced that a contract had been entered into with the city which provided that the Chapter should prepare the plans and supervise this work.

The Exhibition Board reported a successful exhibition and a balance in the treasury of nearly $600.00, with which to start the exhibition of next year.

The Atelier Committee reported during the conferences with the Executive Committee of the T Square Club and the appointment of a joint Atelier Committee to arrange with the University of Pennsylvania the amalgamation of the old Atelier with the School of Architecture at the University.

JOHN P. B. SINKLER,
Recorder.

Philadelphia, October 7th, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

The Committee on Admissions begs to report that during the past year it has favorably recommended for membership in the Chapter three applications, all of whom were duly elected.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR H. BROCKIE,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Public Information Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

October 9, 1911.

William D. Hewitt, Esq., President Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A.

Sir: In our last annual report we closed by recommending that each of the other Chapters of the Institute be urged to appoint a Committee on Public Information, or a committee similar to ours, under whatever name might seem most suitable to each Chapter. We laid before you some of the reasons which actuated us in making this suggestion.

We understand that a number of the Chapters of the Institute have since then appointed such committees. We are informed that our co-related suggestion that reports of the meetings of Chapters be exchanged with each other has been followed to a very general extent, though such interchange has been between Secretaries of Chapters and not between the Chairmen of the respective Committees on Public Information, as we had hoped would be the case. We suggested this means of communication in order that the already burdensome duties of many of the Secretaries of Chapters would not be added to, and in order that the Committees might keep in touch with each other in a general propaganda for increasing a knowledge of the usefulness of the Institute.

We are still not convinced that the dissemination of information concerning the work of the Chapters, which means the work of the Institute, cannot best be accomplished through correspondence between the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Information rather than through a perfunctory interchange of minutes between Secretaries and in order to overcome whatever objection there might be to this arrangement we respectfully recommend the following:

That the Philadelphia Chapter, through its Secretary, recommend to the Board of Directors of the Institute the appointment of a National or Institute Committee on Public Information whose duties shall be, among other things, the following: To receive a monthly report from the Committee on Pub lic Information of each Chapter; to keep a record of the magazines and newspapers published throughout the country; and to send to such of those as are likely to be interested the information concerning that work of the Institute and of the profession most appropriate and desirable for their particular circle of readers; to attend the conventions of the Institute in a body and to inform the press of the country, both at that time and in advance thereof regarding the work which the Institute is undertaking and has actually performed; to have a watchful eye for erroneous statements affecting the work of the architect and to see that the same are promptly and authoritatively rectified; to correct popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture, and to keep before the public of this country, in a dignified manner and at all times, the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession through its organized body, the Institute.

On behalf of the Institute the Chairman or Secretary of such a Committee should receive press clippings from some clipping bureau and should be charged with the duty of distributing such notices to the Chairmen of the various Committees of the Institute whose work lay along the lines covered by the contents of the notices. A suggestion for consideration would be that the Committee on Public Information should consist of the Chairmen of all Committee of the Institute.

Such a Committee could work with and assist the Secretary of the Institute in a field not before cultivated because of the tremendous amount of labor it would involve.

For this year our Committee reports the consummation of an arrangement whereby Bulletins to members are now issued weekly through the medium of the "Real Estate Record" and "Builders' Guide," of Philadelphia, which has very courteously been printing (on a page especially reserved for that purpose) all material sent to it by the Committee on Public Information, by the Secretary and by the Recorder. By this means the minutes of meetings are placed in the hands of all members and notices of intended competitions, circular letters from Institute Committees, and other matters of an educational character and of general usefulness are given the fullest circulation, which would often be impossible of accomplishment otherwise. Copies of this publication containing these bulletins are sent weekly to the Secretaries of all Chapters in the country and to the Secretary of the Institute.

We again call the attention of members of this Chapter to the fact that our Committee desires to have transmitted to it all the information possible for members to send it so that due publication may be made thereof. Thus will the interest in the Bulletin be preserved and its usefulness be more widespread outside of the membership of the Chapter.

In every other respect your Committee has tried, to the best of its ability, to fulfill the duties imposed upon it by the by-laws, as follows:

"To give out information concerning architectural matters, to correct popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture, and generally to keep the public more in touch with the work of the profession."

Respectfully submitted by
ALBERT KELSEY,
C. A. ZIEGLER,
D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., for the Year 1911

October 9, 1911.

Twelve regular meetings were held during the year, but the work before the Committee has been of such a nature as to require almost daily attention from some member of the Committee.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Frank Miles Day and Mr. Horace Wells Sellers were added to the Committee and have rendered valuable assistance in carrying out the work of the year.

Your Committee has had before it three propositions:

1st. The restoration of Congress Hall.

2nd. The designing of lamps for Independence Square.

3rd. The compiling of a record or survey of Colonial buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity.

After many conferences with Mayor Reyburn and various other officials at the City Hall, a contract was entered into between the city and the Chapter, whereby your Committee was authorized to prepare plans for and supervise the restoration of Congress Hall, and to prepare designs for lamp standards for the lighting of Independence Square. The city agreeing to pay draughting expenses, etc., in a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars.

After much delay it was found that the City Solicitor had not drawn the contract in proper form, and another contract had to be drawn and executed. The work of preparing plans and specifications for the structural portion of the restoration was started at once, and Mr. Day was asked to act as Chairman of a sub-committee to take charge of the work. Under his supervision plans and specifications have been prepared, and these were handed to Mayor Reyburn on Saturday last. Mr. Day will report on this work at the conclusion of this general report.

The designing of the lamp standards for Independence Square has not progressed so well, the problem being a rather complicated one. Mayor Reyburn and Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, insist upon having a lamp for each signer of the Declaration of Independence (i. e., 56 lamps). Your Committee feels that so many lamps would not look well in the square, unless of the simplest design. Various members of the Chapter were asked to submit suggestions for the lamps, but only five responded. Your Committee then prepared a dozen or more sketches and presented the simplest of these to the Chief of the Electrical Bureau, who refused to approve it because of its simplicity. A more elaborate design was prepared, and a full size model of this was set up in the square. After careful consideration, this was rejected by your Committee. Mr. Cret has very kindly submitted a number of sketches for the lamps and a very excellent suggestion for their distribution in the square, but up to the present time your Committee has not decided upon a design which it feels would bear repetition 56 times in such a restricted area.

In addition to the question of design, it is doubtful if the amount appropriated is sufficient for both the lamps and the restoration.

In reference to the "Survey of Colonial Buildings in and about Philadelphia:" Your Committee has considered the matter carefully and has approached several of the historical societies whom it was thought might be interested in the project, but as yet there is no prospect of securing sufficient funds for the carrying on of this work.

Your Committee suggests that if each member of the Chapter would agree to measure one building, a very fair start might be made during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
Chairman.

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 25, 1911.

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THE NEW ARCHITECTURE—A DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSE PLANNING ALONG THE LINES OF GOOD TASTE AND COMMON SENSE.

A distinctly encouraging note in contemporary architecture is the disposition to get away from the conventional idea that a house must necessarily consist of parlor, dining room and kitchen, with the usual upstairs equipment of sleeping rooms and bath. The initial variation in the programme came in with the vogue of the reception hall,—the Dutch hall,—breakfast and living rooms. Next, by a process of logical development,—influenced to a not inconsiderable degree by the necessities of bungalow planning,—there eventuated a tendency to so conserve space indoors as to produce a house with attractive living possibilities rather than one with the stereotyped suits of useless rooms common to the old order of things. This trend has reached a point to-day at which the architect, commissioned to design a modern home, works along lines looking to the elimination from his plans of everything a lawyer would class as "frivolous and irrelevant." The result is fewer rooms, but rooms larger and better adapted not only to living purposes, but to intelligent decorative treatment. The old idea of crowding in without reference to appropriateness or harmony features preposterously out of place in a certain type of house has, happily, to a great extent been abandoned, the modern home of to-day being a blending of fitness, beauty and utility surpassing the finest efforts of an older era. One of the hall-marks of this advance to higher ideals of taste is a notable tendency to a more refined simplicity of detail architectural and decorative. Our best designers are beginning to recognize the great value of repression as well as of expression. The theory that beauty was the expression of intricate and overdone elaboration has given way to the newer tenet that the real reason why our American Colonial architecture has retained its tremendous vitality as an influence upon public taste is that it has avoided, in its highest examples the lure of over-ornamentation and purposeless detail.

A COMPETITION IN WHICH THE COMPETITIVE ELEMENT WAS OVERLOOKED.

Considerable criticism has followed the announcement of the award in a recent local architectural competition. Among those submitting plans were a number of architects of more than local eminence and at least two of national reputation. One firm is known to have prepared an expensive model of the proposed building which, with the plans and perspectives, involved an outlay approximating $1,500. All of the competitors were at considerable expense for finished sketches as well as working drawings. The criticism issues from the circumstance, now no longer a secret, that the winning firm had been decided upon from the very outset, and that the competition was one in name only.

Abuses of this kind are becoming so frequent as to call for something in the way of protective measures to shield men who enter competitions of the kind, in good faith, from unnecessary loss and humiliation. An expedient adopted in a recent Western competition would seem to meet the requirements of the case under discussion. In the Western competition referred to every architect invited to compete was awarded a gratuity sufficient to cover the cost of preparing plans, and after the award appointed a member of an advisory board to supervise the final plans and construction. How much better this is than inviting men to enter into what appears, on the surface, to be an honorable competition and in the end eventuates into a bald and but thinly disguised exhibition of wire-pulling favoritism. "The Guide" refrains from mentioning names in the instance under discussion only because it happens to know that the matter is down for an early investigation, in the not distant future, at the hands of men fully empowered to deal with it.

It is referred to at all because it chances to be the most glaring, conspicuous and obvious case of its kind of which we have had recent knowledge.

Our attitude on "competitions" is well known. A few more "competitions" of the kind under discussion and competitions, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, will be impossible.

IMPROVING HOUSING CONDITIONS AS A MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT.

The economic fact that public money expended upon improving housing conditions among the poor nets a profit to the municipality making such expenditures in place of being the philanthropic loss it is often pictured, is shrewdly indicated in a paper by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson on "Minor Residence Streets." Says Mr. Robinson:

"That in England and America broad streets, in areas where the poor are congregated, are not—save in New York—as commonly lined with tall tenement barracks as in Germany, does not mean that the same economic law is not in operation, or that it operates less unfortunately. A social repugnance to the big tenement, except as a last necessity, has led to the construction of small houses (often more crowded per room, and less sanitary, than is the tenement block) and then, to squeeze from the land the higher rent necessitated by the cost of frontage on an expensive street, has induced the construction of another house, sometimes a small tenement, on the rear of the lot. These houses hidden by the structures in front are uncontrolled by ordinary police inspection and unaffected by public observation and criticism. They become such breeding places of disease and vice, that at last, in city after city, it becomes necessary to forbid their erection.

"Of great significance, also, is the fact that if there could be cheaper minor streets for residence purposes, less capital would be

required in the development of estate, less land tied up for want of the capital, and more land thrown open for building.

"Perhaps we may not think it part of the town's business to build decent dwellings for its poorer citizens—though in Europe the clearance of slums and the rehousing of the people thus displaced has been accepted as a very important, and also very costly, part of municipal activity. Yet we must recognize that the city should at least do what can be done, by the wise building of streets, to encourage good housing. In its purpose to make citizens, rather than simply add to the total of street area, it must avoid, as far as it may, whatever fosters the 'warehousing' of men, women and children in tenement barracks; it must discriminate between shelter and 'home,' seeing in the latter more than simply the four walls of a dwelling; it must realize that a policy which provokes unwholesome methods of living, through compelling a too intensive use of the land, drains the municipal treasury in other and more serious ways than simply for the cost of making and maintaining needless broad streets. The maintenance of health and morality among poor people who have to live on lots of high priced frontage, is a more expensive business than is the maintenance of the street. And failure in it is a more serious matter to the community."

Here is a new point of view from which to regard a certain class of municipal disbursements. And one the essential and economic sanity of which cannot be brought into question.

IMPORTANCE OF ARCHITECTURAL SKILL IN THE WORK OF TOWN PLANNING.

The importance of placing the work of carrying out comprehensive plans for city improvement in the hands of men skilled in architecture rather than in the care of merchants and politicians whose training has not been such as to fit them to deal expertly with the problems arising thereunder would seem to be so obvious as to suggest itself to the most grovelling order of intelligence. That it has not done so in every instance would seem to be indicated by a suggestion advanced from the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Commenting upon the wisdom of employing trained talent in work of this calibre, the Royal Institute remarks:

"In the completed town it is the buildings which are seen and produce whatever effect, good or bad, that is attained; therefore, the problem of town planning in its final form is essentially an architectural problem. The working out of the exact form in which the requirements can be satisfied so as to produce a fine town is a function of the creative imagination, and it can only be properly performed by one who has had the architectural training necessary to enable him to adjust the proportions of the many parts, so to place the different buildings, and group them upon the ground and in relation to each other that when erected they may compose properly.

"The preparation of all the data upon which the design must be based hardly falls within the province of the architect; and it would seem that this formulation of the city's requirements, and of the limits within which the designer must work, is the proper sphere of the surveyor (aided, of course, by the engineer, the valuer, the economist, the sociologist and the antiquarian). He should survey the conditions, suggest the requirements and should be consulted as to the methods of satisfying them, but for the design of the town plan, the architecturally trained mind is as essential as for the design of a single building, for the work consists in applying upon a wider field and with greater scope the same principles which govern the designing of individual buildings. The appreciation of the relation of masses and voids, the apprehension of the right points for emphasis and the power to combine into one creation many differing parts by bringing them into harmonious proportion are equally required in the field of town planning, if there is to be produced that rhythm in the plan, and that spacious breadth of ordered elevation in the groups of buildings, which so largely constitute the beauty and grandeur of cities."

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen in official authority upon whom devolves the duty of appointing commissions to deal with problems of the scope indicated will read this little note of counsel from a representative body of admitted experts in city planning. The architectural profession has by no means played the part that it should in certain schemes of municipal regeneration with which we are familiar.

WHAT "COMPETITION" MEANS.

A Benefit to the Man With a Contract to Let. A Detriment and a Source of Loss to Everyone Else Concerned.

By Burd P. Evans.

It may be true that "Competition is the Life of Trade," but the present system of building competition is the death of competitors. In all building competitions to-day the only one who profits is the person who has the contract to let. It may be possible that those to whom the contracts are awarded make a small profit thereby, but what of the others who have spent time and money in the competition and are not successful?

They get nothing, not even a deserved thank you, for their assistance in keeping prices down by their participation. If competition were on a more equitable basis, profits would be nearer up to a living figure and those who are benefited by the competition would pay for the advantages gained by low prices received. For example: "A" wishes to build a house and invites B, C, and D to estimate. B bids $10,000; C bids $9,500; D bids $9,000. "A" then hears of another contractor, E, who is invited to bid, and E, knowing that B. C, and D have bid, and possibly knowing the amounts of their bids, sends in his estimate at $8,500. Who profits by this competition? Not B, C, or D, because they have lost both time and money without opportunity for reimbursement. Possibly E may profit some, but there is always the chance that D's bid was low enough, and that to bid so low as E will cause a loss rather than a gain. There is but one of the number remaining to whom the saving, by reason of the competition, must go, and that is to "A," who has the contract to let.

The public, being educated to this advantage, are now disposed to call in as many competitors as they can, saying: "It doesn't cost me anything to get bids." A numerous list lessens the chance for success of each individual bidder, and there have been cases where twenty bidders have competed for one building and where each competitor has paid $10 to the architect for plans, $5.00 to a surety company for a proposal bond, $2.00 for invitation postals to subcontractors and $5.00 worth of time, telephone and other expenses, making a total expense for each bidder of $22.00 and a grand total of loss to all bidders of $440. Now view the other side. The highest bid, for instance, was $50,000; the next to the lowest was $48,000, a saving of $2,000, and the lowest bid was $47,000, a further saving of $1,000, which is due solely to competition and the loss of time and money which the competitors have contributed.

This condition is not limited alone to builders, but it extends along the entire list in all branches of trade. Every sub-contractor contributes. No doubt, if all branches were included in the above cited case, and the cost and loss were estimated on each subbranch, the amount lost to all the estimators interested (whose number in this case might be 250 persons or firms) would be nearer $1,440 than $440. This loss to the competitors has but one result: To one who has the money, more money; for him who has little money, less profit. There should be an equity in all things, to the end that he who receives anything of value should pay a price therefor. This sentiment has not yet quickened the business soul (if soul there be in business) of the man who enjoys the benefits of competition. It never will awaken him, because it will cost him money to wake up. This problem has long been a serious one for all building firms who have to estimate, and many plans have been suggested by contractors to remedy the evil which is growing so serious that with some firms the cost for estimating equals the net profits each year. There should be a remedy for this condition, and the result of the application of this remedy should be fairer competition, friendly relations among all competitors, and payment for time consumed in estimating.

Some men have succeeded who **did not** advertise. All successful men **do** advertise. If advertising didn't pay don't you think **they'd** be likely to find it out?

More or Less Personal

Architect R. E. Lee Taylor, formerly of Taylor & Hepburn, is now junior partner of Ferguson, Calrow & Taylor, Norfolk, Va.

* * *

Robert E. Hall has resigned his position as assistant manager of Francis Bros. & Jelett, Philadelphia, to become vice president and treasurer of the Goulds Manufacturing Company, of New England, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Frank H. Walker and H. E. Weeks, architects, of Cleveland, Ohio, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Walker & Weeks, and will be pleased to receive catalogues.

Thomas Devlin, of the Thomas Devlin and Brohard Manufacturing Companies, was a delegate to the Waterways Convention, at Richmond, Va., representing the State of New Jersey, by special appointment of Governor Woodrow Wilson, the Philadelphia Bourse and the Manufacturers' Club.

* * *

G. W. Dwelle, secretary of the Eastern Door, Sash and Blind Association, which for many years maintained its headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., has in accordance with the action of the association removed the headquarters to 514 Parkway Building, Philadelphia, to which point all future communications should be addressed.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Ball-Bearing Store Ladders:

Lane Brothers Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., placed on the market early in the year an easily running and nearly noiseless fixture for store ladder service. These fixtures are safe, easily erected, neat in appearance and durable. The ladder carriage is mounted on ball bearing wheels, having accurately made, hardened cups and cones, similar to those used in bicycle bearings. Ball-bearing guard rollers bear against the edge of the counter. No metal touches either track or woodwork, and froction of movement is practically eliminated. Guard hooks extending under and back of the rail absolutely prevent derailment of the ladder carriage, while the locking device for holding the ladder securely at any point also contributes to the efficiency of this equipment, affording safety and convenience to any one reaching for heavy or bulky articles on the higher shelves. The ladders are furnished in hardwood finished with two coats of varnish.

The "Pitt" Balance Door:

In lanes of travel where many people are passing in opposite directions through doorways, which for certain reasons must not remain open, the balance door has been introduced to provide safe and rapid ingress and egress under conditions often congested. Where such rigorous service is demanded the question of care in manufacture becomes one of first importance. The Pitt Balance Door Company, 136 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, in an illustrated pamphlet recently issued, present many illustrations of the very wide application of doors of this type. For narrow places, such as bathrooms, telephone booths and other rooms of small area, the balance door has solved problems in planning that were not possible with the usual form of door. The pamphlet referred to is interesting, inasmuch as it presents illustrations and installations of this type, together with many others.

High Grade Bells and Chimes:

Established in 1856, the McShane Bell Foundry Company, Baltimore, Md., have since that date been engaged in casting the highest grades of bells for churches, court houses, schools, fire alarms, etc. While all the bells produced by the company are of a high grade and extensively installed in all parts of the country, especial attention may well be called to the chimes they manufacture, which are being placed in many of the finest churches in the country. They have recently furnished chimes for the following churches: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur, Ill.; St. Paul's Protestant Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the chapel of St. Mary of the Woods, St. Mary's, Ind., near Terre Haute; Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md. A catalogue giving a full description of the bells manufactured by this company will be cheerfully furnished, together with any information on the subject on application.

Artistic Wall Coverings:

Messrs. H. B. Wiggin's Sons Company, Bloomfield, N. J., are manufacturers of various forms of wall coverings for which many advantages are claimed in practical handling as well as those essentials of artistic effect that are demanded in coverings for walls and ceilings. Kraft Ko-Na is a covering presenting a woven effect. Art Ko-Na is a thread effect, presenting a "flat" surface free from gloss, while Kord Ko-Na, as its name implies, simulates the heavy cord effects to be found in burlaps and similar fabrics. All these different coverings are made in a variety of shades. The manufacturers are desirous of acquainting architects with the merits of these wall coverings and will be glad to submit prices and full information on request.

Fireproof Doors and Trim:

The advent of the "Dahlstrom" hollow metal doors and trim marked a new era in fireproof building construction. It is now possible to make the interiors of buildings absolutely fireproof, without in the least sacrificing that "classy" and artistic finish desired by architects and owners alike in their best buildings. The "Dahlstrom" hollow metal doors, partitions, windows and trim are not dependent on an unreliable wood core for support. They are made of heavy gauge steel plates, which, with the peculiar patented construction, makes this product entirely safe, rigid and self-supporting. Reinforcements are provided for all hardware, which is properly fitted in the process of manufacture before the finish is applied. The quality of the Dahlstrom product is unexcelled and their methods of construction are constantly being perfected. Dahlstrom doors are the lightest yet the strongest of any. They use only the best, specially prepared steel, and by the use of both the acetylene-oxygen and the electric processes of welding, all work is made entirely seamless. These doors have stood not only the test of laboratories and reecived the highest indorsements, but also actual fires and heavy usage and have thoroughly proven their worth.

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Tabor Sash Fixtures:

The Tabor Sash Fixture Company, with main office and factory at 61 Polk street, Newark, N. J., are manufacturers of a line of fixtures for sliding, reversible, removable, vertical and horizontally pivoted and casement sash. This concern also makes automatic casement adjustors and all the various forms of weather strip and hardware specialties for casement and window purposes. A catalogue recently received from this company shows the various ingenious devices that it has placed on the market. The pamphlet may be had on application.

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* * *

In a neat illustrated catalogue the Bradford Pressed Brick Company, Bradford, Pa., set forth in detail an exceptionally fine line of brick fireplaces. For sixteen years they have been manufacturing face brick, and many beautiful residences, churches and mercantile buildings all over the country are their testimonials. The name "Bradford Pressed Brick" is widely and favorably known to the architects and builders of the country. The present catalogue was issued by reason of the growing demand for this class of fireplaces. The designs presented are simple but express decided character and refinement. They add to the attractions of a room and are capable of being adapted to a room of any size.

* * *

The American Steel and Ornamental Iron Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., manufacture many forms of exterior and interior iron, steel and bronze fittings. These comprise original designs for marquise, entrance doors and gates, the interior fitting of houses, banks and public offices. A pamphlet issued by this company will commend itself to architects as the leaves are loose so as to be readily filed in the proper place and thus be at all times available. This pamphlet may be had on request.

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Washington, D. C., October 10, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. P. on the 5th day of December, 1911, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the buildings for the United States quarantine station at San Juan, P. R., consisting of five one-story buildings, having a total ground area of 14,260 square feet, with re-enforced concrete walls and floors and tile and tin roof covering. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of site at San Juan, P. R., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,603.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Supervising Architect,
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Summary for week ending October 21st, 1911:

Number of transfers	441
Amount of transfers	$996,470.00
Cash consideration	245,570.00
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Ground rent consideration	654.50
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	10,908.34

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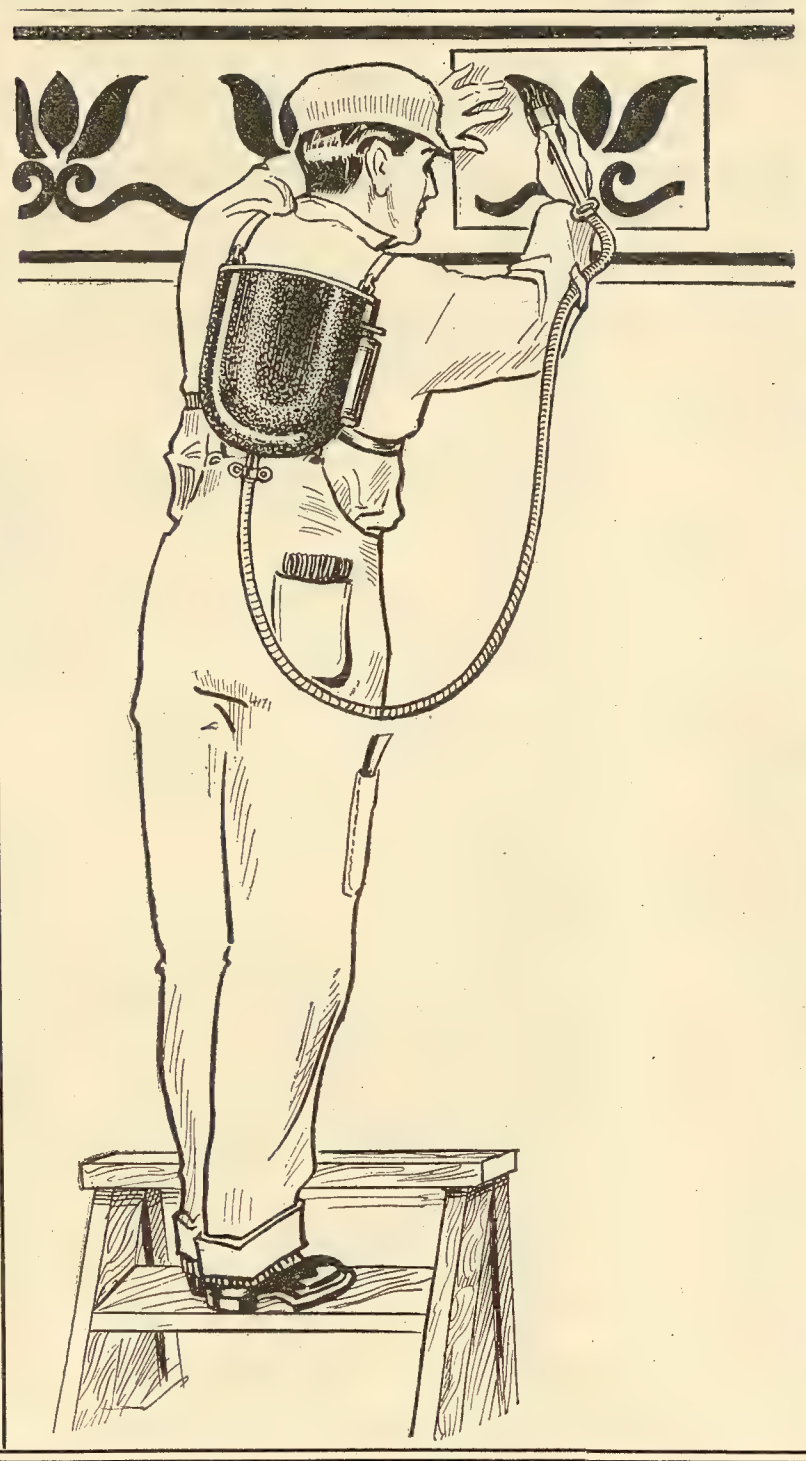
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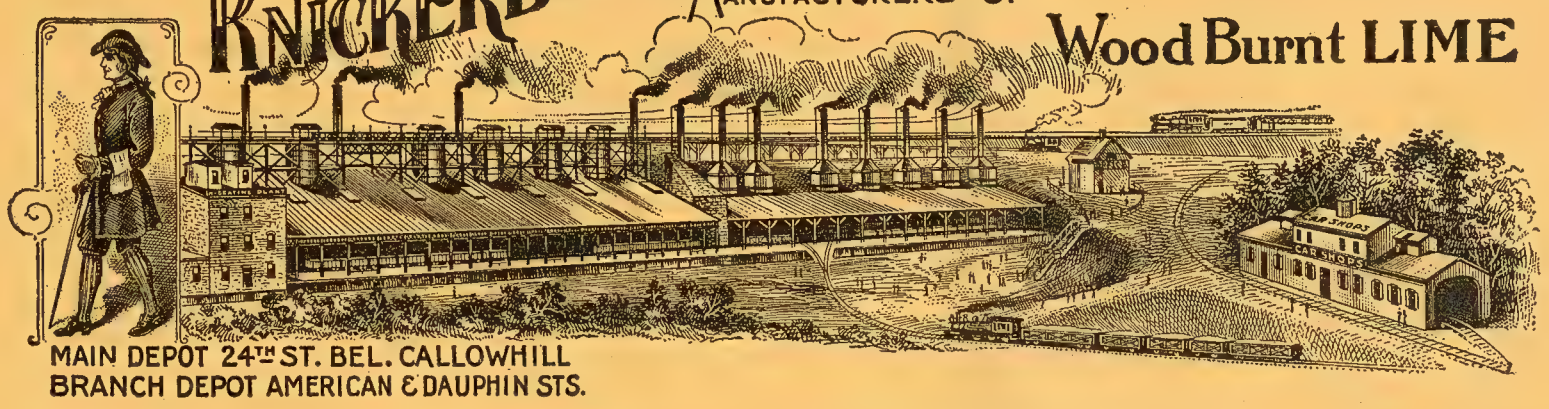
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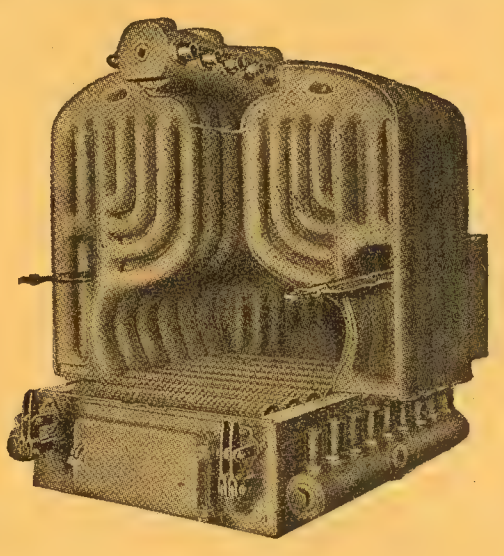
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Vol. XXVI., No. 44. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

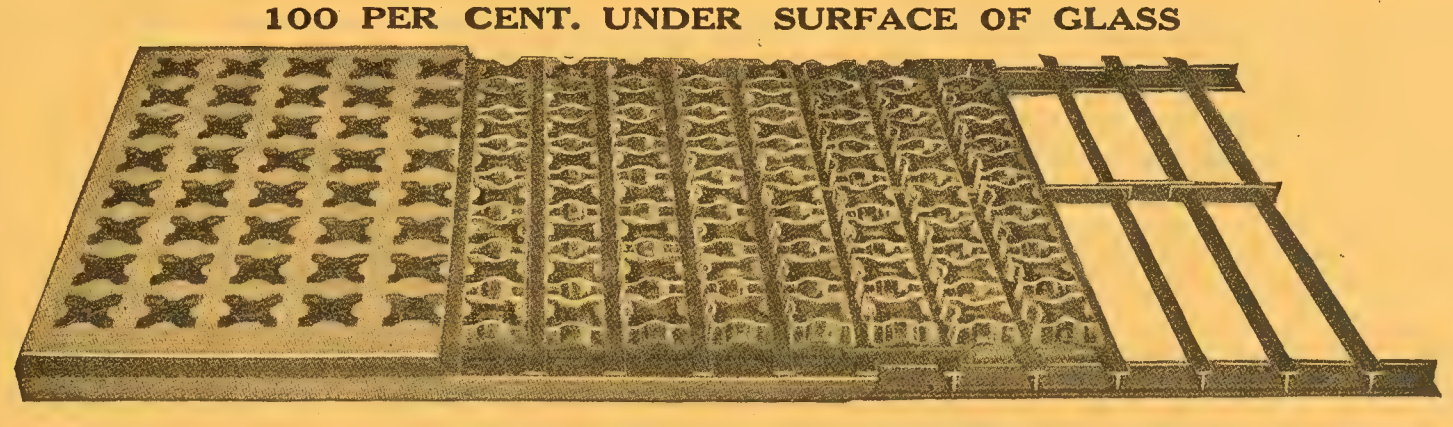
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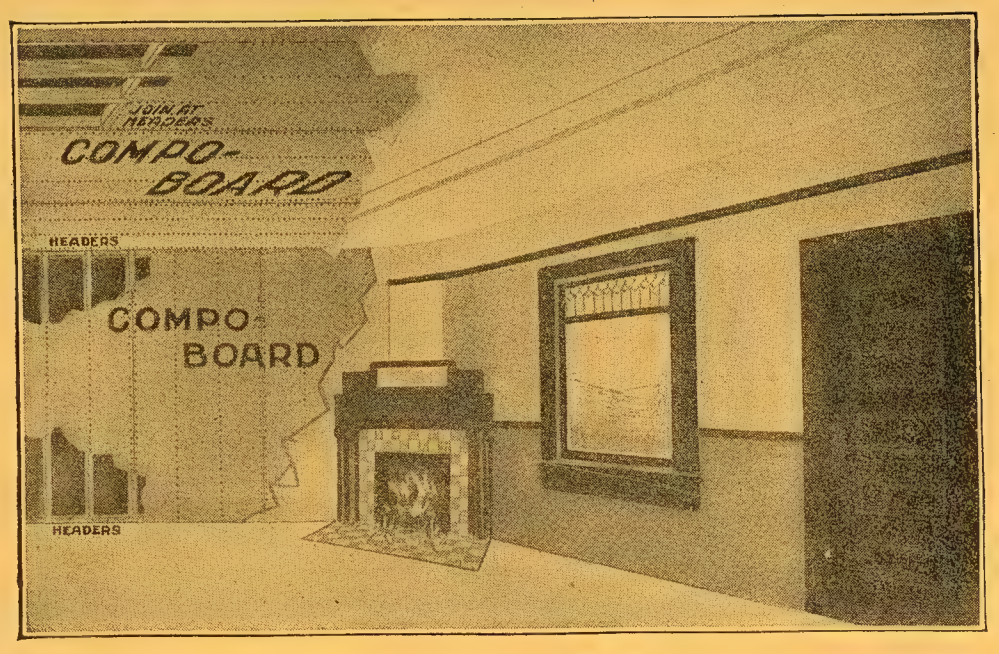
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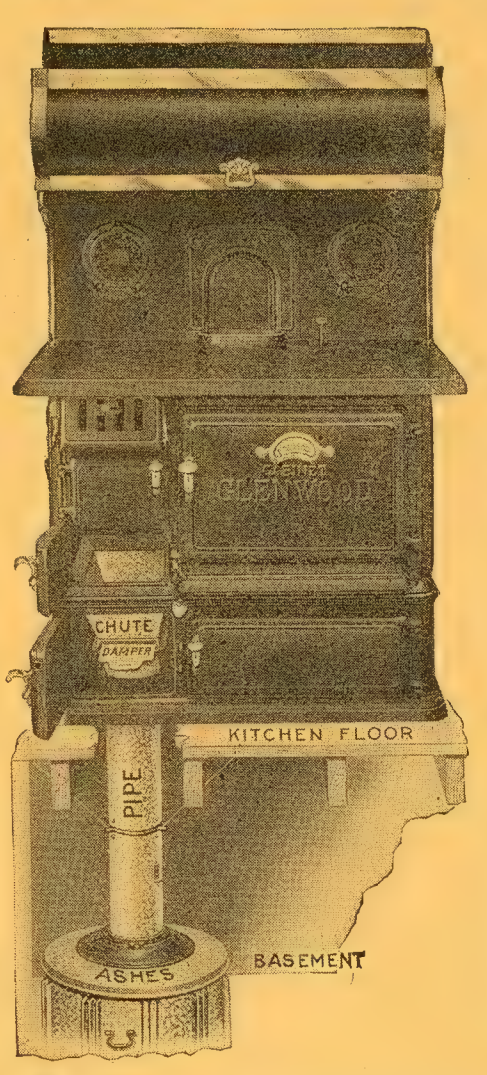
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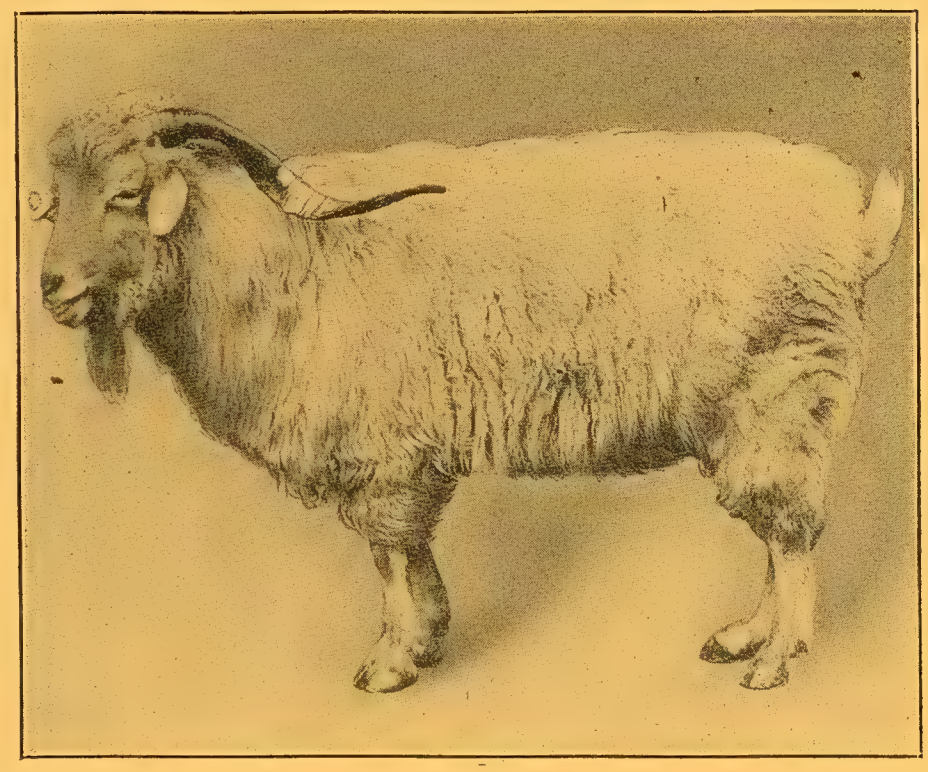
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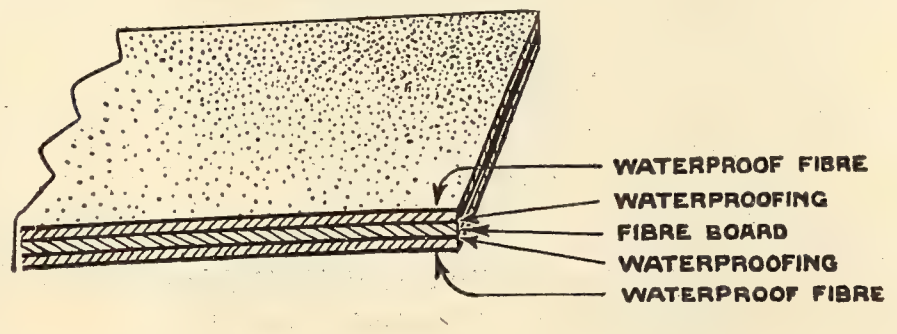
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Vol. XXVI., No. 44. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residences (4), Haverford, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner and builder, E. J. Hedden. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 40x50 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owners will take sub-bids.

Hall Building, Berwick, Columbia County, Pa. Architects, Ritter & Stetler, 17 North Third street, Williamstown, Pa. Owners, Berwick Odd Fellows' Hall Association. Brick, two stories, 55x80 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due November 1st. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Barn, Darlington, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Glen Mills School, Darlington, Pa. Stone, two stories, 101x51 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof. Architects have received bids.

Golf House, Ardmore Station of the Philadelphia and Western Railroad. Architects, Furness & Evans, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Merion Cricket Club. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Owner, M. W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Stone, brick and rough cost, 2½ stories, 68x42 feet. Tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects have received revised bids.

Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Hotel Monterey, care of Asbury Park Hotel and Realty Company, Asbury Park, N. J. Brick, stucco, nreproof, six stories, 48x158 feet; two wings, 205x48 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, tile roof. Architects taking bids, due November 2nd. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; J. Miller, Spring Lake, N. J.; H. H .Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.; H. P. Bright, 1123 Broadway, New York; P. T. Taylor & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; B. L. Smock & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; H. L. Lewen, 200 Fifth avenue, New York; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Briggles-Robinson Company, 331 Madison avenue, New York.

Post Office, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and concrete, two stories, 124 x172 feet. Copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. James G. Doak & Co. are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Apartments and Stores, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Samuel Seltzer & Bros., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, concrete and steel, three stories, 72x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; A. W. Riley, Atlantic City, N. J.; Thompson Brothers, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. E. Steelman, Atlantic City, N. J.; Knauer Construction Company, Atlantic City, N. J.; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, Philadelphia; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Sax & Abbott Construction Company, 1328 Chestnut street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Restourant (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, H. A. Dahls, on premises. Consists of interior alterations and new front. Concrete and terra cotta, two stories. Architects have received bids.

Memorial Arch, Valley Forge, Pa. Architect, Paul Cret, Perry Building. Owners, United States Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, 81x48x61 feet high. Owners taking bids, to be opened November 15th at 12 o'clock noon, 815 Witherspoon Building. The following are figuring: Guernsey & O'Mara, North American Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Apartment House, Fortieth and Walnut streets. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, The Langhan, care of architect. Brick, terra cotta and steel, 150x 62 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2208 Rittenhouse street. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. J. B. Hopkins, on premises. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; D. T. McCarthy, 1937 North Seventh street, are figuring.

Stable and Coal Yard, Forty-ninth and Gray's avenue. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Firty-ninth Street Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 103x17 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 1st. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Son, Builders' Exchange, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. George Fales Baker, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 40x60 feet add. Slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Toilet Room (underground), Market Spare, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, City of Harrisburg, Pa. Tile and marble, basement, 44x53 feet. Architect taking bids, due November 10th. The following are figuring: W. S. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. Wildman, Harrisburg, Pa.

High School, Elizabeth, N. J. Architect, C. Godfrey Poggie, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, City of Elizabeth, N. J. Brick, three stories, 79x132 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due November 8th. Able Bottoms & Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street, is figuring.

Residence, Newport, Long Island, $250,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, George D. Widener, Jr., Land Title Building. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Alt. and add. to Building, 1420 Chestnut street, $3,000. Architect, R. C. Loose, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, George Keebler, 1420 Chestnut street. Alteration for new front. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Frazier, Pa. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, Weightman Building. Owner, William Mink, Frazier, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories, 15x25 feet. Electric lighting, shingle roof, steam heating. Plans completed. Owner will take bids.

Stable and Coal Yard, Forty-ninth and Gray's avenue. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Forty-ninth Street Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 103x17 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Front and Market streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, William Yohn, 9 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick, three and four stories, 20x45 feet. Slag roof. Architect is preparing revised plans.

Kitchen and Laundry Building (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Cherry streets. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Young Friends' Association, on premises. Brick, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting, tin roof. Architect taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bala, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. A. B. Roberts, Bala, Pa. Brick, one story, tin roof, (heating and electric lighting reserved). Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; J. P. Thompson, 1432

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Residence (alt. and add.), 2018 Walnut street. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Craig Heberton, on premises. Brick, 2½ stories. Architects have received bids.

Post Office, Dayton, Ohio. Architect, John Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, two stories. Copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Hospital Building (alt.), Eighteenth and Cherry streets. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, on premises. Brick, concrete and steel, six stories. Consists of alterations and finishing of interior. Plans in progress. Not decided when bids will be taken.

Ice Plant (add.), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Engineer, David E. Haire, 1532 Land Title Building. Owners, Glen Willow Ice Company, 4517 Main street, Manayunk. Brick, concrete and steel. Plans in progress.

Engine House (add.), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Engineer, David E. Haire, 1532 Land Title Building. Owners, Glen Willof Ice Company, 4517 Main street, Manayunk. Brick and steel, one story. Engineer taking bids, due in about one week. Koelle Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets, are figuring.

Bank Building, Lakewood, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, People's National Bank of Lakewood. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories, 40x70 feet. Tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. Applegate, Lakewood, N. J.; J. B. Irving, Lakewood, N. J.; W. H. Tappen, Lakewood, N. J.; A. W. Shue, Lakewood, N. J.; J. R. Allen, Lakewood, N. J.; Newman & Newman, Lakewood, N. J.; Harry Borden, Shrewsbury, N. J.; J. C. Vreeland New York City; Wills & Marvine, New York City.

Flat House, Sansom street, East of Fifty-fifth street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Mark E. Rush, 5437 Walnut street. Brick, two stories, 16x62 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Apartment House, Ludlow street, east of Sixty-first street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William C. Smith, 24 South Sixtieth street. Brick, four stories, 36x120 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Owner will soon be ready for sub-bids.

Apartment House, Forty-ninth and Locust streets, $35,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 46x100 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

House (alt. and add.), 2200-22 Green street. Architect, Daniel S. Beale, 3102 North Sixteenth street. Owner, Frank A. Huchburg, 2200-22 Green street. Brick, four stories, 32x148 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, F. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, are figuring.

Moving Picture Parlor, 2516-20 West Lehigh avenue. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owner, W. J. Stewart, Germantown avenue and Lehigh avenue. Brick and plaster, one story, 48x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner taking bids. George Hogg, 1624 Sansom street, is figuring.

Rectory (alt. and add.), 2422 South Seventeenth street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Monica R. C. Church, on premises. Brick addition, three stories, 12x39 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Plans completed.

Apartment House, south side of Walnut, east of Forty-ninth street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, "The Allen," Ollie B. Carmean, 236 South Fifty-fourth street. Brick, three stories, nine flats, 52x76 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, vacuum heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed.

Residences (17), Forty-ninth and Walnut streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner-builder, John Crawford, 5145 Locust street. Brick, two and three stories, 16x55 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating.

Pier (alt. and add), Chestnut street wharf. Architect, J. F. Hasskart, Director of Wharves and Docks. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Steel and iron. Architect taking bids, due November 1st. J. P. Hurley, 1211 Cherry street, is figuring.

Ice Cream Factory, 224 Lombard street. Architect, J. Naschold, 719 Walnut street. Owners, Lifter Ice Cream Company, 227 Gaskill street. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans completed.

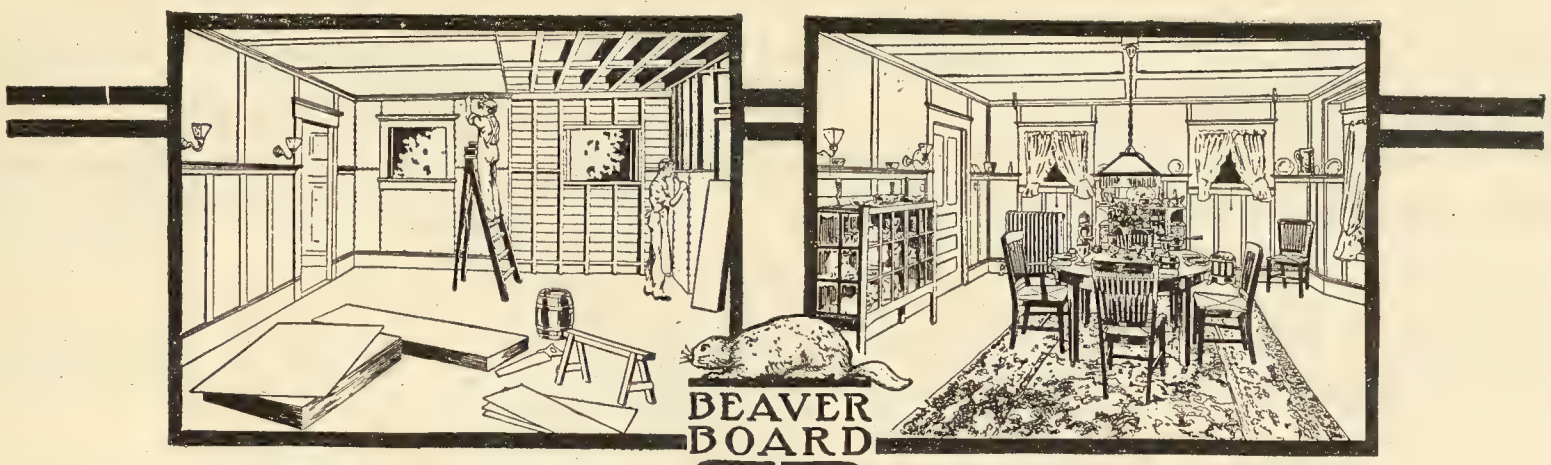
Buildings (4), Cumbo Yard, W. Va. Architect, private plans. Owners, Cumberland Division of B. & O. R. R. Co. Brick and concrete, one and two stories. Yard master's building, 40x30 feet; store house, 40x20 feet; repair house, 100x30 feet; rest house, 54x97 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence, Riverside, N. J. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, N. Worth, Riverside, N. J. Brick, two stories, 16x57 feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Apartment House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Max J. Lewis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brick, two stories, 24x58 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed ready for bids.

Store and Dwelling, Riverside, N. J. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, N. Worth, Riverside, N. J. Brick, two stories, 21x151 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans about completed. Owner will take bids.

Bath House (alt. and add.), 1524-26 South Sixth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. S. Dorshapky, 1524-26 South Sixth street. Brick, three stories, addition 24x110 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner will take bids. Plans completed.



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Contracts Awarded

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Bungalow, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, F. B. Marriott, 5019 Chestnut street. Brick and frame, two stories, 49x29 feet. Shingle roof, electric lightin, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. F. Baldwin & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street.

Residence and Stable, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, James H. Tuttle, care of architect. Stucco, hollow tile, two and three stories, 52x36 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Gardener's Cottage, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Clarence A. Warden, Haverford, Pa. Stone or hollow tile, 2½ stories. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1209 Walnut street. Owner, F. R. Watson, Spring Lake, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 64x56 feet. Shingle roof. Contract awarded to H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.

Garage (alt. and add.), Residence, Spring Lanke, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1209 Walnut street. Owner, W. F. Snyder, Spring Lake, N. J. Garage, two stories, 20x30 feet. Stone. Contract awarded to H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.

Stable and Offices and Siding, Tenth and Rising Sun lane. Architect, G. C. Pfeiffer, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Diereff Bros., 3741 Old York road. Brick and frame, two stories, 50x75 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Coal trestle awarded to Phillip Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson street. Stable and offices awarded to A. B. Carroll, 733 Allegheny avenue.

Residence, Wynnefield, Philadelphia, $12,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Albert C. Wood, Pennsylvania Building. Stone, three stories, 52x23 feet. Slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 14 South Penn Square.

Garage, Forty-ninth and Chestnut streets, $10,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Erickson, Hoffeter & Fleming, Franklin Bank Building. Brick, one story, 50x210 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Piano Store (alt. and add), 719 North Broad street. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Thomas A. Patton & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x70 feet. Contract awarded to S. Rea, 1608 Fairmount avenue.

Residence, Third and Girard avenue. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Rudolph Walther, on premises. Brick, three stories, 16x75 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Garage, Fifty-fifth and Chester avenue. Architect, LeRoy Rothschild, 416 Walnut street. Owner, E. Mohr, 1102 Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, one story, 50x100 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Contract awarded to J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

Sanitarium, between Fanwood and New Providence, N. J., $75,000. Architects, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Bonnie Brun Sanitarium, Elizabeth, N. J. Nine buildings, fireproof, brick, two and three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, tile and slag roof. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Garage, Red Oak avenue, Wilmington, Del., $5,000. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Dupont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owner, L. Curtis, Wilmington, Del. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 24x50 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. P. Carlon, Wilmington, Del.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Residence, Plaza place, Atlantic City, N. J., $10,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, H. H. Deakyne, Pacific and Kentucky avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x46 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Store and Apartments, Michigan and Atlantic avenues, $10,000, Atalntic City, N. J. Architect, S. H. Vaughan, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Dr. A. Cuskadan, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories,



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50x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans completed.

Stores and Flats (4), North Rhode Island avenue, $15,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, S. C. Sooy, 120 State avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, three stories, 50x75 feet. Electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Fire House, Pleasantville, N. J., $15,000. Architect, J. V. Mathis, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Pleasantville Fire Company, Pleasantville, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, two stories, 35x180 feet. Hot water heating, electric lighting, slate roof. Owners taking bids, due November 3rd. The following are figuring: J. Mathis & Sons, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City; W. Beaumont, 12 South Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City; S. H. Headley, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apartment House, Ventnor, N. J., $15,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, W. Jennings, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 62x90 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due November 8th. The following are figuring: E. E. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.; W. Karrer, Atlantic City, N. J.; S. S. Steelman, Atlantic City, N. J.; Thompson Brothers, 14 South Ohio avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J., $6,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 135 South Fifth street. Owner, Michael Seltzer, 247 South Third street. Brick and frame, three stories, steam heating, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 1st. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Gilbert street, are figuring.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $7,500. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Dr. H. I. Silvers, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x40 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof. Contract awarded to Karrer Brothers, Atlantic City, N. J.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $7,500. Architect, S. V. Smith, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Abe Freeman, 1532 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, 2½ stories, 35x45 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slag roof. Contract awarded to Wilbert Beaumont, 12 South Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Store and Dwelling, Atlantic City, N. J., $31,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, F. E. Errico, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 56x95 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slag roof. Contract awarded to Abbacus Construction Company, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apartment House, Seaside avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., $66,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Gothain Realty Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and concrete, four stories, 90x110 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Amsterdam Fireproofing Company, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Seriously, now. Shouldn't you be a regular subscriber to a paper of this type?

Permits for New Buildings

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, $1,700. Garage, 5836 Woodbine avenue.

L. S. Bent (O), 6040 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $3,500. Dwelling.

W. G. Beck (O), 1606 Bridge street. J. Gothingham (C), 3667 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2,300. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x44 feet, Granite and Cedar streets.

Mrs. Mary A. Hoar (O), Overbrook, Pa. J. E. Kearney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, $13,600. Residence, stone, three stories, 42x34 feet.

Annie W. Brown (O), 816 East Allegheny avenue. A. S. Brown (C), 816 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $4,500. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x45 feet, Ontario and Helen streets.

W. H. Sassman (O), Lawndale, Pa. J. Ashby (C), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, $3,950. Dwelling, stable, three stories, 28x32 feet, Lawndale.

Fels & Co. (O), Sventy-third and Woodland avenue. Cost, $45,000. Warehouse, five stories, 89x146 feet, concrete, Woodland avenue and Island road.

Mrs. Anna Powell Wood (O), 3412 Baring street. E. J. Hedden (C), 14 South Broad street. Cost, $10,500. Residence, stone, three stories, 27x39 feet, Fifty-second and Susquehanna avenue.

W. W. Fiance (O), 4437 Frankford avenue. Cost, $6,400. Two brick dwellings, 16x52 feet, Oakland street. Cost, $16,800. Six brick dwellings, 16x52 feet, 4612-16 Oakland street.

Leonard Brown (O), 1502 Allegheny avenue. Cost, $1,400. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x33 feet, 1502 West Allegheny avenue.

Robert R. Williams (O), 915 South Fifty-first street. Cost, $2,000. Stable, two stories, 40x24 feet, rear 913 South Fifty-first street.

Louis Seibold (O), 115 East Wyoming avenue. Cost, $5,600. Two two-story dwellings, 16x50 feet, brick, Wyoming avenue.

John McCann (O), 56 West Rittenhouse street. Cost, $400. Two-story stable, 22x15 feet, 56 West Rittenhouse street.

S. Bornstein (O), 1512 North Franklin street. B. Bornstein (C), 710 North Eighth street. Cost, $2,400. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 17x50 feet, 1510 North Franklin street.

Mount Hermon Methodist Episcopal Church (O), Nineteenth and Porter streets. Ruser & Co. (C), Pottstown, Pa. Cost, $18,000. Church, one story, stone, 61x55 feet, Nineteenth and Porter streets.

Daniel Neveling (O), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, $3,000. Two two-story brick dwellings, 14x39 feet, Third and Cayuga streets.

W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second street pike. Cost, $9,000. Six two-story brick dwellings, 16x37 feet, Arthur and D streets.

W. M. Weister (O), Sixth and Rising Sun lane. Cost, $4,000. Two two-story brick dwellings, 15x40 feet, 3910-12 North Sixth street.

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Alterations and Additions

Joseph M. Steele (O), 1600 Arch street. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $2,000. Store, 712-14 Market street.

M. Sirolli (O), 1238 South Alder street. J. Polonbo (C), 717 Christian street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 1238 South Alder street.

Thomas Finnegan (O), 2625 Aspen street. James Brothers (C), 1736 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $800. Dwelling.

Germantown Avenue Bank (O), 2754 Germantown avenue. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1504 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, $15,475. Bank, two stories, stone, 29x55 feet.

Holy Souls R. C. Church (O), Nineteenth and Atlantic streets. White Fireproofing Company (C), 1517 Real Estate Building. Cost, $5,984. Church.

Erickson, Hoffacker & Fleming (O), Franklin Bank Building. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $10,000. Garage, Forty-eighth and Chestnut streets.

David Wittenberg (O), 1757 North Marshall street. Cost, $1,400. Store and dwelling, 664 North Tenth street. Cost, $1,800. Store and dwelling, 668 North Tenth street.

J. W. Rosenberg (O), Broad and Walnut streets. George F. Pawling & Co. (C), 1400 Vine street. Cost, $15,000. Store, 207-09 North Broad street.

R. J. Tougsay (O), 1402 Huntindon street. J. Y. Soms (C), 1324 Carlisle street. Cost, $700. Shop, 1651 Elder street.

John Roberts (O), 1610 North Fifteenth street. F. G. English (C), 1610 North Carlisle street. Cost, $6,000. Store and dwelling, Fifthteenth and Columbia avenue.

A. Kaufman (O), 2015 Diamond street. S. F. Brown (C), 2421 North Seventh street. Cost, $600. Moving picture parlor, 1320-22 Point Breeze avenue.

M. Dannebaum (O), Allegheny avenue and Boudinot street. Jacob Gathnes (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $700. Garage.

John McNalley (O), 2116 North Third street Jacob Gathnes (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $1,150. Dwelling, 2116 North Third street.

R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 218 North Thirteenth street. H. W. Geshwind (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, $725. Warehouse, 50-52 Delaware avenue.

Kahn & Greenberg (O), 137 South Thirteenth street. H. Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, $15,000. Store and warehouse, 633 Market street.

N. Solomon & S. Hartz (O), 1208 North Fifty-second street. Carvan Construction Company (C), 5143 Irving street. Cost, $12,000. Store, 1200 North Fifty-second street.

F. W. Petri & W. G. Petri (O), 5428 Master street. Cost, $3,000. Coal yard, Duncannon and Newton streets.

Union Fertilizer Company (O), Delaware aveneu and Wicave street. Cost, $2,000. Storage, Delaware avenue and Bigler street.

F. L. Schneider (O), 1304 Vine street. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, $1,285. Store and dwelling, 1302 Vine street.

J. C. Wilson (O), 44 North Seventh street. W. T. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 1509 Arch street.

John Cichi (O), 1216 Federal street. Joseph Pino (C), 1215 South Twelfth street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

J. W. Kruger (O), Fifth and Tabor road. J. W. Kruger (C), Fifth and Tabor road. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, Fifth and Tabor road.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, $4,000. Boiler house, Laurel and Delaware avenues.

Drexel Estate (O), Fifth and Chestnut streets. Appleton & Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, $25,000. Office building.

S. Marvel (O), 2447 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $1,200. Store, 1614 Ruffner street.

W. D. Lewis (O), Chew street and Washington lane. A. Simpson (C), 435 Winona avenue. Cost, $700. Residence, Chew and Washington lane.

Charles Lawson (O), 735 Allegheny avenue. H. B. Carroll (C), 3140 North Sixth street. Cost, $650. Saloon and dwelling, 725 Allegheny avenue.

L. Vitulli (O), 1129 Titan street. A. Pile (C), 1207 South Thirteenth street. Cost, $350. Dwelling, 739 Pemberton street.

George Hall (O), 1802 Sedgley avenue. George Wilson (C), 1636 North Patton street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 1802 Sedgley avenue.

Y. M. C. A. Association (O), 1423 Arch street. Roebling Construction Company (C), 1416 Land Title Building. Cost, $8,000. Building.

Dome of Sancta Sophia.

It is stated in press dispatches from Constantinople to the "Baltimore News" that the dome of Sancta Sophia is beginning to yield to the heavy weight of its sixteen centuries of existence, although the disintegration that threatens the safety of this famous structure is not due alone to age. The effects of climate, earthquakes, conflagrations, the ravages of war have each contributed to weaken the dome.

It is not likely that it will ever be restored to its original beauty, and if attempts are made to insure its safety it is probable that they will tend to mar the beauty of this great work. A recent estimate secured by the Ottoman government places the restoration of the dome at $500,000, but as Sancta Sophia is a Christian house of worship it is not to be expected that the government will consent to so large an outlay on an object which is of no particular national interest.

It would be unfortunate if this dome should meet the same fate as did the Campanile of St. Marks, at Venice, which, while rebuilt so as to duplicate the original tower, can never possess the same interest that marked it before collapse.

Sancta Sophia is the heritage of the whole world of art.

This church was built by Justinian A. D. 532-37.

In 558 it was destroyed by an earthquake, together with the apse and the ambon. When it was rebuilt the whole dome was raised several feet higher than its original elevation.

The Emperor John VI Palaeologus in the fourteenth century did much to preserve the temple. In more recent time (1847) the enlightened Sultan Abdul Medjid undertook the reparation of the damage done by time and earthquake. He employed the Italian architect, Fossati, who performed it, on the whole, exceedingly well. Thanks to his thorough restorations, the temple of St. Sophia was able to withstand the assaults of several disastrous earthquakes.

During the calamitous earthquake of 1893 the dome was again greatly damaged and several serious fissures were opened. Through these rain water permeated, and still permeates the whole masonry texture of the dome, thus constantly weakening it. Several cracks and fissures also, barely perceptible to the naked eye, disfigure the harmony of the superb mosaics in the interior of the dome.

Size and Shape of Catalogues.

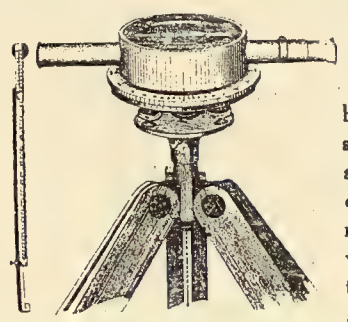
If American manufacturers and exporters would adopt some system whereby there might be more uniformity in the size and shape of their catalogues these would prove much more useful to the buyer, and fewer would find the waste basket. At present, writes Consul Alfred A. Winslow, from Valparaiso, Chile, most manufacturers seem to have their own idea of what is appropriate in this line, so that there is an endless number of sizes and shapes included in the collection of catalogues now on file in this consulate, with the result that the files are very irregular in appearance, and inconvenient to refer to.

It would seem that four or five sizes and shapes should be ample to cover the field if the matter were carefully gone over by the members of the American manufacturers' associations and general attention called to the importance of this matter. The following sizes might cover the field: 3 by 8 inches for small catalogues and folders; 6 by 8 inches for the medium catalogues; 8 by 9 inches for the standard size, with possibly an additional size for extreme necessities. The printed matter could be arranged either way on the page to suit the subject and the taste of the compiler.

If some such system were adopted it would be profitable and much more convenient for all concerned. This should be carefully considered by all manufacturers and exporters, because a catalogue sent out not of size or shape to file with other catalogues is often dropped into the waste basket at once, or is put away and forgotten.

Neat catalogues and price lists count for much in the export business, but it would seem that uniformity in size and shape need

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not interfere with neatness and appropriateness of style. It is better to use a little more or a little less paper rather than to have the catalogue thrown away after so much time and money has been spent on it.

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WASHINGTON SQUARE FAST REVIVING.

Printing Trades Rapidly Turning It Into a Scene of Activity.

Horace D. Reeve & Co. have issued a handsomely gotten-up leaflet with illustrations, which is designed to call attention to the advantages presented by Washington Square and its vicinity as a location for printing establishments. The printing trade has already taken such a firm hold on the square that it may come to be known in time rather by the title of Printing House Square, after a famous locality in London, than by its present historic title. There is now in course of erection on West Washington Square below Locust street, on the site of the old Quaker meeting house which was known for years past to the community of Friends as "the Orange Street Meeting House," an immense printing plant for the Wilmer Atkinson Printing Company, publishers of the Farm Journal, and a contract has just been made for an eight-story printing house at the northwest corner of Washington Square and Locust street for the W. B. Saunders Company, publishers of medical books.

The immense printing plant of the Curtis Publishing Company occupies the north side of Walnut street half way from Sixth to Seventh streets, and it is only a question of a few years at most till this plant will be extended to Seventh street, the Curtis Company owning already the ground from Sixth to Seventh streets, and from Walnut to Sansom streets, which cost it close to $1,000,000. The large printing house of the Lippincotts has occupied the southeast corner of Sixth and Locust streets for a number of years, and David McKay is rebuilding an old stable on the south side of the square near Sixth street, purchased about one year ago from the Central News Company, into a printing house. His old location, a little farther west, has just been purchased by the Catholic Standard and Times as a new location.



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SCULPTURED ORNAMENT IN FRANCE

Revival of Sculptural Decoration Abroad,—Its importance in the Development of Beauty in Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architecture.

"The ornamentation of public and private buildings in Paris has become a matter of serious and vital consideration. Those of us who have thought at all about the use of decorative sculpture in architecture must realize that all over the world it has passed into a period of utter decadence, and that when employed at all it has been presented in a cowardly fashion that has revealed neither beauty nor purpose. Architectural sculpture has no significance unless it is a continuation of the purpose of the architect and a revelation of associated beauty. Its great purpose is to rivet the eye of the beholder on a certain significant portion of the building, and to do this through the power of the chisel to gather light. But not only do our modern architectural sculptors lack courage in their use of the chisel, but they have lost all sense of the intimate relation that must exist between building and ornament, between architecture and sculpture if anything like harmonious permanent beauty of effect is to be achieved.

"To-day the average architect plans his building with the forms necessary for utility only. Here and there he may humbly suggest the kind of ornament that would carry out his ideals; but the sculptor regards his work as something quite apart from the purpose of the architect. The ornamentation which he supplies need not, from his point of view, necessarily relate to the architecture. Its purpose is rather to show how well he handles the chisel, and how idealistic his theories are. The result is that instead of gaining an impression of harmony the spectator is antagonized and irritated. The decoration seems to mar the architectural thought and shows little of the quality of the sculptor's.

"And the final result is that less and less do we employ monumental decorations for our architecture. The sculptor has gone so long his independent way that the architect no longer considers his work necessary," says "The Craftsman." "And no matter what argument the sculptor may advance in favor of this independence, it is fatal to that wonderful atmosphere of beauty and harmony revealed in the old religious and civic buildings of the Moyen Age, when the word of the master builder was law from the beginning to the end of architectural expression,—a law which made ornament an intrinsic part of the complete beauty of the architect's ideals, and established standards which brought about an epoch of beauty.

"Modern buildings in France and Germany are almost as far from any expression of architectural ideals in the combining of design and decoration as we are here in America. I do not recall an instance of it in Germany, and only within the past decade has the subject of right ornament of buildings and dwellings received serious study in France. The first really beautiful carved house of any significance in Paris was the home of M. Lalique, on the Rue Coeur de la Reine. The entire design for the carving was made by Lalique himself, and we understand that much of the carving was done at least under his supervision. A pine cone design furnishes the repeated motif for all the carving, as well as the iron work,—a design so simple, so realistic that only the imagination of Lalique could have adapted it to the various materials in which it is used with such rare effect, to the decoration of lintel, facade, column, arch, rail and corbel. And the result furnishes such surprising beauty as to interest practically every passer-by, from artist to bricklayer. Straight to nature went this incomparable artist to find inspiration for imperishable beauty,—not to the Greek or to the Renaissance or to times of Gothic splendor, but simply out to the woods. And there no long search for beauty was necessary. A path down a wooded space, a glory of blue overhead, a branch broken from a pine tree, and a new idea—so far as we know—in house decoration was begun.

"Since the adornment of this really simple dwelling by Lalique, Paris has awakened to the decadence of her sculpture, the cowardice of her artists, the great need of remembering the Moyen Age in decoration. And at last here and there, in domestic dwellings as well as in cathedrals, and even in the commercial quarter of Paris a fresh, vital, young expression has sprung up in the art of architectural carving. The names of new sculptors who are developing a new school of ornament are becoming familiar, and a period of greater beauty in architectural decoration has begun. It is the purpose of this new school of decoration to relate its work intimately to the building forms to be ornamented. It is fearless, strong, simple. It is a lure for light, yet holding soft shadows in its depths. These new workers with the chisel have ceased to imitate the weak, confusing technique of the eighteenth century sculptors. They, like Lalique, seek their inspirations from nature. Flowers, leaves, branches and occasionally animals, faintly humorous, are the subjects of their design.

This styel of ornamentation is intended not only for stone and concrete, but for wrought-iron work. Indeed, all along the line of the ornamentation of buildings there is a freshening of ideals, a simplifying of technique, a looking out to nature, not in and down through traditions. And inevitably the decoration is planned to relate as closely as possible to the architectural idea, so much so that often the carving detail, the vines and clusters of flowers, seem but a continuation of the form of the bracket or pilaster or pedestal. So that whatever is beautiful in form in the construction of the building is accented in the decoration and the impression of a coherent artistic whole is inescapable.

"And what release is this for the sculptor, to find opportunity to express freshness of thought, to find his imagination taking strong young flights, at the same time to realize that all the vigor and originality which it is possible for him to put into his work must be subjected to the test of close relationship to construction, so that at once he is made free for originality yet held back from pure whimsicality or eccentricity. In other words, his fresh young liberty must be put to right and beautiful uses and never allowed to degenerate into vanity and artistic self-indulgence.

"Fortunately for the encouragement of this virile young art in France, there is now being erected in Montmartre the cathedral of Sacre Coeur. After the death of Charles Garnier the supervision of this great building was happily entrusted to the architect Lucien Magne, who has been assisted from the beginning by his pupil, Seguin, to whom more than any other sculptor in Paris is due the honor of reviving the art of ornamental sculpture in all its beauty and picturesqueness. The return to nature for inspiration for design originated with Seguin, and all of the capitals and the corbels and the most beautiful of the buttresses of this new cathedral in Paris are ornamented with flowers or leaves or branches or charmingly humorous figures of animals. So sincere and so beautiful is this fresh art of Seguin's that his influence is being felt throughout Paris not only in the carved ornaments of the cathedral and in some of the most beautiful of the modern houses, but in the decoration of many of the shops and civic buildings.

"At present practically all his time and effort is being concentrated in the work on the cathedral of Sacre Coeur—a work which he is accomplishing with a spirit so fine, so courageous, so young and vital that the result is animating even the older school of sculptors and touching their designs with quickening power. And not only is this decorative work of Seguin's strong and young and sincere, but it is eminently suited to the architectural theory of the new cathedral. He is helping to realize the ultimate beauty of the architect's ideal.

"In a recent article in 'l'Art Decoratif,' M. Emmanuel Thubert makes the following illuminating statement in regard to the relation of sculpture and architecture:

"'The sculptor,' says this eminent critic, 'can only succeed as he has the power to cut in the stone which he handles the thought of his architect. His chisel must be used to illuminate the ideals to which the architect desired to call attention. It is in the sculptor's power as he draws down the light to the edges of cut stone, to accent every point in architecture which it is essential to make significant. And in addition to this power of illuminating the ideas of the architect, the right use of the chisel imparts a gentleness and a grace to what otherwise might be too definite and formal an art. In proportion as the carving mollifies the rigor of the stone it also gathers the light and creates further interest in the purpose of the architect. * * * Skillful manipulation is not

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Stairs Covered
Floors Scraped and Finished

enough for the architectural sculptor. The success of his work which is to arrest the attention of the onlooker must depend upon his ability to lure to his design the light that might otherwise escape that portion of the construction. Every leaf and flower must gather light for him until each illuminated curve becomes the revelation of the supreme purpose of the builder. Hence the first step for the sculptor is to study nature—nature in relation to light. And not nature in one mood, but in a dozen moods brought about by the changes of light from morning to nightfall. For every form in nature presents many different aspects through the increase and diminution of the light to which it is subjected. And so when our sculptors borrow forms from nature it is essential that they should be reproduced with so much verisimilitude that light will affect the sculptured object as it did the original form from which the design was taken.

"'All the old sculptors of the Moyen Age knew the secrets of illuminating their carving. They knew how to work for brilliant results. But the men of the eighteenth century grew somber, working more and more in shadow, content with the flat diffused light that modified rather than accented the architect's ideas. And with this moderation in decorative effect came the separation of the sculptor from the architect. The former grew more and more self-centered, the latter more and more indifferent, until the decoration of architecture by carving fell almost into disuse.'

"Seguin has practised both methods of sculptural effect. For some years he seemed totally under the influence of the delicate evanescent art of the eighteenth century. Happily, however, his knowledge of the work of the Moyen Age and his opportunity for practising, in his work on the cathedral, the redoubtable technique of that vigorous period, has saved his art and enabled him to stimulate throughout the country an interest in brilliant vital sculpture. Fortunately for the art of France, Seguin has drawn his inspiration for all his modern work from nature, with such simplicity, such sincerity that his most recent sculpture is more like the beginnings of a primitive virile art than a return to a departed glory. Indeed the more one studies into this phase of sculpture the more one realizes that without sculptured art, used in its right sense, architecture is incomplete, formal, rigid, lacking a final grace and tenderness, lacking the power to inspire sympathetic understanding.

"The wrought-iron work used by the architectural sculptor is brought into the closest relation with both architectural ideal and decorative effect, so much so that it has brought about a rebirth of the fine craft of iron work, and the most beautiful of realistic natural designs are wrought by the craftsmen in the balustrades, the gateways, the fences, the rails of iron which are employed in this new domestic architecture. And sometimes so beautiful is the result that even in midwinter these railings and fences seem draped with beautiful flowering vines, exquisitely real and graceful.

"Just how much this work of Seguin and his contemporary artists will mean in the beautifying of our city streets in the future it is hard to say. Paris has already profited to an extraordinary degree in an impression of dignity and beauty. How eagerly Berlin and London and New York will follow this wide lead out into a greater opportunity for civic improvement cannot be prophesied, but the more closely the work of these new sculptors in France is studied, the more our architectural sculptors take to heart what has been accomplished there in house and cathedral, the sooner shall we in America hope to achieve a civic beauty that is at once vital and splendid."

ARCHITECTURAL NEWS-NOTES.

The tenth annual exhibition of arts and crafts of the Art Institute of Chicago was opened with a reception on the evening of October 3.

* * *

The School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania was started on the twenty-first year of its existence October 7. Professor Warren P. Laird presided at the exercises, and among the speakers were Vice President Josiah H. Penniman, Dean George E. Fisher, of the college department; A. Piat Chandler, Frank Miles Day, William Lloyd Bailey, Wilson Eyre and Charles E. Dana. The last five named men were among the founders of the school. The other founders of the school were John Stewardson and Walter Cope, deceased. Professor Laird read a resolution adopted by the members of the architectural teaching staff in memory of Prof. Thomas Webb Richards, the first professor of architecture at the University.

* * *

At a meeting of the Washington, D. C., Architectural Club, held October 3, the following officers were elected: L. M. Leisenring, president; D. J. E. Lix, vice president; A. L. Blakeslee, secretary; J. S. Willis, treasurer; F. B. Wheaton, governor, and C. O. Stevens and J. C. Wheeler, Jr., auditors.

* * *

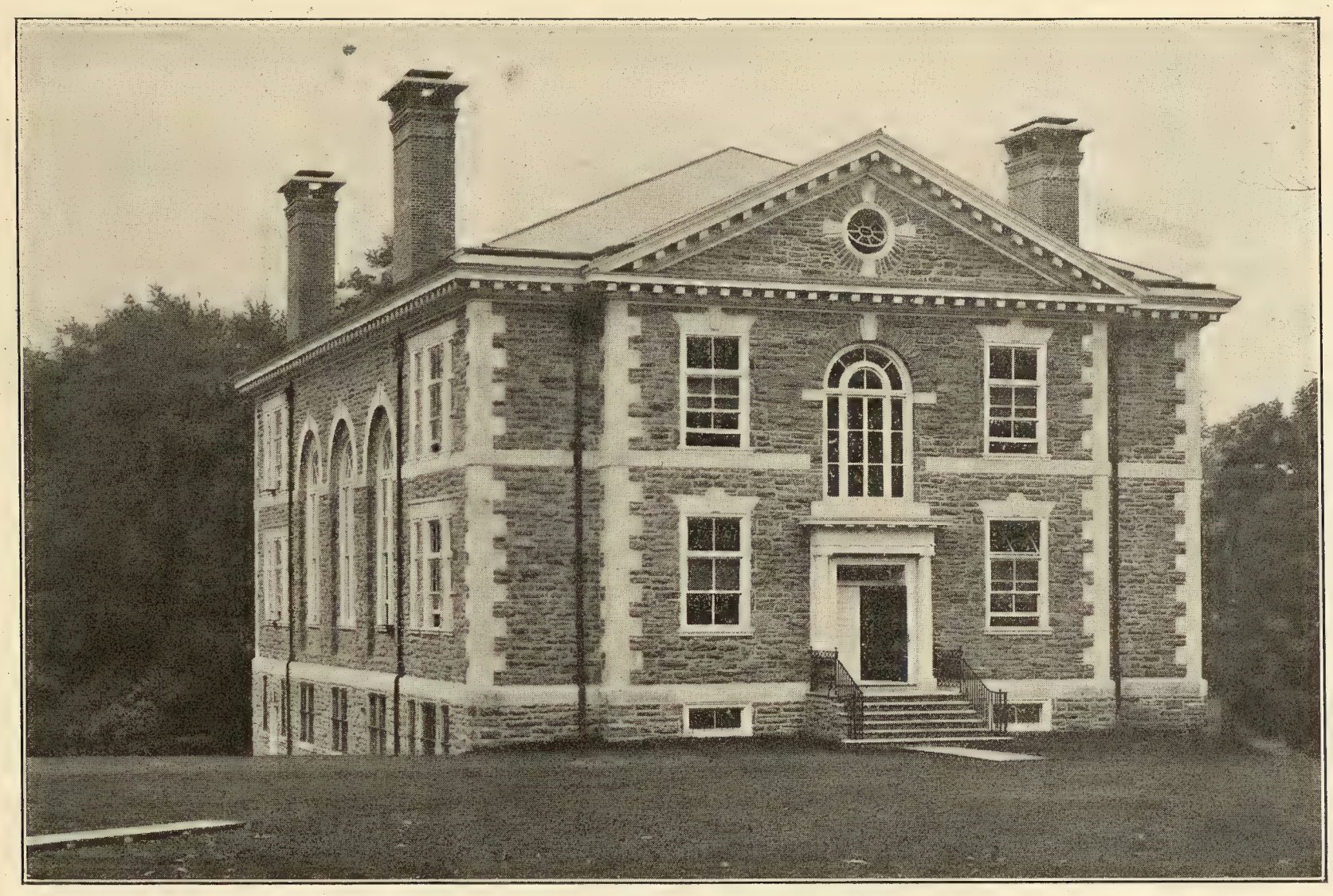
The official register of the Department of Landscape Architecture, season 1911-12, Harvard University, has been issued. The course of study outlined provides instruction in the elements of technical knowledge and training in the application of principles of design which together form the basis for the professional practice of landscape architecture.

* * *

The junior members of the Birmingham Society of Architects, consisting of draftsmen in the various offices of the practicing architects, have organized an auxiliary of the Birmingham Society, to be known as the Atelier of the Birmingham Society of Architects, to enable them to study, under the guidance of a patron, the architectural problems of the Beaux Arts Society. Exhibitions either in the club rooms or in connection with art associations will be held every few months to stimulate interest in architecture and the allied arts. The society was organized by W. M. King, Jr., J. E. Salle, Clifford Evans, M. H. Tardy, E. H. Knight, Frank Flynn, H. C. Burgess, B. B. Burnham, J. D. Gillett and F. O. Adams. Eugene H. Knight was elected president and treasurer; Clifford Evans, vice president and secretary, and F. O. Adams, member of the executive committee.

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

For "proposals" there is no better medium in print than "The Builders' Guide." Why? Because among our regular readers are the biggest concerns in every avenue of structural activity.



LABORATORY BUILDING, HAVERFORD COLLEGE
Architects, Baily & Bassett, Philadelphia

THE NEW HAVERFORD COLLEGE LABORATORY BUILDING.

A gift of the Alumni and friends of the institution, the new building is the result of a most careful study of laboratory buildings in various parts of the country. Its arrangement and equipment embody practically all the requirements of the advanced study of chemistry. The building is built of Germantown stone and trimmed with Indiana limestone, the interior walls being built of solid brick; the floors are maple and the interior walls are plastered; the roof is covered with green slate to harmonize with the other buildings on the property. Size of the building is 93 feet long by 58 feet 6 inches wide.

There are three floors and an attic, the latter being not the least important part of the building, as it contains a most complete ventilating system operated by motor fans connected with hoods and rooms, expelling the air out of separate stacks on the two sides of the building. The rooms are heated by low pressure vacuum steam, high pressure being furnished for power in connection with the fans, etc. Gas and electricity are provided for lighting and for experimental purposes.

There are two large student laboratories with tables, sinks and hoods, a large lecture hall, private laboratory, library, balance and class rooms, rooms for chemical analysis and organic chemistry, a photometric and dark room. There are also toilet rooms, storage battery, blower and stock rooms.

The cots of building was about $60,000.00, and was erected under the supervision of Baily & Bassett, architects, October 10, 1911.

ARCHITECTURAL NEWS NOTES.

Announcement of the program of competition for the selection of the architect for the proposed H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, which is to be erected in Broadway street, in the rear of Tulane University, New Orleans, has been made by the Tulane board of administrators. Warren P. Laird, professor of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, who has a national reputation for his architectural drawings, has been secured to act as professional adviser for the building committee. The plan of competition for the selection of the architect has been approved by the American Institute of Architects.

It is proposed to erect a group of about twelve college buildings, four of which will be constructed as soon as possible, and the others as needed. A students' residence and the main academic building will be among the first buildings to go up. The first four buildings it is figured will cost about $500,000.

Should one of the volunteer architects be awarded the appointment he will be paid $1,000 as advance payment on account of his service as architect. All of the competitive drawings must be delivered in New Orleans before December 20. The award will be made on or before January 15th, 1912.

* * *

The eighth annual Harris prize of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, one of the most important rewards offered young architects in this country, has been awarded to C. E. Hall, a native of Virginia. The prize is a scholarship of $2,500, which will pay the expenses of studying for two and a half years at the Ecole of Beau Arts at Paris. This year it was the gift of William A. Read. The competitors numbered 133.

At a meeting in the offices of Mr. Charles M. Robinson, 2601 Grove avenue, Richmond, Va., recently, the Richmond Association of Architects was permanently organized.

The association is now composed of the following practicing architects of that city: Marcellus Wright, W. C. Noland, Henry Baskerville, Charles M. Robinson, Carl Ruehrmund, Charles K. Bryant, W. Duncan Lee, Albert F. Huntt, W. Lee Carneal, William C. West and J. A. Johnson.

For the first year the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Noland; vice president, Albert F. Huntt; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Johnson.

The association decided to hold monthly meetings at the offices of the members.

* * *

The Cleveland Architectural Club, at its annual meeting recently elected the fololwing officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. R. Powell; vice president, Albert E. Skeel; treasurer, Wm. A. Bohward; secretary, L. Few Smith, Jr.; librarian, Stehan C. Gladwin.

There can be no doubt about the fact of the rapidly growing interest of all classes in the matter of using Electricity in the home. It is no longer merely a question of Electric Light—the principal reason for using Electricity now seems to rest in the employing of the various Electric household utensils which make the business of housekeeping easy, convenient and economical. The shrewd purchaser now-a-days will not consider a house which is not wired for Electricity.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

"Surfbound."

"Surfbound" is a seashore villa within twenty minutes by trolley of the Atlantic City terminals of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad systems. The house is a modern structure in the Georgian style, containing a large reception hall opening on a spacious porch, living room and den, both connecting with a loggia sun parlor, lavatory, dining room, kitchen, pantries and servants' hall on the first floor; six master's bed rooms, four bath rooms (bed rooms and baths can be arranged in suites) and sun decks on the second floor; four bed rooms and two bath rooms on the third floor; shower and dressing rooms for use after ocean bathing, laundry, additional servants' rooms, storage rooms, provision closet, etc., etc., in the basement. The floors in the master's rooms are of oak, and those in the service of cork tile. All master's baths have hot and cold fresh and salt water in both tub and shower, tiled floors, and tiled wainscoting six and one-half feet high. There is ample closet room, including linen rooms on both second and third floors. Gas and electric light from the regular Atlantic City plants have been installed throughout, the electric lights being controlled by wall switches with numerous 2, 3 and 4-way connections. Base plugs for reading and night lamps have been provided. There is an electric vacuum cleaner; also a refrigerator with solid porcelain linings, iced either from the inside or through an outside door and provided with an ice water coil connected with the water system.

The grounds have a direct ocean frontage with riparian rights, and include a fireproof garage. Both the house and garage are equipped with an intercommunicating Bell telephone system with nine stations, each with long distance connection.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The International Portland Cement Co., headed by J. S. Irwin, of Ottawa, Ont., has asquired a 40-acre site at Millwood, three miles east of Spokane, where the Fuller Engineering Co., of Allentown, Pa., will erect a plant costing $1,000,000. Construction work will begin early in October.

**Reproductions in concrete of the Venue and the Diana of Versailles, two of the most famous statues in the Louvre, have been ordered from a Paris firm by Mayor R. W. Speer, of Danver, Colorado. The pieces will probably be placed in the esplanade of City Park as a test of the fitness of statuary of their kind.

**A new hotel of Spanish colonial architecture is to be built by the Panama Railroad Co., on Colon Beach, to cost not over $500,000, for which plans have been approved. The building will be 300 feet long, with foundations of gravel concrete, walls of reinforced columns and beams, with hollow tile curtain walls, white cement stucco exterior finish, floors of concrete beams, floor slabs of solid concrete faced with concrete and tile, or tile as cost may warrant; roof of tile. All the 88 bedrooms on the second and third floors are to be of ample size for two beds, each room to be provided with either private bath or shower bath. Plans by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of New York, under whose direction the work will be done. Copies of the drawings and particulars may be had from the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C.

**Plans for the enlargement of the Brooklyn navy yard, involving an expenditure of $14,300,000, and making it the world's greatest naval station, have just been completed and will be submitted to the Navy Department for approval. The plans embrace a scheme of dry docks, piers and workshops, making it possible to dock and care for the entire Atlantic fleet at one time.

**According to the London and China Telegraph the Chinese Board of Communications of the city of Tokyo have decided to give a grant of $3,500,000 gold to the International Exhibition which will be held there in 1917. Of this sum $1,500,000 will be devoted to the acquisition of land for the site, $1,250,000 for constructing gardens, and the remaining $750,000 to provide adequate tram, train and cab service, to make provision for sanitary arrangements, to cover the preliminary expenses for plans, guides, etc., to arrange a thoroughly efficient fire service, and to contsruct the section containing the city exhibits.

**The American Cement Co., of Philadelphia, has bought in through the operation of the sinking fund, $37,000 of its first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, making a total so far redeemed of $450,000, leaving now outstanding $500,000, out of an original issue of $1,000,000. The Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation, which is affiliated with the American Cement Co., on September 1st, also purchased and redeemed through its sinking fund, $17,000 of nts first mortgage bonds.

**The Kendall Co. have established plant at Easton, Pa., for the manufacture of reinforced concrete columns. These are made of cast iron pipe filled with concrete. The company will also make concrete fence posts. John Kendall is at the head of the company.

**Planters' Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga., incorporated with capital stock of $1,000,000, contemplate erection of office building. George D. Porter, of Philadelphia, Pa., will be president. John M. Simonton, S. B. Turman, Arnold Broyles and Marcus M. Anderson,, Atlanta, incorporators.

**The Scheibre Concrete Roofing Tile Co., 319 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., has incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, with the following officers: W. A. Biles, president; Arthur B. Biles, secretary-treasurer; W. J. Conniff, attorney. A modern plant will be erected in East Birmingham, for the manufacture of concrete roofing shingles, made of sand and cement.

**The cement plant of the Bridgeport Real Estate & Investment Co., East Norwalk, Conn., has been purchased by C. W. Mackenzie, formerly manager of the Hercules Construction Co., of Red Bank, N. J.

**At the recent semi-annual meeting of the Builders' Exchange of North Carolina, held at Wrightsville Beach, about seventy-five delegates were present, representing every important section of the State. Among the special features of interest was the address by I. H. Scates, secretary of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore, and that delivered by Frank P. Milburn, a prominent architect of Washington, D. C.

The officers of the association are: President, J. A. Jones, of Charlotte; vice president, N. Underwood, of Durham; secretary-treasurer, P. T. Tingley, of Charlotte.

* * *

If Barnum had waited for the public to discover the fact that his was "the greatest show on earth," he'd have been playing one-night stands over the butter-and-egg circuit to the end of his days. Barnum believed in printers' ink. When he died his name was a synonym for success among showmen.

Buy good space and fill it with good copy. If you need help with the copy, we'll prepare it for you.

(Continued on page 762.)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

The Master Builders' Exchange

OF PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 18 to 24 South Seventh Street

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President*
H. S. ANDRUS, *1st Vice-President*
JOHN R. WIGGINS, *2nd Vice-President*
JOSEPH M. STEELE, *3rd Vice-President*
FRANK H. REEVES, *Treasurer*
CHARLES ELMER SMITH, *Sec'y and Gen Supt.*

A TRIP TO THE ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

By Charles Elmer Smith.

Many members of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, seeing the vital importance of an inland waterway, so that building materials can be carried more quickly and cheaper, have interested themselves in the conventions of the above named association, which have been held annually for the past four years, in an effort to induce the National Government to have this inland waterway completed.

So a party of the Master Builders, many of them accompanied by their wives, left Philadelphia on Monday, October 16th, leaving Broad Street Station at 7 o'clock, by special train, reaching Baltimore two hours later, where the steamer "Alabama," of the Old Bay Line Company, was awaiting their arrival, and an immediate start was made down the Chesapeake Bay, arriving at Old Point Comfort about 10 o'clock the next morning, where arrangements had been made by the Government, so that those arriving from New York and Northern points, as well as Baltimore and Washington, should join the Philadelphia contingent and witness the drill of the soldiers at Fortress Monroe, also have the rare sight of witnessing the firing at a target six miles at sea from the 12-inch disappearing guns. There was also a fleet of warships, and as the excursionists were taken around each warship's band played and the jackies lined up to salute those on the steamer.

Luncheon was served at the Chamberlain Hotel to the entire party, after which, by special train over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, they were taken to Richmond, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The delegates stopped at the Jefferson Hotel, which was made the headquarters where the convention was to be held. Bands and an orchestra kept the air rent with music the entire evening, and on Wednesday the convention convened, holding three sessions during the day, presided over by their President, the Hon. J. Hampton Moore.

While the men were at the convention the ladies of Richmond took the visiting ladies on sight seeing trips, and kept them busy morning, afternoon and night. Among the entertainments to the ladies were included automobile rides, reception given by Governor Mann, of Virginia, visits to the Country Club and a dance in the evening, etc.

Many noted speakers, Governors, Senators, Congressmen and Mayors of various parts of the country were present and spoke.

The convention ended on Thursday evening, and on Friday morning the committee of Richmond had chartered the steamer "Pocohontas" for a trip down the James River, and the whole party embarked with some four hundred Richmond people, for one of the most pleasant days of the trip, leaving Richmond at 8.30 with a band of music, and the trip was made down the James River, stopping at Jamestown Island for an hour. Then dinner was served on the boat, reaching Newport News, where the Richmond people were let off and took the train back to Richmond, and the steamer continued on to Old Point Comfort, where the Philadelphia party, numbering about three hundred, took dinner.

After spending the evening at the Chamberlain Hotel before going aboard the steamer which was lying at the dock, they started on the trip at midnight, reaching Baltimore the next day at 3 o'clock and Philadelphia at 5.30, everyone being well satisfied with their trip and feeling that some good had been accomplished for the completion of the inland waterway.

Recent Trade Literature

Under the title of "The Pergola" the Hartman-Sanders Company, of Chicago, Ill., with offices at 1123 Broadway, New York, makers of Koll's patent columns, issue an attractive pamphlet illustrating many pergolas of actual construction. In addition to the illustration the pamphlet contains well written articles on "The Practical Side of the Pergola" and "What Vines to Plant and Why." The pamphlet may be had on request.

* * *

Together with an extensive line of metal goods for a variety of purposes, such as cornices, finial crestings, fire-escapes, iron columns, etc., the Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are makers of ornamental metal ceilings and "Century" metal shingles. These they desire to bring to the attention of architects. The metal ceilings are made in a variety of designs, and in Catalogue No. 26 are shown a number of patterns particularly adapted to "Colonial" interiors. The "Century" shingles, they claim, have the advantages of a side and center lock, which combined with selected material are believed to offer an improved form of roof covering.

* * *

"Radiation is the name of a periodical issued occasionally by the United States Radiator Corporation. The September issue has an illustrated paper by Mr. Roufis St. John on heating buildings with steam, some recent installations in Lyons, France, and the second instalment of Mr. J. J. Cosgrove's series on "Fuel and Draft." "Radiation" may be had on application to any of the branches of the United States Radiator Company, or by applying to the main office at Detroit, Mich.

* * *

"Sun-Burst Prisms" is the title of a finely illustrated pamphlet issued by the "Sun-Burst" Prism Company, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Unlike many other systems for daylight transmission for the illumination of underground or dark spaces, this one gives the work an ornamental and finished character to harmonize with the surroundings, a circumstance that is tending to give it wide popularity.

There are two ways of doing business. One way is to sit around idle and damn the tariff. The other is to subscribe to Daily Building News, carry an "ad" in "The Guide" and ride in taxicabs.

BUILDING THE RITZ CARLTON

Engineering Difficulties with which the Builder has to Contend in this Class of Structure—Danger of Quicksand, Hidden Springs, Etc.

Few persons realize the difficult engineering feats which are accomplished in the erection of a large building in the centre of a city. That all the big office buildings and hotels have from four to six stories below the street level, necessitating the laying of foundations as far as fifty feet below the street line, is a fact that is not generally known.

While all this excavating is going on it is necessary to prop the surorunding buildings lest they topple over. A support must also be made on the street side, because there is a grave danger of the street caving in when the excavation is very deep.

In the erection of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Broad and Walnut streets all of these difficulties have been encountered by the builders, James G. Doak & Co., and they are all being overcome by modern engineering methods.

None of the buildings on the Walnut and Broad streets sides has a foundation nearly as far down as that of the hotel. Consequently when the excavating was completed as far as the foundations of these buildings the difficulties began. If the earth on the hotel site below the foundation level of the other buildings is removed, the weight of these structures will cause the foundations to settle and rock, and there is a danger of the building collapsing.

Shoring Necessary.

To offset this, heavy planks are placed at intervals along the party walls. This is called shoring by the builders. Then other heavy planks, termed sheet piling, are hammered into the ground parallel and immediately adjoining the party walls. As the excavation continues the sheet pilings are driven further down, until finally they reach the bottom. In the case of the Ritz-Carlton site this is from forty-five to fifty feet below the street level. Inside of this piling concrete forms are built and a bulkhead of concrete is poured. This prevents the adjoining buildings from collapsing.

Even on the street side there must be a bulkhead of concrete or the street is likely to cave in.

Then there frequently is danger of striking quicksand. This is especially true in the centre of Philadelphia's business district, for long ago there was a creek that ran northward from Arch street. It was driven from its course and its bed filled with dirt. On this "made" ground large buildings have been erected. Under this "made" ground the formation of earth was unsteady, and in excavating for some buildings it was necessary to dig below the bed of the old creek, and quicksand was encountered. This was a very dangerous condition, for it moved so much that it was almost impossible to get the foundations plumb. In the erection of the Odd Fellows' Temple and the Central Y. M. C. A. this difficulty was encountered and overcome.

Quicksand Found.

Another instance where quicksand was found has been in the erection of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, on the east side of Broad street south of York. This section is all "made" ground and was formerly the ged of one of the many creeks in and around Philadelphia.

In excavating for the foundation of the Ritz-Carlton water was found at a depth of forty-one feet. It slowly percolated through the earth, which at this depth consists of good, hard gravel. This foundation is very lasting. It has been necessary to keep three pumps going day and night to prevent the big hole dug from filling with water, and the recent rains have taxed the pumps' capacity but they have withstood the test.

Virtually all of the excavating was done with large steam shovels, which is a much quicker and more satisfactory way than the old method. The depth reached is from forty-five to fifty feet below the street level. At the bottom of this hole will be the boiler rooms. Then come the coal bunkers. Above them will be the sub-basement containing cold storage and refrigerating plants. Then there is the basement, which will contain the grill-room, bar, etc. The ground floor will be slightly below the street level also. According to the plans of Architect Horace Trumbauer, the hotel will be a twelve-story structure and contain four mezzanine floors. When the four floors below the street floor are added to this total, it actually brings the number of stories up to twenty.

To give added space for the storage of supplies, etc., a large vault is to be constructed under the pavement. The plans called for a vault extending from the pavement down to the boiler room, a depth averaging about forty-five feet. Steel plates the necessary length were ordered, but the bureau of building inspection refused to pass the plans because of a city ordinance which requires four feet to be left between the top of the vault and the pavement to give room for any pipes or wires the city at any time might wish to lay. This decision compelled a serious change in the hotel plans.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

N. Z. Graves Co.'s Specialties:

The firm of N. Z. Graves Co., Inc., main offices 22-24-26 South Third street, Philadelphia, one of the largest establishments known to the paint and varnish trade, has a number of new specialties that merit the interest and attention of architects, builders and building owners. One of these is Graves' "Plaster-Kote," an under or priming coat for use on plaster walls. It is claimed for this paint that it seals the pores and protects succeeding coats as no other primer in the market is able to do. "Zenith White Enamel" is another of the firm's specialties made of the very finest ingredients to withstand outside or inside wear, dries with a high and porcelain-like gloss, will not lose its lustre or turn yellow, and is proof against cracking or peeling. "Zenith Enamel" is said to be easy flowing and adapted to a wide variety of uses. "Graves' Wytenamel Furst-Kote" is a dense, flat finish designed for use as a priming or under coat for the same firm's enamels. "Graves' Puraflatwyt," it is claimed, is made especially for the use of practical painters and decorators. It is said to dry with an absolutely flat finish that is impervious to moisture and admits of washing with soap and water. This paint is non-poisonous and is particularly adapted to use in hospitals, homes, public offices, etc. It can be used with equal success on wood, plaster, burlap, metal or cement surfaces. "Graves' Zenith Stone-Kote" is a scientific preparation for the water-proofing of concrete, one that defies atmospheric changes, and is not affected by acids, alkalis, smoke, soot or sulphurous gases. "Stain-Kraft" is an easily applied wood finish for producing rich mission effects. The shingle stains manufactured by this concern enjoy a deserved eminence in the trade. A handsome catalogue covering these and dozens of others of the products of the Graves Company will be sent free on request to persons interested.

Mosaic Tile:

The very general use of tile in modern building construction has stimulated the manufacturers to produce results that combine essentials in form with rare excellence of color. The non-absorbent and consequently sanitary quality of tile has led to its extended use in hospitals and in locations in buildings where these properties are essential in a material. The Mosaic Tile Company, of Zanesville, Ohio, have supplied us for our catalogue file with a set of their large catalogues which illustrate in color and in form the many styles of tile manufactured by this concern. The floor tile catalogue is a book 8¼x11 inches, very substantially bound, containing more than one hundred plates in color of designs for floors and side walls. Another catalogue shows the application of round cornered or sanitary tile to various forms of construction. These catalogues may be had by architects on application.

(Continued on page 762.)

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

M. B. MEDARY, Jr., *1st Vice-President*,
139 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *President*,
1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

GEORGE I. LOVATT, *Rec. Secretary*,
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1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*,
139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Architectural Notes

We moderns are overfond of turning back to the work of other times. We imitate its technique, but generally ignore its principles. The best features of any art cannot be imitated, for they are individual in their origin, and are the outcome of a particular condition of mind.

It is an old Chinese proverb that "Men may make an encampment, but it is the woman who makes the home." Now the present-day woman, after the fashion of Dick Swiveller's Marchioness, "likes to make believe a good deal," consequently our domestic architecture is a sort of hodge-podge culled from all the ages.

The introduction of too many and varied styles is apt to make for unrest, that quality much to be avoided in a home.

Far too often one sees the good work of some competent architect utterly spoiled by the ignorant caprice of the average woman, who insists upon incongruous details, or treatments and decorations quite unsuitable to the materials used. Perhaps, for instance, she may have set her affections upon a huge fieldstone fireplace she has seen somewhere and thought "so artistic!". So, quite ignoring the fact that the hall of her unpretentious bungalow, or suburban house is in cedar, rubbed to a fine finish, in goes this massive chimney, quite out of scale with everything else.

For our ancestors, who had oxen drag into their halls great logs to feed the fire before which the stag was roasted whole, the vast open fireplace was all very well, but, nowadays, unless we are blessed with elastic purse strings, or have an unlimited wood supply, it is in quite as insincere as an enamelled complexion.

* * *

For interior paneling (in the Swiss Chalet house) there is nothing more attractive, all things considered, than redwood and to the interior plans of American chalets, architects have given fancy full play. It is a difficult matter to preserve the artistic simplicity of the Swiss interior and yet to harmonize it with the requirements of modern convenience. Yet this has been done by many builders and has made the American chalet delightful both inside and out.

In our money-governed world one must not forget the matter of expense which enters very largely into the building plans of so many people. Economy was necessary to Swiss people; consequently their architecture was on a style that cost little. And the same is true in America. One can build a Swiss chalet for a third less money than it will cost to erect a house of similar pretension in other styles. Of course one may also put a great deal of money into a chalet, so that it really satisfies all classes; but to such as want an inexpensive home that will be homelike and picturesque and will not look cheap in that worst sense of striving for an elegance one cannot afford, the Swiss chalet is, to my mind, the ideal habitation. It is a happy, light-hearted style; it is capable of an infinite variety of treatment without radical departure from its central and fundamental principles of advantage and excellence; it is strong; it costs little and endures. What more can one ask of architecture?—"House and Garden."

* * *

"When a man buys an automobile there are few details of its construction, design or working characteristics that he does not investigate in advance. Before he pays real money for a car he knows enough about it—unless he is the one man in a thousand who is willing to buy a 'pig in a poke'—to expatiate at length upon its advantages in design and excellence of the materials employed. He knows that only the highest class of drop forgings have been used in the axles; that the best known type of magneto has been put into the car; that there are installed all the little devices that make for comfort and luxurious ease of operation," comments a writer in "House and Garden. "It is hard to conceive of a man who would buy a car without knowing that he was getting tires of a reputable manufacturer. Yet this same man, who must have the quality of every part in an automobile demonstrated before he buys, will buy a house after the most casual sort of an inspection. He does not know whether the stucco on the outside walls is on a good or a worthless support. He does not know whether this support is fastened directly to the stud frame or whether it has the desirable board sheathing and building paper in between. Whether the flooring consists of a single thickness of cheap North Carolina pine or of dependable Georgia pine on an under-floor, is a question that he does not think it worth while to investigate. Why this unquenchable thirst for information in the case of the automobile and this blind faith in a protecting Providence in the case of the house? The only reason that occurs to us is the tendency on the part of a hobby to induce hard riding. Moral: Get the house hobby.

Are you aware that "The Guide" prints every week more real, live, readable, up-to-the-minute stuff about architecture and building than any two of its more pretentious contemporaries? Fact, just the same. Compare 'em and see.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 1, 1911.

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THE AWARD IN A RECENT COMPETITION NOT GOVERNED BY FAVORITISM—A CORRECTION.

Since the publication of the editorial article, "A Competition in Which the Competitive Element was Overlooked," in the issue of October 25th, "The Guide" has been assured by gentlemen who are, presumably, in a position to acquaint themselves with the real facts that the competition was a fair and open one and the award governed by merit, and merit only. "The Guide" is only too pleased to give publicity to these assurances, having no personal interest in the matter beyond a desire to espouse the cause of fair play and promote, so far as in us lies so to do, the best interests of the profession of architecture.

SUGGESTING A NATIONAL OR INSTITUTE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Among the many excellent suggestions embodied in the reports submitted to Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., by its officers and committees covering the work of the year, is the following submitted by the Committee on Public Information, consisting of D. Knickerbacker Boyd, chairman; Albert Kelsey and C. A. Ziegler: ,

"That the Philadelphia Chapter, through its Secretary, recommend to the Board of Directors of the Institute the appointment of a National or Institute Committee on Public Information, whose duties shall be, among other things, the following: To receive a monthly report from the Committee on Public Information of each Chapter; to keep a record of the magazines and neyspapers published throughout the country; and to send to such of those as are likely to be interested the information concerning that work of the Institute and of the profession most appropriate and desirable for their particular circle of readers; to attend the conventions of the Institute in a body and to inform the press of the country, both at that time and in advance thereof, regarding the work which the Institute is undertaking and has actually performed; to have a watchful eye for erroneous statements affecting the work of the architect and to see that the same are promptly and authoritatively rectified; to correct popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture, and to keep before the public of this country, in a dignified manner and at all times, the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession through its organized body, the Institute.

"On behalf of the Institute the Chairman or Secretary of such a Committee should receive press clippings from some clipping bureau, and should be charged with the duty of distributing such notices to the Chairmen of the various Committees of the Institute whose work lay along the lines covered by the contents of the notices. A suggestion for consideration would be that the Committee on Public Information should consist of the Chairmen of all Committees of the Institute.

"Such a Committee could work with and assist the Secretary of the Institute in a field not before cultivated because of the tremendous amount of labor it would involve."

The importance of such a central body working with a full equipment of Chapter branches cannot be overestimated. "The Guide" as an architectural publication offers this suggestion of Philadelphia Chapter its unqualified endorsement, and hastens to express the hope that the A. I. of A. will perceive the wisdom of adopting it as a feature of the Institute's work valuable beyond measure. Architecture is practically a closed book to the great masses of the people. It is subject to the misunderstanding, the misinterpretation and the misrepresentation to which professions isolated from the popular point of view have at all times and in all ages been subject. Architecture needs and must have some agency active and alert to counteract the calumnies and misstatements of malice and ignorance. What more fitting agency could be imagined than a national, or institute, committee on public information working in harmony with chapter committees in every city and State, and thus familiar at first hand with conditions everywhere?

FITTING THE SETTING TO THE JEWEL —NECESSITY OF HARMONY BETWEEN HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

In suburban house planning it is always wise to have house and grounds made a part of the one plan, or to put it more plainly, to see that, instead of being planned separately, as is too often the case, or by different persons working at odds, as not infrequently happens, house and garden are planned either by the same artist or the ground work turned over to a landscapist suggested by the architect, and one who will work in complete harmony with the architect's ideas. We are much taken with the observation of a writer who in commenting recently upon this necessity remarked that the house is the jewel, the garden its setting. If one were having a precious stone set, one would be vigilant to see that the setting selected be not adapted to show the stone to best advantage. And yet how often do we find a beautiful home marred and made commonplace by a ground setting inharmonious and uncongenial to it.

The only safe course to avoid this disagreeable lack of sympathy is to place the commission for house and grounds unreservedly in the hands of one's architect. Should he be equal to planning both, as many of the best men are nowadays, the result will be that pleasing entity—a well ordered and attractive home. In any event the extra authority given him will insure the employment of a landscapist in sympathy with his ideas, thus avoiding the jarring note observable in cases in which house and garden has not been made simultaneously, or as part of the one general plan.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

FEASIBILITY OF A LAY AUXILIARY TO PROMOTE PUBLIC INTEREST IN GOOD ARCHITECTURE.

Months ago a suggestion was advanced in these columns looking to the formation of an auxiliary to Philadelphia Chapter so constituted as to admit of the participation of lay as well as professional members, the idea back of the suggestion being to enlist the interest and co-operation of that great body of art lovers, intelligent amateurs, collectors and connoisseurs who loiter just beyond the professional outposts. There are hundreds of such persons here in Philadelphia, decorators, mural painters, wood carvers, modellers, artificers in metal, craftsmen of varying degrees of taste and skill, together with a considerable body of persons of means and artistic prepossessions who might be not inappropriately identified with such an organization. In addition to which there is a number of prominent citizens, among them high city officials, who, by reason of their interest in city planning, housing problems, fireproof construction and related subjects, should prove to be influential units in a guild of the kind. New York City has such an organization in the Municipal Art Society, an agency that has been productive of much good in awakening that city to better artistic ideals. President Hewitt, of Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. of R., advances a suggestion largely identical with our own in his annual address, printed in "The Guide" of October 25.

"In my annual address last October attention was called to the necessity of increasing the revenues of the Chapter, and it was thought then an auxiliary society might be formed which would enable the enrollment of many artists, sculptors, and others who are not eligible for Chapter membership.

"I believe that owing to the activity displayed at this time in municipal improvements, it might be well to again consider this subject with a view of bringing together in one society all those persons who are interested in various phases of city improvement.

"The Town Planning Conference held in May certainly indicated that the subject appealed to all classes of citizens. Philadelphia, it is conceded, is very far behind her sister cities in that public spirit which takes pride in doing its best for the city. The improvements, outside of Fairmount Park and other parks, seem to have been individual efforts and lack that concerted action of the people which is necessary to produce the best results in the general advancement of the architectural development."

Here is a suggestion which "The Guide" hopes will not be permitted to meet the fate usual to official recommendations, which are read only to slumber peacefully to a not always merited oblivion in some dusty recess of a file antiquated and inaccessible. Let us take up this suggestion in a spirit of earnestness and zeal and press it to a successful conclusion. A union of the lay forces working for better things in the arts of building, planning, fitting, embellishing and living with the professional forces battling for like standards cannot fail to be productive of much that is good. If it shall beget nothing more than a clearer understanding, a closer and more tolerant approximation to a community of ideals, a raising of the popular standard to somewhere near the professional level, it will have justified amply its claim to existence.

The gem of "purest English undefiled" here quoted is from a prospectus sent out by the publicity bureau of the International Brick and Clay Products Exposition Company, in the interest of the Clay Product Show to be held in the Chicago Coliseum, March 7 to 12, 1912. The quotation follows:

"The sole aim of this enterprise is to strengthen the standing of clay products with the public. Competitive material has been so actively promoted and advertised that the public has naturally accepted it as a substitute, notwithstanding the fact that it is much inferior to clay.

"The poorest brick ever put into a building is probably more superior than the very best competitive building material, and yet because the manufacturer of clay products has lacked aggressiveness and has failed to push clay products, the world at large is in danger of accepting the inferior article as superior."

There is much to be said in favor of clay as a building material and in support of the coming show, but if "The Guide" may be pardoned for advancing a friendly suggestion one of the first essentials to the intelligent boosting of both, or either, is—a press agent. "More superior than," even as English goes nowadays, is a decidedly wooly, woozy and eccentric sample of verbal construction.

ARTS AND DECORATIONS

"A most alluring color scheme interested me in a New England country house recently. The spacious, low-ceilinged living-room, with a cozy, inglenook at one end, had casement windows and doors opening on two stone porches and a terrace that overlooked the sea. The trim of the room was in white enamel paint, with mahogany doors. The walls were of silvery gray grasscloth, and the rugs were a soft olive green. The furniture was chiefly of silvery gray wicker, stained, not painted, and of very simple design. In addition there was an occasional piece of old mahogany.

"But the principal attractions was a wonderful English cretonne of which valanced window-curtains, lamp-shades and several sofa-cushions were made," says a contributor in "House and Garden. "This cretonne had all the richness of the finest stained glass, and reminded me of La Farge's famous Peacock Window. It had a gray background, over which shaded green peacocks spread their decorative tails, while bunches of deep purple grapes and rose-pink peonies gave the requisite dash of color. The portieres, leading into the hall and dining-room, were of Arras cloth in an exquisite shade of purple, and the cushions for the wicker chairs and divans were also of Arras cloth, some in purple and some in green. Fascinating shades for the electric light were made of small pink wall-paper flowers appliqued on a semi-transparent material. The casement doors had curtains of silvery green unfadable gauze—shirred top and bottom.

"The dining-room, opening out of the living-room, carried out the same color scheme, only, instead of the grasscloth, the walls were wainscoted in square white panels for about five feet. Above the woodwork was a charming foliage paper, shaded gray poplar trees on a white ground. The same color cretonne was used here with green rugs and mahogany furniture."

October is a month of renovation inside the house . More and more general becomes the custom of freshening up the interior decorations and furnishings for the winter months. New wall papers and hangings, new rugs and new furniture, for a room or two, give a new opportunity for rectifying old mistakes in color or arrangement, or of laying the foundation for some new scheme of both. To but few of us comes the opportunity of furnishing and decorating a whole house at one time. Even when we build anew there are the inevitable handicaps or restrictions imposed by furniture that is too good to give up, rugs that still have many years of service before them, hangings that show no signs of wear, pictures that have been given us in misguided generosity. All have their claims upon us, so that the new house is often disappointing in its perpetuation of past errors. For most of us the problem can be slowly but surely solved by consistent efforts do to a little at a time along carefully planned lines towards an ideal. It is no great hardship to any of us to bring one room up to the standard each fall. Even if the more important rooms have to be completed through inter-family holiday gifts, or the rug problem has to go for another six months, a big stride toward the ideal can be made now. The important thing, of course, is to keep at it. The temptation is strong to lie back on our oars and let things go for another year, but the accomplishment of part of the task is worth some personal sacrifice right now.—**The House Beautiful.**

That salesman of yours calling on 15 concerns a day or about 100 a week would be a whole year covering the ground that "The Guide" covers every seven days. For additional information drop a postcard request for "The Guide's" folder, "A Salesman Who Makes 5000 Calls Every Week." Free for the asking.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

(Continued from page 758.)

'Appalachian'' Marbles:

The Appalachian Marble Company, Knoxville, Tenn., are extensive manufacturers and shippers of high-grade marble. They quarry and manufacture all grades of Tennessee marble, operating two of the oldest and best proven quarries, which are producing large quantities of exceptionally fine marble. They operate a large mill, equipped with the latest and best of modern machinery and appliances. They are in a position to furnish their marble finished and sawed to any desired size or in the quarry block, and wish to come in contact with all contractors, plumbers and fixture concerns, etc., any one, in fact, who uses Tennessee marble. They furnish estimates on work to be gotten out in Tennessee marble and send polished samples upon request. Tennessee marble is increasing in popularity and is being freely specified in all parts of the country. It has been and is being employed in many of our finest buildings.

Bostwick Steel Lath:

For reinforcing stucco this lath is said to be without an equal. Among the claims made for it are, first, that it so rigid as to make it possible to be used on furring strips spaced on 16-inch centers or less without sagging or bulging; second, that it can be erected by placing it directly against the wall to be coated without intervening strips or other devices, with the most perfect results because the mortar passes through clinching thoroughly and bracing against the backing, making a solid surface; third, that the design is such that it carries an abundance of effective plaster without waste; fourth, that its rigidity is such as to enable the plasterer to lay on his covering rapidly without fear of crowding or slighting, and fifth and last, that it may be handled roughly, whether in transit or in use, without injuring its mechanical integrity or impairing its efficiency. Bostwick Steel Lath is manufactured by the Bostwick Steel Lath Company, Niles, Ohio, and has a Philadelphia office at 2131-33 Race street, in the care of Mr. John H. Donnelly. Booklet on request.

''Ariston'' Syphon Jet Closet:

Here is a closet bowl embodying a number of features that should appeal to architects—a sanitary rim, with a projection of ⅞ of an inch inside of the bowl as opposed to the 2 to 2½ inches of the usual style of bowl; a largely increased water surface, making it next to impossible to clog or stop the bowl with waste material; a deep seal, trapping so great a volume of water that sewer gas is most effectively excluded; a lip front and cut back rim giving it an opening of 16 inches, 4 inches more non-soiling space than the ordinary type and a height of 14½ inches, enabling the user to sit erect instead of adopting the normal cramped and uncomfortable position. The ''Ariston'' is manufactured and controlled exclusively by the Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., who will forward descriptive literature on request.

Hydrex Waterprofing Felt:

''Hydrex'' is a felt that is placed in layers beneath floors to render them water tight, being so treated as to resist wear, moisture or water pressure, thus reducing measurably the danger of heavy loss from fires and the water damage incident thereto. The same company which manufactures ''Hydrex''—The Hydrex Felt and Engineering Company, 120 Liberty street, New York City, make also ''Saniflor,'' a sound deadening and insulating felt, and ''Novento,'' an excellent waterproof building paper. The company will be pleased to send booklets covering the range and utility of these products to parties interested.

Richardson & Boynton Boilers:

The Richardson & Boynton Company, 31 West Thirty-first street, New York, turns out a line of heaters, ranges and boilers in which the highest grade of mechanical efficiency is blended with the best obtainable material, the result being an output that is recognized as standard in its field. Persons who are interested in the heating problem will find it advantageous to send for the literature of this widely known concern.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 756.)

**One of the first attempts to introduce in the suburbs houses of distinctly English design has been made by Nicholson & Herbert in the case of several handsome dwellings which have just been built by them on part of the C. Randolph Snowden property on Rugby road, overlooking the Bryn Mawr polo field and the grounds of the Horse Show Association. The designs for these homes were made by an English architect in London and adapted in slight details by Horace Trumbauer to meet the needs of American life.

The houses are of striking appearance and appear to fit in very well with the natural scenery of that section of Bryn Mawr in which they are built. The many-gabled roofs and mullioned windows are notable departures from the ordinary styles of American architecture. The houses are built on a tract of ten acres, each occupying about one-half an acre. In the immediate vicinity are the handsome country residences of C. Randolph Snowden, Horatio P. Lloyd, Frank Rogers and Lawrence D. Beggs. The surroundings are of such a character as to preserve values indefinitely.

**The Guernsey-O'Meara Company is taking estimates on the memorial arch, designed by Paul Cret, which is to be built at the entrance to Valley Forge Park. The arch will be of granite, 66 feet in height and 96 feet in width at the base. The pillars supporting the arch will be 50 feet in width at the base.

**Announcement was made by the Real Estate Brokers' Association during the week that the association would resume on October 26 the series of lectures on real estate subjects, which was begun last fall. The first lecture will be delivered on the evening of October 26 before the association in its clubhouse, 1114 Girard street, by Henry Darragh. Other lectures by William Nicholson, Paxson Deeber, Franklin S. Edmonds, Thomas S. Gates and J. Henry Williams will follow. The course of lectures given by the association last fall and winter proved to be generally instructive and interesting, and it is promised that the forthcoming series will not be inferior in these respects.

**The ninth annual exhibition of water colors will open at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts November 13 and will extend to December 17, inclusive. The exhibition is to be held under the joint management of the Academy and the Philadelphia Water Color Club. The final entry blanks from Philadelphia were sent yesterday; others, except those from New York and Boston, must be received not later than Tuesday next. The exhibition is to include water colors, black and whites, pastels, drawings in pen and ink, crayon and illustrations in medium. Colin Campbell Cooper, Violet Oakley, Thomas P. Anshutz, Henry McCarter and Everett L. Warner are the members of the jury of selection. George Walter Dawson, Violet Oakley and Hugh H. Breckenridge comprise the hanging committee. The press view will be held November 11, and a reception and private view the same evening. The Charles W. Beck, Jr., prize of 100 is offered for the best work shown that has been reproduced in color for publication.

**Reinforced concrete ties, with asbestos fibers soaked in water and thoroughly mixed with cement, are being used on Bavarian railways.

**The plans of the building which is to be occupied by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be submitted to the Removal Committee for final approval early this week, it is believed. The specifications for the contractors will probably be completed November 1.

**Special meetings will be held in this city November 6 by the stockholders of the Alan Wood Iron and Steel Co., and of the Richard Heckscher & Sons Co., to vote on a proposed merger of the two companies under the name of the former. The directors have agreed to the merger.

**The R. T. Jones Lumber Company, the prominent wholesale white pine house of North Tonawanda, N. Y., with branch sales office Flatiron Building, New York City, has just opened another selling office at 708-709 Arcade Building, Philadelphia, under the management of H. D. Howden, as district sales manager. The opening of this additional branch office is to cater more closely to the large and increasing trade of the R. T. Jones Lumber Company in Philadelphia, southwest New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, in which territory the company has enjoyed a considerable trade in recent years. The R. T. Jones Lumber Company is numbered among the prominent wholesale distributing houses in white pine lumber and maple flooring and Pacific Coast products, and their customers in the territory mentioned will undoubtedly appreciate the efforts of the company to still more closely look after their interests.

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**The American Radiator Company, Chicago, is pushing work on its new warehouse at Bayonne, N. J. The company is arranging to keep a stock on hand of 2,500,000 square feet of radiation and several thousand boilers.

**The Williams Tool Company, Erie, Pa., will build a fireproof factory building 65x125 feet, adjoining the company's present plant and doubling its output. The new building will be ready by January 1, 1912.

**The New Process Heating and Lighting Company, Laporte, Ind., capital $50,000, has been formed to manufacture a new heating and lighting invention.

* * *

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio, have published their new complete No. 50 catalogue, which is now being mailed to over 30,000 dealers who handle the product of the Myers factory. This catalogue contains over four hundred pages, devoted to their individual factory product, and illustrates and describes many additional new pumps, cylinders, doors, hangers, etc. The company maintain branch offices at Milwaukee, Harrisburg, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Portland, Ore., St. Louis, Omaha, Sacramento, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Boston and Dallas. Their export office is at No. 11 Broadway, New York.

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The chap that growls about business "doesn't believe in advertising."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending October 28th, 1911:

Number of transfers	590
Amount of transfers	$1,544.777.00
Cash consideration	525,927.00
Mortgage consideration	1,018,850.00
Ground rent consideration	1,106.50
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	18,441.68

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Supervising Architect,

Washington, D. C., October 23, 1911.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of December, 1911, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas pipiing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and interior lighting fixtures), of the United States post office at Homestead, Pa. The building is one story and basement and has a ground area of approximately 5,400 square feet; fireproof except roof; brick facing and stone trim. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of site at Homestead, Pa., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

No. 19,616.

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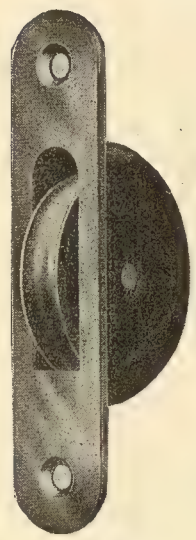
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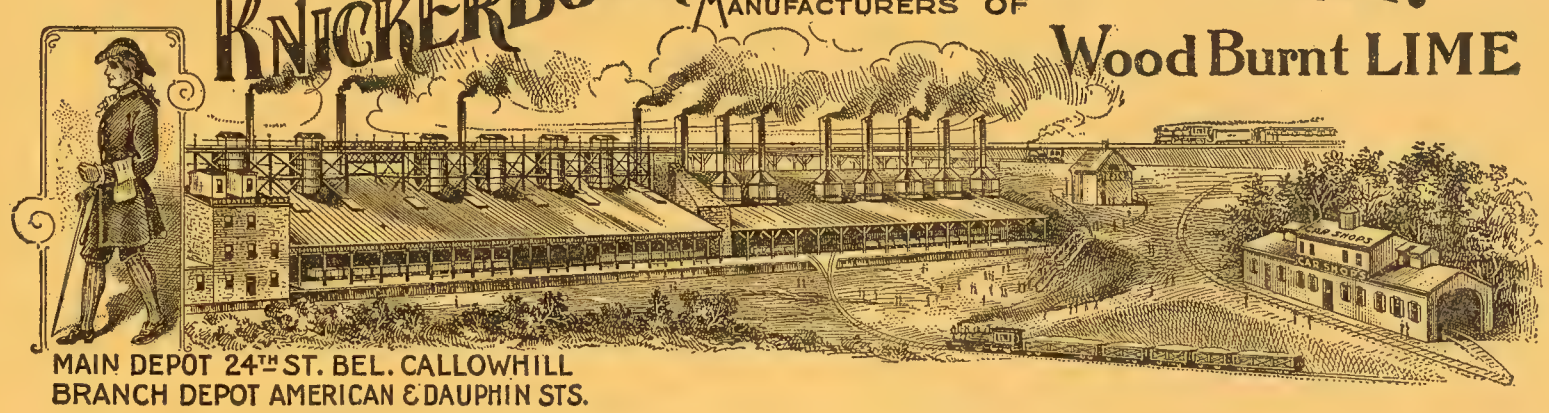
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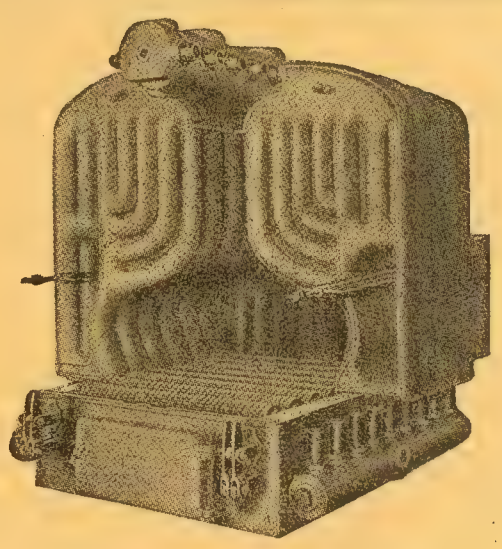
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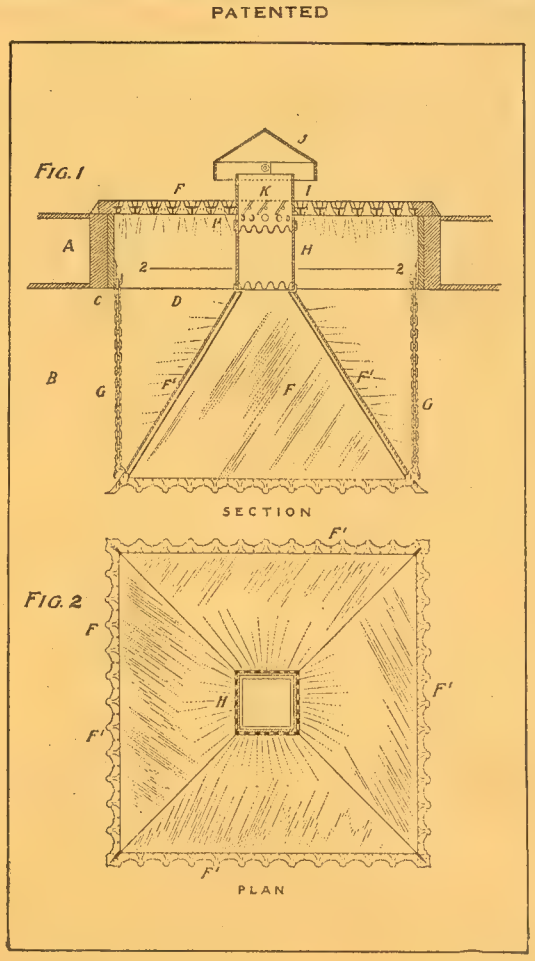
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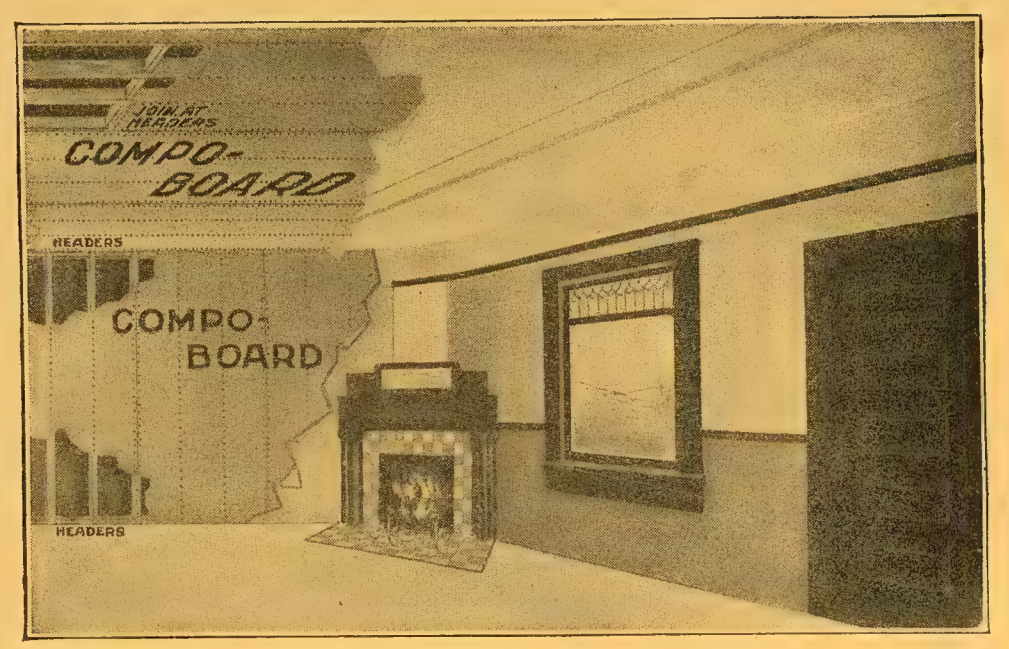
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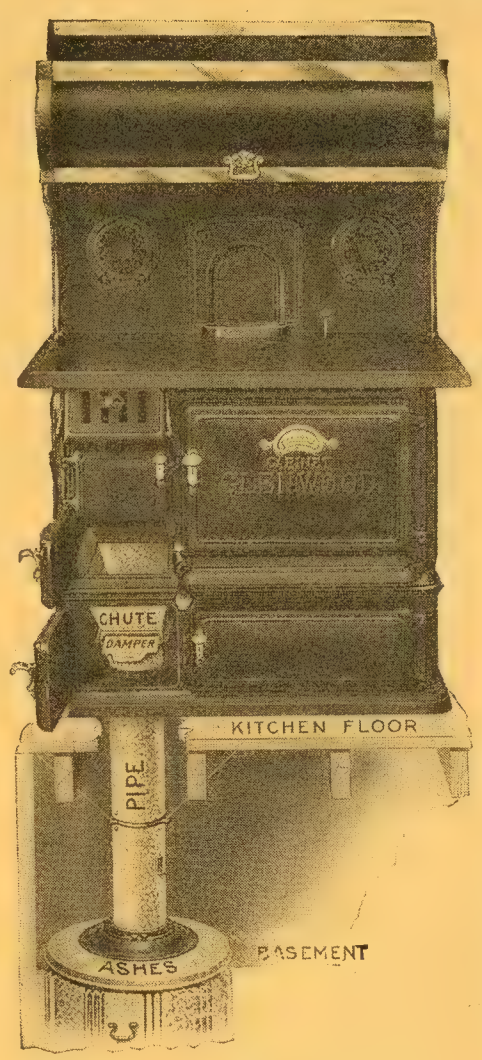
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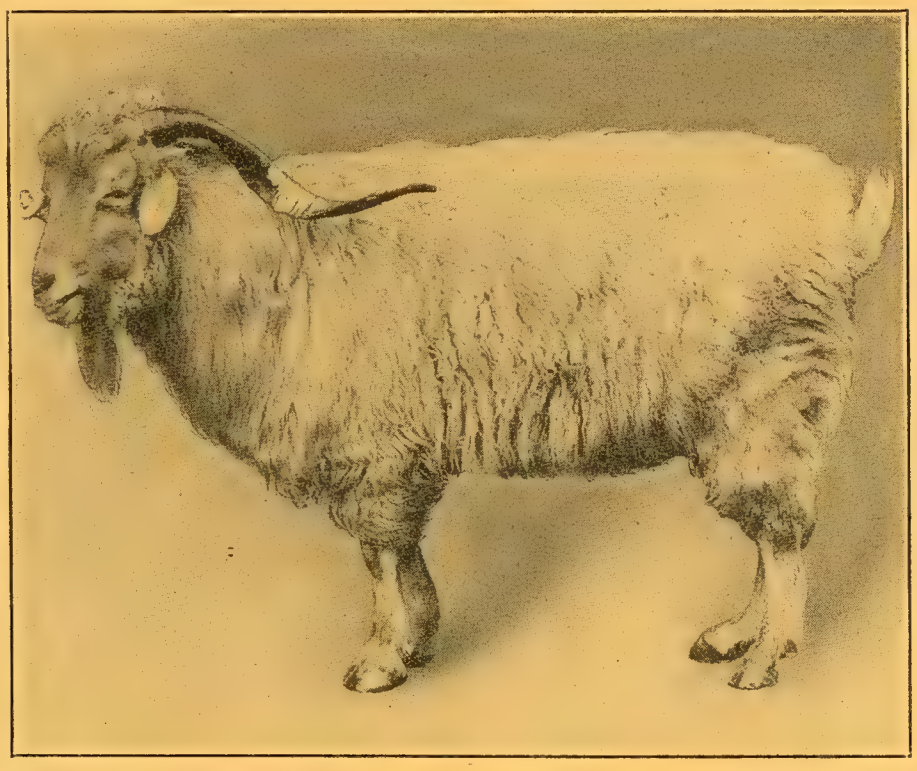
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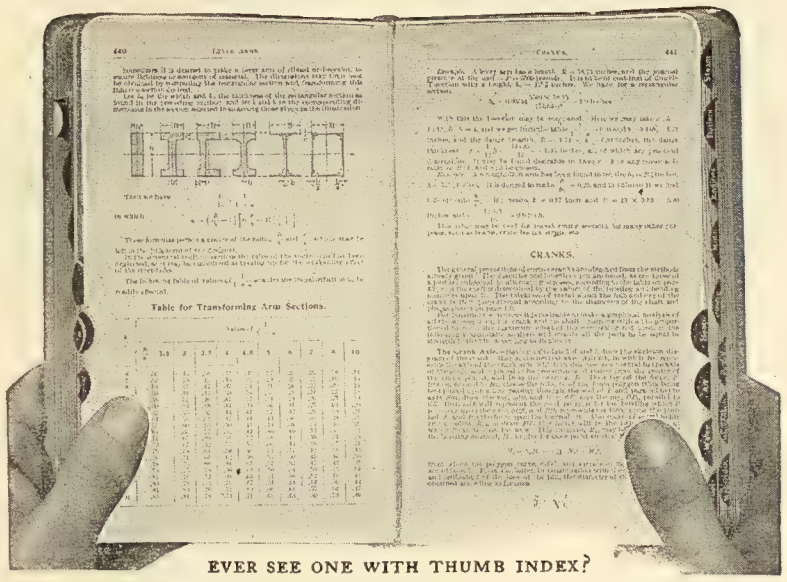
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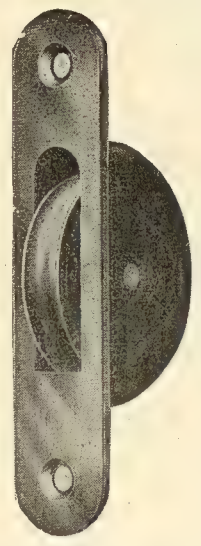
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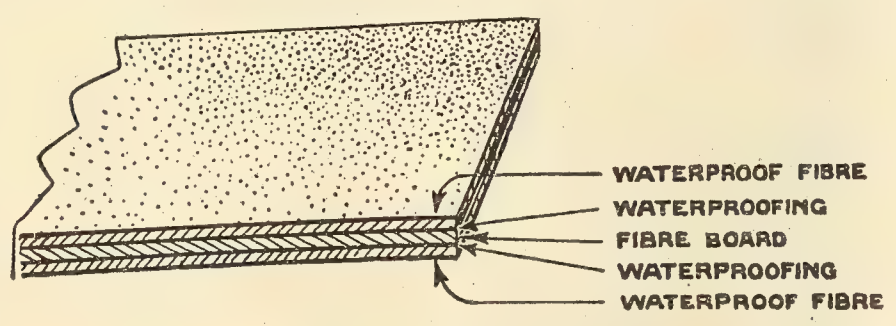
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Vol. XXVI., No. 45. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, Wm. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster, 1½ stories, 24x47 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking revised bids due November 9th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Bank Building; Roydhouse Aeyr & Co., Fidelity Building.

..**Bottling Factory,** Kensington, Pa. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street, Owners, name withheld. Terra cotta, brick and steel, two stories, basement, 43x89 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Twenty-fourth and Lehigh avenue. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owners, St. Columbia R. C. Church. Stone, one story, 105x45 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Synagogue, 2304-06 North Mascher street. Architects, Magaziner & Petter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Love of Israel Congregation, on premises. Brick and stone, 2 and one-half stories, 36x92 feet, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects wil ltake bids in about 10 days.

Apartments (alt. and add.), 223 South Fifty-second street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Chas. J. Day. Brick, three stories, 18x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Builder, F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building, is taking sub-bids.

Tank Tower, 601 Moore street, Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Ebert Furniture Co., on premises. Brick and steel, 15x15x20 feet, tin roof, wood tank. Architects have received bids.

Warehouse, Fifth and Rce streets, $150,000. Architect, C. F. Berger, 1418 Sansom 000. Architect, C. F. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, A. Hartung, 26 South Marshall street. Brick and concrete and steel, three stories, 70x170 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects ready for bids.

Residences (14), Lincoln Drive and Upsal street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner and builder, M. J. McCrudden, 708 Fidelity Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 27x43 feet, colonial and English, slate and tile roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Shops, Eddystone, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 480x640 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due November 8th. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Jamestown, R. I. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, name withheld. Frame, two and one-half stories, 40x50 feet, add. electric lighting, steam heating, shingle roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due November 10th. John N. Gill & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Shops, Eddystone, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 480x640 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Metzer & Wells, Heed Building, and Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, and Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street, are figuring. Due November 8th.

Pier, Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa. Architects, Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Steel and concrete, 120x582 feet, one story, slag roof. Owners taking bids due November 20th. Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building, are figuring.

Residences (2), Bowman avenue, Merion, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Geo. M. Randle, Drexel Building. Stone and hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 29x56 feet, and 30x51 feet, slate roof, electric bids.

Boiler House, South Camden. Architect, A. H. Moses, 134 South Fourth street. Owner, R. H. Comey & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick and iron, one story, 40x60 feet. Concrete roof. Plans in progress.

Swimming Pool and Gymnasium (alt. and add.), Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, C. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Stone, 1½ stories, two wings, 89x34 feet and 10x41 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 9th. The following are figuring: William H. Jones, West Chester, Pa.; William Provost, Chester, Pa.;H. E. Grau, 1709 Sansom street; Thomas Seeds, Twelfth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Gymnasium and Isolation Building, Belmont and Monument avenues. Architect, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Home for Deaf Children. Brick, stone, concrete, two stories, 34x72 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due November 8th. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenbach, Fifteenth and Race streets; William Ferguson, 405 South Twenty-first street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; Joseph Betchtel, 140 Fairmount avenue; Frank G. English, 1610 North Carlisle street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Hospital Ward Buildings (3), Luzerne street, Philadelphia, $200,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, Dr. Joseph Neff, Director. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Buildings (2), Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bath House, Germantown avenue and Stiles street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Public Bath Association of Philadelphia, 718 Wood street. Brick, two stories, 30x60 feet. Slate roof. Architects taking bids, due November 14th. The following are figuring: Roydhouse Aroy & Co., Fidelity Building.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. R. Ogden, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Max Bacharach, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, 2½ stories, 36x36 feet. Asbestos shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring. Bids due November 7th.

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster 1½ stories, 47x24 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 11th. Additional bidders: J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; Thompson & Co., 1737 Filbert street; John N. Kohl, 30 North Broad street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Stevens Construction Company, Lancaster, Pa.; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; W. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.; Brunn & Stewart Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

Club House (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Furness & Evans, Provident Building. Owners, Merion Cricket Club, on premises. Stone, brick and frame, three stories, 70x80 feet. Hardwood floors, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due November 9th. J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Home for Indigents, Holmesburg, Pa., $695,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, Department of Health and Charities. Brick and stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. The work consists of dormitory building, administration hall, kitchen and dining hall, ice plant, laundry and bakery building. Architect taking bids, due November 16th, 12 o'clock. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; James B. Flounder, 1329 Arch street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Sax & Abbott, B. Ketcham & Son, 1029 Brown

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street; E. Fonder, Land Title Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street.

Residence, 3924 Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, George Miller, care of architects. Brick and plaster, three stories, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due November 11th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. E. Graw, 1709 Sansom street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Duncan, 920 Walnut street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. P. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Rectory (alt. and add.), 2422 South Seventeenth street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Monica's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick, three stories, 12x39 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due November 8th. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; William McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

School, Westmont, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Westmont, N. J. Brick and tile, one story, 34x34 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store Building, Wayne, Pa., $5,000. Architect, Charles L. Hillman, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Edgar Jones, Wayne, Pa. Brick, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Apartments and Stores, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, William S. Hewett, 2316 Arctic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, James T. Brigadell, 3112 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, five stories, fireproof, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect is taking bids.

Farm House (alt. and add.), Paoli, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two stories, two additions, 25x40 feet and 20x50 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects ready for bids in three weeks.

High School, Mt. Holy, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Cherry street. Owners, Board of Education of Mt. Holly, N. J. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Houses (4), in pairs, Carpenter, east of Green street. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. J. Seber and M. S. Oestmann, care of architects. Brick and stucco, two stories, 17x48.6 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due November 13th. The following are figuring: W. J. Cowell, 943 East Chelten avenue; George Serber & Son, 18 Harvey street.

Residences (5), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, W. L. Robins, Morris Building. Brick, stone and stucco, 2½ stories, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Owner will take bids.

Club House (alt. and add.), Kennett Park, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Wilmington Country Club, Kennett Park. Stone, 2½ stories, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 70x140 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3708 Chestnut street. Architect, G. S. Parsons, 729 Walnut street. Owner, C. R. Williams, on premises. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due November 7th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Bath House, Germantown avenue and Stiles street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Public Bath Association of Philadelphia. Stone and brick, three stories, 37x61 feet. Slag and slate roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due November 14th. The following are figuring: F. W. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; James B. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; J. Duncan, 920 Walnut street.

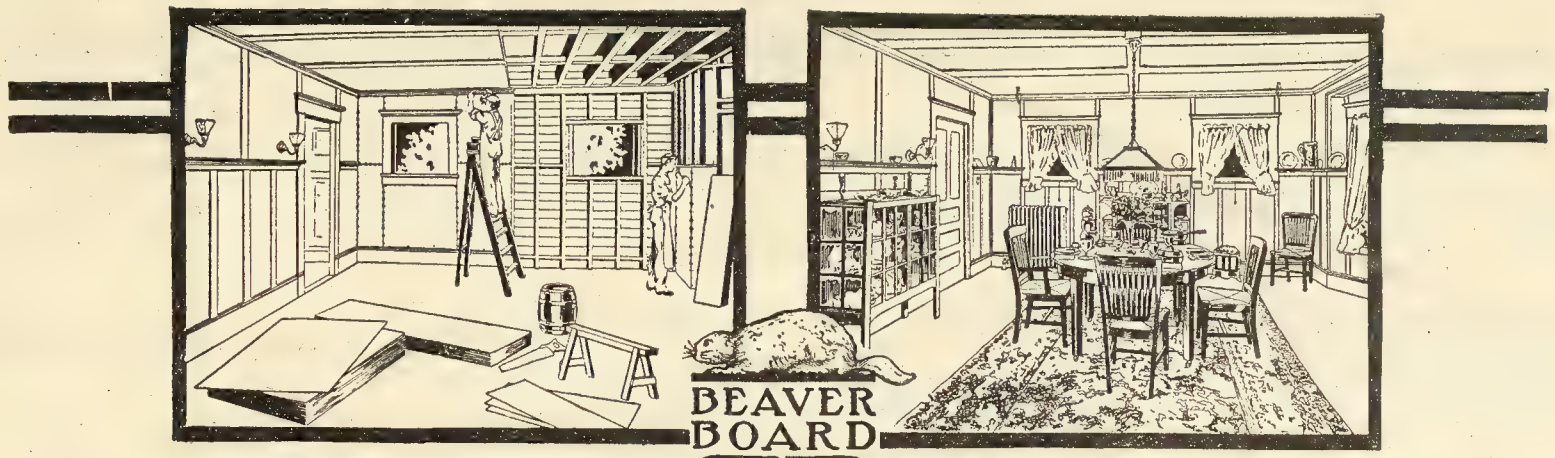
Garage, rear 3920 Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, George Miller, care of architects. Brick and plaster, two stories, tile roof, electric lighting, 30x38 feet. Architects taking bids, due November 11th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. E. Grau, 1709 Sansom street; J. B. Flounder, 1329 Arch street; J. Duncan, 920 Walnut street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. P. Hurley.

Buildings, Cumbo Yard, West Virginia. Architect, private plans. Owners, Cumberland Division of the B. & O. R. R. Co. Brick and concrete, one and two stories; yard masters, 40x30 feet; store house, 40x20 feet; repair house, 100x30 feet; rest house, 54x97 feet; slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Dairy Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Paul & Seymour Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Wilson Dairy Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, one story, 75x50 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects ready for bids in one week.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store (alt. and add.), 126 South Sixteenth street. Architect, H. H. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owners, Osborn & Osborn, 421 Chestnut street. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Stable and Coal Yard, Forty-ninth and Grays avenue. Architect Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Forty-ninth Street Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 183x17 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens &Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Warehouse, Water and Tasker streets. Architect, p rivate plans. Owners, John T. Bailey Co., on premises. Conoroto, fireproof, two stories, electric lighting, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Contract awarded to Vulcanite Paving Co., Fidelity Building.

Bank Building, Lakewood, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, People's National Bank of Lakewood. Terra cotta and steel, fireproof, two stories, 40x70 feet, tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Bank Building, Vineland, N. J., $75,000. Architect, Geo. E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Vineland Trust Co., Vineland, N. J. Stone, one story, 40x80 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Jas. Pasquale, Vineland, N. J.

Church, Broad and Ruscomb streets. Architect, Geo. Clothier, care Contract Department, Gimbel Bros. Owners, Muhlenberg Memorial Evengelical Lutheran Church, Rev. P. E. Bierbauer, on premises. Stone, one story, 75x70 feet. Contract warded to Thos. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6012 Ridge avenue, $4,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. L. Myers, on premises. Brick, two stories, slate and cop foperro CS-sETAOIN stories, slate and copper roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Graw Co., 1709 Sansom street.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, $35,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Dorie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, W. J. Sewwell, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Pa. Two stories, stone, 31x22 feet, slate roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to Geo. S. Roth & Son, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Factory Building, South Camden, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 143 South Fourth street. Owners, R. H. Comey, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 56x102 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Mockett Construction Co., Camden, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bala, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. A. B. Roberts, Bala, Pa. Brick, one story, heating and electric lighting, tin roof. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Architect, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Hotel Monterey, care of Asbury Park Hotel and Realty Company, Asbury Park, N. J. Brick, stucco, fireproof, six stories, 48x158 feet. Two wings, 205x48 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting, tile roof. Contract awarded to I. R. Taylor & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

State Building, Raleigh, N. C., $179,000. Architect, P. T. Marye, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, State of North Carolina. Contract awarded to J. G. Wilson, Richmond, Va.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

TRENTON, N. J.

Residence, Lambertville, N. J., $1,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics' Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owner, R. W. Montgomery, Lambertville, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 28x55 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Residences and Stores (2), Ingham avenue, Trenton, N. J. Architect, W. B. Thines, Commonwealth Building, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Harry Siegel, 59 Union street, Trenton. Brick, 2½ stories, 50x47 feet. Tin and slate roof, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J., $2,500. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics' Bank Building. Owners, Municipal Hospital, Trenton, N. J. Frame, one story, 20x25 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner taking bids.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Residence, Seventeenth and Greenhill streets, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owner, J. E. Doremus, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 35x45 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric



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lighting, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Cambridge, Md., $25,000. Architect, L. W. Crawford, 925 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, A. Phillips, Wilmington, Del. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 20x50 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

The Adams & Westlake Co. (O), 2042 North Tenth street. W. W. Easby (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, $1,500. Stable, two stories, brick, 16x32 feet, Twenty-second and Ontario streets.

Dr. T. Gilchrist (O), 128 South Ninth street. William Gilchrist (C), 33 East Thayer street. Cost, $5,000. Three brick dwellings, two stories, 16x50 feet, Tioga and B streets.

W. H. Greene (O), Sixteenth and Arch streets. J. E. Mifflin, Jr. (C), 617 Crozer Building. Cost, $4,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x50 feet.

J. M. Faust (O), 258 Erie avenue. Cost, $4,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 17x60 feet, Fifth and Pike streets. Cost, $3,500. Store and dwelling.

Academy of Natural Science (O), Nineteenth and Roce streets. George & Borst (C), 211 South Eleventh street. Cost, $20,000. Brick, 54x49 feet, Nineteenth and Race streets.

A. P. Flaunder (O), Twelfth and Master streets. Cost, $1,800. Storage, brick, one story, 50x75 feet, 570 Market street.

Levi Suddenfield (O), Eighty-first and Mengo avenue. Cost, $1,750. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-second and Tisser avenue.

John C. Fry (O), 1131 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $21,000. Six two-story brick dwellings, 323-33 West Seymour street.

Schwingle Brothers (O), 2639 West Hagert street. Cost, $20,000. Eight two-story brick dwellings, 15x53 feet, Cambria and Emerald streets.

A. F. Lippincott (O), 925 Filbert street. Harrison C. Rea Company (C), 1029 Wood street. Cost, $2,000. Garage, one story, stone, 22x40 feet, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets.

Thomas J & Joseph R. Whelan (O), Tenth and Pike streets. Cost, $3,500. Store and dwelling, three stories, brick, 16x47 feet, Tenth and Butler streets.

P. & R. Railway Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Irwin & Leighton (C), Franklin Building. Cost, $25,000. Station, Ninth and Girard avenue, west side.

Rev. E. F. Prendergast (O), Logan Square. John McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $75,180. School, three stories, stone, 64x101 feet, Fifty-fifth and Cedar avenue.

R. J. Walthers (O), 248 Girard avenue. William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $5,400. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x90 feet, 248 Girard avenue.

American Rubber Company (O), 406 East Rittenhouse street. Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $2,500. Factory, brick, two stories, 30x84 feet, 406 East Rittenhouse street.

Alterations and Additions

Consolidated Beef Company (O), Thirtieth and Race streets. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $1,900. Office, Thirtieth and Race streets.

A. H. Liberman (O), Fifth and Chestnut streets. L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, $375. Dwelling and store, 2346 South Seventh street.

Harry Gardner (O), Eleventh and Culbert streets. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling.

E. F. Tunnell & Co. (O), 15 North Fifth street. Cost, $700. Storage, Butler and Gaul streets.

J. Crawford (O), 5145 Locust street. Cost, $500. Houses, 5217 Cedar avenue.

M. C. James (O), 200 North Fifty-second street. William L. Frame (C), 835 Holly street. Cost, $1,200. Dwelling, 679 North Fifty-second street.

Gatchel & Manning (O), southeast corner Sixth and Chestnut streets. H. R. Reist (C), 823 Filbert street. Cost, $2,000. Store and manufacturing building, southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. M. Betz (O), 3326 Walnut street. E. E. Esham & Sons (C), 4804 Woodland avenue. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 3327 Walnut street.

J. Blood & Co. (O), Seventh and Somerset streets. Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, $500. Mill.

L. Doure (O), 239 Race street. J. Gorcher (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $435. Store and dwelling, 741 South Second street.

A. D. Wiler (O), Land Title Building. W. J. Erwin (C), 5927 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2211 Chestnut street.

Jacob Trachlenberg (O), 519 Tasker street. M. Miller (C), 537 Morris street. Cost, $460. Store and dwelling, 1508 South Twenty-first street.

H. B. Shoemaker (O), 24 South Nineteenth street. I. T. Shoemaker (C), 24 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $1,500. Garage, Wissahickon, Pa.

Thomas M. McCahan (O), 6363 Overbrook avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $450. Residence.

Morris Realty Company (O), 1218 Chestnut street. D. R. Evans (C), Delaware County, Pa. Cost, $1,800. Dwelling, 2018 North Seventeenth street.

B. Kentworthy (O), 5632 Ridge avenue. R. B. Wallace & Co. (C), 306 Drexel Building. Cost, $6,950. Residence, 5632 Ridge avenue.

James McCafferty (O), 1546 East Berks street. William E. Stone & Son (C), 2069 East Dauphin street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

D. E. Dallam (O), 514 Walnut street. T. M. Seeds, Jr. (O), 1207 Race street. Cost, $480. Dwelling, 14-16 South Fifth street.

J. E. Jackson (O), 808 South Fifth street. M. Roscrantz (C), 512 Titan street. Cost, $450. Store and dwelling.

Thomas J. Minnick (O), Seventeenth and Fairmount avenue. H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, $9,000. Saloon and hotel.

William Floss (O), 154 North Eleventh street. J. Borden & Bro. (C), 537 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $500. Store.

M. Weitner (O), 468 Lyceum avenue. Keaher & Co. (C), 1109 Dauphin street. Cost, $500. Store, 1235 Columbia avenue.

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W. J. Sewell (O), St. Martins, Pa. George S. Roth & Sons (C), 230 East Graver's lane. Cost, $3,600. Garage and dwelling, St. Martins.

Dr. S. E. Ayer (O), 3921 Locust street. H. W. & M. A. Green (C), 990 North Marshall street. Cost, $380. Garage.

J. F. McCartney (O), 4804 Baltimore avenue. W. Bull (C), Media, Pa. Cost, $400. Picture parlor, 4620 Frankford avenue.

NEW BUILDING LAWS DETER INVESTMENT

Municipal and Fire Insurance Requirements Said to Add Greatly to First Cost.

A considerable part of the reluctance displayed by investors in real estate, either to erect new buildings or to make alterations to old ones, is attributed by some architects to what is described by them as excessive strictness of the building laws, coupled with an equally excessive strictness on the part of the fire insurance companies, as to the requirements demanded by them in a building to be insured. A well-known architect last week expressed the opinion that the city ordinances on building and the requirements of the fire insurance and electric companies, with respect to new buildings, had operated against the erection of a number of new buildings, and in his own experience had operated against a large investment in real estate contemplated by one of his clients. "This man," he said, "has been accustomed to invest on an average every year $25,000 in real estate. His specialty has been the purchase and alteration of old buildings or the erection of new buildings. This year he did not invest any money in that direction, and when I asked him the reason he told me that he no longer found it profitable. 'If you want to put up a new building,' he said, 'you are confronted with so many requirements, both from the city, the fire insurance companies and the electrical companies, that when the building is finished you cannot realize a 3 per cent. investment from it, unless you have bought the ground at prices which no longer prevail in Philadelphia.' This man told me that he had invested this year his $25,000 in a mercantile business, and since July 1 had realized $2,500 on it."

It is true that municipal requirements, and those of the fire insurance companies as to new buildings, are much stricter than they were some years ago, and consequently add considerably to the cost of the structure. This is particularly the case with large commercial buildings designed to accommodate various branches of manufacture, in which hundreds of persons, mostly women, are employed. Several dreadful examples of the fearful loss of life, which may result from faulty construction of such buildings, have been witnessed in recent years, and other municipalities, as well as Philadelphia, have learned from such catastrophes and made their building laws more rigid. Modern life is in many ways much more complex than it was a generation ago, and in few respects is this better illustrated than in the conditions under which modern business is carried on. Even as late as a generation ago there were few buildings more than six stories in height. Manufacturing was carried on, for the most part, in buildings which afforded much easier egress in cases of fire than those of to-day, and there were fewer women workers. Fire was equally as destructive then as it is to-day, but as there was less congestion there was less danger of the destructive conflagrations which we have had in recent years.

The fire insurance companies have in recent years sustained heavy losses, not only from such conflagrations as occurred in Baltimore seven years ago and recently in Boston, but from a number of large fires in different cities. The companies have undertaken a campaign of education on fire prevention, in which they contrast very unfavorably to us, the fire loss in America and in European countries. Their continuous heavy losses have made them much stricter in regard to the requirements for a fireproof building, or one of slow burning construction, and these requirements undoubtedly add heavily to the first cost of the building. Insurance rates on strictly fireproof buildings are so favorable, however, that nearly all large structures now being built are of that type. It is probably true that the added cost of such structures has had the effect of diminishing in some degree the volume of building work, not only here, but throughout the country, but it is the invariable experience of investors in fireproof buildings that the larger rents obtained from them, the durability and the lower rates of insurance more than balance in a few years the extra cost of their construction.—Philadelphia **Public Ledger.**

That salesman of yours calling on 15 concerns a day or about 100 a week would be a whole year covering the ground that "The Guide" covers every seven days. For additional information drop a postcard request for "The Guide's" folder, "A Salesman Who Makes 5000 Calls Every Week." Free for the asking.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

Monarch Metal Weather Strips are illustrated and described in a catalogue issued by the Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co., St. Louis, Mo., F. W. Burgess, 371 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, representative. This book has been compiled especially for architects, heating engineers and builders to show the details of construction and installation.

* * *

The Powers System of Temperature Regulation is illustrated and described in an extremely handsome catalogue issued by the Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

In addition to a description of the apparatus, a number of views of buildings where the Powers System has been installed are shown. Among these are: U. S. Government Buildings, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Custom House, New York; Cook County Court House, Chicago; Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia; Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago; Lucas County Court House, Toledo, O.; Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada; Gas Office Building, Detroit, Mich.; U. S. Post Office, Washington, D. C.; Administration Building, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; City Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; City Prison, New York; Essex County Court House, Newark, N. J.; High School, Davenport, Ia., etc.

* * *

Under the trade-name "Neponset" Messrs. F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass., manufacture a line of roofings and waterproof building papers. They desire to bring before architects the merits of their product as a guide to selection and specification. In order to do this successfully a descriptive pamphlet that clearly explains the merits claimed for the various Bird "Neponset" products has been prepared for free distribution. A copy may be had by addressing as above.

* * *

"Liberty" Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers are illustrated and described in a catalogue issued by the Liberty Stove Co., Philadelphia.

* * *

With a view to affording paint information in a positive and readily understandable way, the Carter White Lead Co., of Chicago and Omaha, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Pure Paint, How to Know It," in which much technical information is printed. In addition, there are included a number of loose sheets showing, in color, houses of good design and the harmonious selection of colors with which to paint them. The Carter Lead Co. will forward this pamphlet on application.

Uniform Contract Forms

As adopted and recommended by the American Institute of Architects.
"Standard" Blanks for the Building Trade
Builders Levels, Transits from $15.00 up.
Rods and Drawing Materials
Blue Printing

F. Weber & Co. Engineering Instrument Dept.
Manufacturers and Importers
PHILADELPHIA
1125 Chestnut Street

The National Metal Weather Strip
GIVES DOUBLE THE PROTECTION OF ANY WEATHER STRIP MADE
—— Get Estimates From ——
The National Metal Weather Strip Co. of Pa.
BUILDERS EXCHANGE, 24 S. Seventh St.
Phone Market 1043 Philadelphia

United Brick & Clay Products Co.
310 Morris Building, ... Philadelphia
—Manufacturers of—
BRICKS
Greys, Reds, Ironspots, Mission Velvets, Red Velours, Hollow Brick and Tile : : :
INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT OF FACE BRICKS BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass., has issued a booklet, illustrating and describing Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaners.

* * *

The Keystone Fire Proofing Company, whose offices are in New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Oklahoma, are manufacturers of gypsum blocks for use in heating and ventilating flues, partitions, wall furring and other places where this class of block is applicable. An illuustrated pamphlet which has special reference to school-house construction may be had on application.

* * *

Art Brass Co., New York, has issued a folder entitled Art Brass News, No. 22, illustrating and describing bath room ware.

* * *

Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Hamilton, O., has issued a seat catalogue, illustrating and describing "Hamilton Gem," "Can't-Break" seats.

Art Notes.

The first important general exhibition of the season will be that of the New York Water Color Club, 318 West Fifty-seventh street, from October 28 to November 19. The exhibition will consist, as in previous seasons, of original water colors and pastels, as well as miniatures, none to have been previously exhibited in New York City.

For this exhibition a new rule will be enforced requiring that exhibitors shall not use frames over two inches in width, inclusive of mats. This stipulation was occasioned by the difficulty experienced by the hanging committee in combining large frames, and the use of smaller frames will also make it possible to space the pictures.

* * *

The Second Annual Exhibition of the Associated Artists of Pittsburg will be held at the Carnegie Institute in that city from November 1 to 30, inclusive. The exhibition will comprise work in oil, water color and pastel, and three awards will be made, to be known as first, second and third mentions.

NEW ARCHITECTURE IN OLD MEXICO

An Interesting Example of New Ideas in Monolithic Construction Embodying Originality of Design and Adaptability to Setting and Environment.

By C. M. Price

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This Article, including, text and illustrations, is reprinted from "Arts aud Decoration" by special permission of author and publisher.]

Architecture in South America, especially in Mexico, has exhibited itself in various interesting phases, from the wonderfully elaborate and extensive buildings of the Toltecs and the Aztecs, through the Spanish Colonial style (running from the severest mission to the most ornate Spanish Renaissance), until to-day, when a very recently finished residence in Mexico City presents an example at once thoroughly original in its design and eminently appropriate to its climate and purposes.

The architect, Mr. A. Boari, has achieved several points which are of distinct interest to note in the coming popularity of concrete as a building material in our States. From the point of design it is to be observed at once that a very interesting play of light and shadow has been obtained, partly by the cleverly designed cornice and partly by the numerous recessed balconies. This matter of strong shadows, distinctly emphasized, is the particular in which many of our concrete houses fail, excellent as they may be in point of plan or general mass. It is to be submitted, however, that in northern climates the deeply recessed balcony sacrifices more room space in the plan than it is worth, unless it be designed for use as an outdoor sleeping porch, whereas in a tropical climate no sacrifice is too great to effect shade and coolness in the living rooms of the house.

The interesting shapes and appropriate detail of these openings form no small part of the attractiveness of the whole, while the delicate rail around the roof relieves any danger of a truncated or unfinished appearance to the building—a very difficult problem in concrete design.

It were difficult to point out too emphatically the fact that absolute balance of shadowed openings and flat wall surface is the fundamental element of success in this design. Neither one nor the other predominates. And throughout, as in the treatment of the roof line, any danger of crude or heavy masses or clumsy detail is avoided by the introduction of the delicate and quaintly designed rail. The motive of this rail, furthermore, is repeated in the fence around the



THE BALCONIES AND WINDOWS RELIEVE THE SEVERE WALL SURFACES



The Deep Entrance is Invitingly Cool.



Concrete House of Original Design in Old Mexico

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MAKERS OF PERIOD FURNITURE
1724 Chestnut Street : Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best in
HARDWOOD FLOORING
Is Laid By
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Old Floors Renovated
Stairs Covered
Floors Scraped and Finished

grounds, which serves to tie the two together in a successful manner.

Thus the building is well studied in the matter of shade and shadow treatment, appropriate detail and happy introduction of iron work in connection with the concrete, and balanced distribution and scale of window openings. This left for the designer to add a finishing touch which should still further tie the whole together and absolutely eliminate any possible feeling of crudity that the largeness and simplicity of the detail might have for those who dislike concrete or stucco architecture by reason of its lack of "texture."

This finishing touch was the introduction of plants at every possible place about the balconies to carry into and throughout the entire building the expression of its setting.

For its location—on a triangular plot of land bounded by three broad avenues near the park surrounding the old Castle of Chepultepec—is a garden, with trees, flowers and turf. On the principal lawn is a large basin for a fountain. The idea of carrying the garden features of the grounds into the treatment of the house is one of its most original features, for not only does the green form a relieving note in the exterior appearance of the house, but affects the impression. Each living, sleeping or bath room on the second story, with doors opening onto a loggia, gallery or balcony, is embellished with a miniature garden vista. The roof of the extension, which forms the garage, has also been constructed for an open-air conservatory, or roof garden, with an entrance from the second-story hall. Besides this, the massive jardinieres at the corners of the roof hold deep beds of earth, and even these, like the others, are separately watered and drained by fixed appliances of pipes and open courses, or drains, which empty into ample concealed outlets in the structure.

These garden features are made possible by the equable temperature and climate of the Valley of Mexico throughout the year, to the natural profusion and luxuriance of tropical vegetation. Such a treatment, however, should be readily possible in California and in most of our Southern States.

The building is of reinforced concrete, and



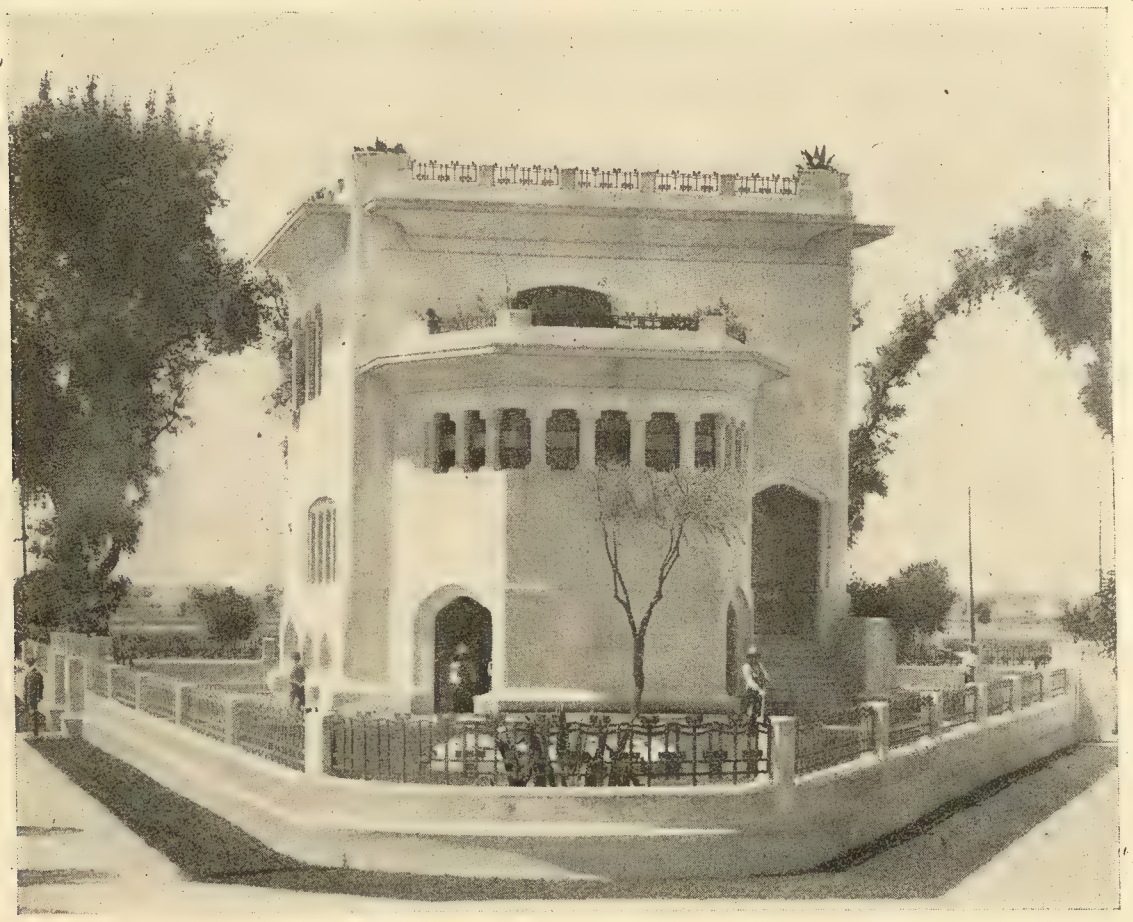
The delicate rail around the Roof relieves any danger of a truncated or unfinished appearance in the building



The House is a Logical Part of its Grounds

from the basement to the roof the constructional sections of foundations, main walls, floors, arches, door openings, fireplaces, chimneys, partitions, ceilings, cornices and moldings are united in one form of construction mold, constituting a remarkable example of the latest systems of monolithic construction.

Taking into consideration the several points which bear upon the treatment of buildings designed for execution in concrete, this example presents many interesting features which should commend themselves strongly, not only to the architect, but to the home builder, most particularly in such climates as would permit of a parallel rendering.



An Attractive Incorporation of Garage and House.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

The Building Committee of the proposed Perry Memorial—to be erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio—consisting of George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, of Washington, D. C., has appointed Mr. Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, Past President of the American Institute of Architects, to advise it in the preparation of the program, just issued, and in the conduct of the competition announced for the selection of an architect.

* * *

The firm of Walker & Hazzard, architects, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1. Mr. Hobart A. Walker will continue in the firm's present offices, No. 437 Fifth avenue, New York, and Mr. Elliott W. Hazzard will be associated with the firm of Hazzard, Erskine & Blagden, at the same address.

* * *

Rowland W. Boyle, an architect who designed many Catholic churches and institutions, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday at his home, No. 15 West Seymour street, Germantown. He was 57 years old. His office was at No. 1626 Chestnut street. Mr. Boyle studied architecture under the late E. F. Durang.

* * *

The American Hollow Steel Sash Company, with $10,000 capital stock, has been formed by Raymond W. Tunnell, of No. 251 West Walnut lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. New York and Philadelphia capital is said to be interested in the new concern.

There can be no doubt about the fact of the rapidly growing interest of all classes in the matter of using Electricity in the home. It is no longer merely a question of Electric Light—the principal reason for using Electricity now seems to rest in the employing of the various Electric household utensils which make the business of housekeeping easy, convenient and economical. The shrewd purchaser now-a-days will not consider a house which is not wired for Electricity.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

"Celluvarno," Sanitary Coating:

Among recent interesting inventions may be mentioned "Celluvarno," a manufactured product designed to improve the appearance and render more healthful a wide variety of articles in common use. Celluvarno is a product which in appearance resembles celluloid with a highly polished finish. It is said to possess all the desirable qualities of celluloid and is, at the same time, free from many of its undesirable ones. Thus, Celluvarno is not inflammable, and does not readily crack. It is not affected by the use of either hot or cold water, and possesses lasting powers greatly in excess of those possessed by celluloid. Celluvarno has been used extensively as an adjunct in bathrooms ,etc., its use adding greatly to the beauty and sanitary qualities of such rooms. Some of the uses to which it has been put are the covering of toilet seats and tanks, bath stools, towel bars, grab rails, bath tub seats, and medicine cabinets.

Celluvarno has been found especially desirable and effective as a covering for toilet seats, as it does not crack, peel or chip as the ordinary varnished wooden seats and the imitations of Celluvarno do.

Celluvarno has been adopted for the finish in toilet rooms in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, which is a good recommendation for it.

Architects desiring to finish in the best manner, bath rooms, butlers' pantries, etc., will do well to specify Celluvarno.

Some interesting literature descriptive of Celluvarno, telling of its attractiveness and showing various articles covered with it, may be freely obtained upon application to the Celluvarno Company, Inc., manufacturers of sanitary articles, 44 E. Kinney street, Newark, N. J.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Alma Cement Co., of Wellston, Ohio, has been reorganized with a capital of $1,000,000, and, it is announced, will resume operation. In addition to the mill at Wellston, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, the company owns valuable coal, limestone and clay lands in Vinton County.

**To Members of the National Builders' Supply Association:

We beg to announce that the National Executive Committee has decided that the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Builders' Supply Association will be held on Tuesday, January 30th, and Wednesday, January 31st, 1912, in New York City; with headquarters at the Hotel Astor, Forty-fourth and Broadway.

This date and place has been selected so as to make the N. B. S. A. meeting coincide with the Second Annual Cement Show at Madison Square Garden, New York City, which will be held during the week of January 29th—February 3rd, 1912.

The tremendous extent, great value and popularity of the first annual cement show in New York, coupled with the value of New York as a meeting centre, and coupled additionally with the fact that the National Builders' Supply Association has not held a convention in the East for three or four years—make this selection a very commendable one.

With all of the above points in its favor, the National Builders' Supply Association should naturally expect the largest attendance in its history, and all wide-awake dealers in the United States should aim to spend this week in New York City.

More detailed notice will follow later.

Very truly yours,
National Executive Committee,
By Chas. Warner, Chairman.

**Wm. R. Richard, well known in the New Jersey wholesale trade, has removed from his old location in Newark to a fine new bungalow residence which he has built at Greylock Manor, Belleville, N. J., where he will hereafter make his headquarters.

Mr. Richard will continue to be in a position to serve his customers promptly in Hemlock, his specialty, White Pine and Hardwoods, and a complete line of shingles, representing as formerly the following well-known manufacturers:

Kaul & Hall Lumber Company, St. Mary's, Pa.; C. B. Howard Company, Emporium, Pa.; Bluestone Land and Lumber Company, Ridgway, Pa.; H. H. Bradlee, Bellingham, Wash.

**The Bluestone Land and Lumber Company are operating at Gardner, W. Va., and manufacture White Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, with selling office at Ridgway, Pa. The owners are all pioneer lumbermen from Pennsylvania.

**The Corrugated Bar Company announce the removal of their headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Buffalo, N. Y. They will occupy the third and fourth floors of the Mutual Life Building in Buffalo.

The change in headquatrers has been decided upon as their stock warehouse and fabricating plants are located near Buffalo. The move will enable them to give their customers better and more prompt service in handling orders.

District offices will be maintained in the National Bank of Commerce Building at St. Louis, as well as in New York and Chicago.

**C. E. Lloyd, Jr., wholesale hardwood lumberman, of Philadelphia, announces that he has removed his office from the Land Title Building to his wholesale distributing yard at Nineteenth and Cambria streets, Philadelphia. For some time Mr. Lloyd has been conducting this wholesale yard for handling hardwood lumber, especially mixed cars, etc., for quick shipments to the trade, and the facilities thus afforded and the present scarcity of good hardwoods has made this a much appreciated feature of his business. He therefore has decided to make his headquarters at the yard in future. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad for trackage from North Philadelphia to the yard which will permit of prompt and convenient receipt and shipment of stock.

**At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at headquarters, 66 Broadway, New York City, it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the Association on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1912. The city in which the convention will be held has not as yet been decided upon, but will be announced in due course.

**The New York Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers held a meeting October 24 in the Engineering Building, Thirty-ninth street, New York, at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, W. M. Mackay; vice president, J. A. Donnelly; secretary, Joseph Graham; treasurer, Arthur Ritter; boar dof governors, Frank T. Chapman, Howard T. Gates, Frank K. Chew.

**The Knoburn Company, manufacturers of fireproof doors and windows, metal covered woodwork, metal trim, etc., begs to announce the removal of its main office to the factory and plant at 359-363 Fourteenth street, Hoboken, N. J.

**At the July meeting of the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A., the revised code of architectural competitions of the A. I. A., as

(Continued on page 778.)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

The Master Builders' Exchange

OF PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 18 to 24 South Seventh Street

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President*
H. S. ANDRUS, *1st Vice-President*
JOHN R. WIGGINS, *2nd Vice-President*
JOSEPH M. STEELE, *3rd Vice-President*
FRANK H. REEVES, *Treasurer*
CHARLES ELMER SMITH, *Sec'y and Gen Supt.*

NOTICE TO BUILDERS' EXCHANGES.

"The Guide" has received from I. H. Scates, Secretary of Baltimore Builders' Exchange, official Bulletin No. 5, which Mr. Scates, as chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges desires all local exchanges and employers' associations of the building industry to act upon without unnecessary delay.

The Bulletin reads as follows:

TO ALL BUILDERS' EXCHANGES, EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

Greeting:

You have received the several Bulletins of this Committee and are no doubt acquainted with the circumstances which prompted its creation.

Briefly stated at the convention of Builders' Exchanges held in Philadelphia in March of the present year, after the fullest discussion it was the consensus of opinion that National Associations of Builders' Exchanges of the past had overlooked the actual needs of organization in the desire to acquire a large attendance, and in doing this had not only imposed too great an expense upon the exchanges represented but had caused those in the cities where conventions were held to overtax its membership in the desire to provide lavishly for its entertainment.

The committee to whom was delegated the task of presenting a plan for reorganization are acquiring data which they will report at the next convention to be held in January next. They feel that the consideration of the suggestions of their report will enlist an interest which will result in a well defined plan for a permanent organization that will command attention and influence the close affiliation of every interest in the Building Trades in the National Association.

To do this the committee will recommend the elimination of every unnecessary expense. It will suggest that it be a LAW of the Association that no Exchange be allowed to entertain a national convention of this Association, and the only expense that can be incurred by an Exchange in the city where a convention is held will be the use of a hall for its meetings.

REPRESENTATION:—With the desire to avoid a large and unwieldy body it will suggest reducing representation to the smallest number possible conducive to efficient deliberation on legislative action. This might be accomplished by limiting the representation to the President and Secretary of each affiliated Exchange. Such a plan has been suggested to the committee and there is much to commend its being accepted and made a part of their report.

LABOR:—The question of labor will be cared for so as to admit of absolute rule, treating the subject in a manner so flexible that no Exchange need fear to affiliate with the National Association because of their position on the question of labor, and yet it hopes to provide for assistance in case of trouble at the request of its affiliated Exchanges.

LABOR BUREAU:—It will recommend the establishment of labor bureaus to be connected with and controlled by the local Exchanges. Such bureaus are now being tried out in Baltimore and Washington as a feature of the work of the Inter-States Builders' and Traders' Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia. The result of this experiment will be reported at the convention in January.

LEGISLATION:—It will recommend a Department of Legislation in order that the whole force of its membership may be brought to bear upon Legislation, City, State or National, against the passage of ordinances or laws that would be detrimental to and promote legislation in the interest of the building industry.

ORGANIZATION:—It will recommend in detail an Organization Department that will be of great usefulness in bringing Exchanges now in existence and those hereafter organized into greater sympathy and working more to a common purpose.

TRADE SCHOOLS:—The advocacy and development of a system of Trade Schools will be suggested for discussion by the convention.

Already encouraging reports are coming to the committee in reply to its several bulletins assuring them of co-operation. In the very near future every Exchange will be requested to send delegates to the convention to be held in January, 1912. (The date and place to be selected.)

It has not been the purpose of the committee to place any Exchange in the position of obligating themselves to affiliate.

What we desire is your co-operation and a representative or representatives from your Exchange at the January convention to discuss the report of a strong national association. This can be done by recognizing the interests of every section.

Heretofore, National Associations have tried to cover (by hard and fast rule) too much territory. An Association can be formed that will be national in its character, admitting of territorial divisions, each of the divisions in charge of and responsible, in the interim between conventions, to its territorial Executive Committee, and these territorial committees responsible to and working under a national council or cabinet, which shall in said interim act for the National Association.

In the first bulletin of this committee it promised to keep you in close touch with its work; this communication is in line with that promise, and presents for your consideration what it is developing in the work of reorganization for which it was created. We again ask you to keep your Exchange informed of our progress, present this communication to its governing body, communicate to us any suggestion that may be made. WE ANTICIPATE A FRANK EXPRESSION OF YOUR OPINION ON ITS SUGGESTIONS.

Thanking you for the assistance already extended the committee, we are,

Yours respectfully,

I. H. SCATES, Chairman.

COMMITTEE:—I. H. Scates, Baltimore, Md., Secretary of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore City and the Inter-States Builders' and Traders' Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.

Hugh D. King, Bloomfield, N. J., Contractor, Ex-President of New Jersey State Builders' Association.



OUT-OF-TOWN WORK PROMPTLY SHIPPED

GET OUR ESTIMATE

FRANK C. SNEDAKER & CO.
Ninth and Tioga Streets
Philadelphia

Stair Work and Mill Work

WE BUILD STAIRS COMPLETE OR FURNISH MATERIAL ONLY

SEND MEN ANYWHERE
BEST MECHANICS

WE DO GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY WORK

H. S. Andrus, Philadelphia, Pa., General Manager Keystone Plaster Company, First Vice President Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. Dennis, Bradford, Pa., Secretary and Manager Luna Manufacturing Company, Ex-President State Association Builders' Exchanges.

John R. Galloway, Washington, D. C., Electrical Contractor, Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange, Washington, D. C., President Inter-States Builders' and Traders' Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, and Treasurer National Electrical Contractors' Association.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 776.)

published on March 1, 1911, was adopted. At the August meeting of the Chapter an address by Mr. William Mooser, President, was of considerable interest. He said that California was to be congratulated for being the only State properly represented at the Turin Exposition. The prominent industrial exposition could well be more fully patronized by American manufacturers and business interests.

**The latest addition to the Philadelphia lumber list is the Maris & DeWitt Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers, No. 1414 South Penn Square. The personnel of the concern is composed of J. M. Maris, whose family is one of the oldest associated with the business world of this city, and George P. DeWitt, formerly of the DeWitt Lumber Company, who is the practical man of the firm. They have a small sawmill in West Philadelphia where they receive timber from the right-of-way secured by the Philadelphia-Western Railroad; they also have excellent Southern connections for hardwoods and softwoods.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

A New Wall Ventilator:

Certain forms of modern ventilating methods require a cold-air inlet to be placed near a hot-water or steam radiator. A well-regulated supply of fresh air, it is claimed, insures the hygienic condition of the room and prevents the vitiating and reheating of air that is inevitable where there is no constant supply from out of doors.

The Dunham Co., of Berea, Ill., have perfected and are manufacturers of a wall ventilator which they claim meets the requirements of this method of ventilation. It is intended that this ventilator should be installed during construction and become part of the wall. It is further claimed that these ventilators are weather, dirt and insect proof and that the simplicity of their construction reduces any danger of their getting out of order to a minimum.

Towel Rack and Foot Rest:

The Combination Towel Rack and Foot Rest is a new idea for attachment to radiators.

This appliance can be placed on any radiator of five or six columns long, and anyone can adjust it. By placing a cardboard across the arms the rack can be used for many purposes.

It is made in both nickel plate and oxidized copper finishes, and is 16½ x 4 inches in size—sticks included.

This device is manufactured by the Atlas Radiator Pedestal Co., Norwich, Conn.

Enameled Brick and Tile:

Much of the advertising matter that finds its way to the office of architects and which really contains just the sort of information he desires is thrown away because the time necessary to collate the information and properly index it for filing is too great. If the advertising pamphlets could be standardized and made self-indexing so that it would be possible to file them away in a manner readily accessible the architect would appreciate it, and the manufacturer reap the result that he desires.

We are led to these remarks on receiving from the Enameled Brick & Tile Co., of Old Bridge, N. J., an illustrated book which contains loose leaf colored illustrations of the brick and tile made by them for fireplaces, floors and walls.

These graphic presentations of color and pattern may be at once detached from the cover without mutilation and filed away under the proper headings.

Colonial Fireplaces:

We are in receipt from the Colonial Fireplace Company, West Twelfth street and Forty-sixth avenue, Chicago, a series of pamphlets illustrating fireplace designs made by them and the accessories used in their construction. The designs illustrated are principally constructed of wood, tile and brick, and are well proportioned and of artistic merit. Most of the pamphlets are of the loose-leaf portfolio type, which enables them to be filed away in the architects' cabinets where they may be at all times readily referred to.

The pamphlets may be had by architects on application.

Roper White Cedar Shingles:

The "Roper" Machine Dressed White Cedar Shingles have for years enjoyed a very wide reputation among Eastern buyers along with the high grade north Carolina Pine products of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, of Norfolk, Va.

In connection with their White Cedar Shingles, the company has just issued an interesting little pamphlet entitled: "Looking into the cost of Roper Machine Dressed White Cedar Shingles." This pamphlet is of much interest not merely to customers using these shingles, but to White Cedar Shingle users generally, and a copy of the pamphlet can be had upon application to the company. The pamphlet starts off with a description of the packing and count of "Roper" Shingles and the four grades manufacturer, "No. 1," "A," "Star" and "No. 3," closing with the statement "when you order a thousand Roper shingles you get a thousand shingles actual count of the width ordered. Then follows classification and inspection of the four grades, after which comes a comparison of the methods of counting as compared with promiscuous packing and counting, which speaks for itself. A chapter is devoted to the covering capacity of "Roper" vs. 18-inch random and dimension shingles. Other practical points are alo sdwelt upon and, as previously stated, the pamphlet is of general interest to buyers and users of shingles.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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Architectural Notes

The truth of the statement that "we are creatures of habit" finds at least partial exemplification in the apparent persistency with which architects follow a form of specification after it is once adopted, even though improvements in manufacture or changes in the manner of doing work would seem to render a modification desirable in the interests of good building. The practice, somewhat prevalent in the profession, of writing a specification for the average building by a process of interlining one that has done previous duty for a somewhat similar building accounts perhaps for the perpetuation of many features, both of construction and equipment, which would be greatly improved if they were made the subject of origina tlohught stimulated by a thorough study of existing devices and conditions.

* * *

It is not difficult to find issued from promiennt offices specifications included in which are paragraphs calling for work in accordance with what might be termed "obsolete practice," observes "The American Architect." "These have been copied from one specification to another through a series of years, while changes in the work and equipment for which they provide have been gradually taking place. As a result, we find push-buttons and other items of finishing hardware included in electrical specifications; supports and anchors specified in conjunction with architectural terra cotta, and many other items similarly included in work quite foreign to the items themselves.

* * *

Of course, the argument that responsibility should not be divided, that the terra cotta manufacturer should be held responsible for the safe anchoring of his material, the plumber and electrician for all work coming in connection with their trades, has always been advanced in defense of the "mixed trades specification," but it is difficult to see why that object is not as fully accomplished where a single contract is awarded for an entire operation. In such case the general contractor is not only responsible, but is enabled to sublet the various portions directly to those who furnish the materials in accordance with usual practice.

* * *

"So many elements both of clever local adaptation, as well as of actual originality, are daily being woven into American architecture that its ultimate character can only be a matter of speculation," writes C. Matlack Price in "Arts and Decoration." "It is certain that we have gone far toward living down the criticism of a French satirist who epitomized our architectural efforts of the 'mid-Victoria era'—our dismal city facades of melancholy brownstone and our idiotic jigsaw wooden castles (of pseudo-Ruskinian inspiration) in the country—as 'the imitation of something which, even if genuine, would be undesirable.'

"The stately colannaded porticos of the 'classic survival,' the austere but honest dignity of the New England or Dutch colonial farmhouses—these had intrinsic merit by reason of their natural outgrowth and local appropriateness.

* * *

"The period beginning shortly after the Civil War, and lasting through the amazing idiosyncrasies of Eastlake, whose sunflowers, rosettes and spindles threatened to overthrow the classic orders themselves, whose followers seemed frantic in their indiscriminate misapplication of the 'Japanesque' in every interior decoration—this period is one in our architecture to be passed over.

"To-day new ideas and new understanding of old ideas are combining to produce such examples of domestic architecture as we associate with work by such firms as Albro & Lindeberg, Charles A. Platt, J. Russell Pope, Grosvenor Atterbury, C. Barton Keen and Wilson Eyre."

* * *

"The building of workingmen's cottages is an undertaking beset in Germany with a good many more difficulties than in America," writes Professor Hans W. Singer in an article on "The Small Cottage in Germany." "The general custom of living on the continent runs, as is well known, to flats and tenements. We need not recall the fact that there is no doubt less room in the old world than in the new to account for this prenomenon. Tradition alone will explain it. Every continental city is built around an old medieval nucleus more or less apparent to this day, and in this necleus space was cramped because the city had to be walled in, and the walls were no less expensive then than now. Nowadays these cities have grown to such a size that the nuclei seem ridiculously small. And yet the feeling that every inch of ground is valuable has not vanished. No doubt there is a certain call for economy as to ground space, for the price of real estate is in Germany highest of all in proportion to wages and salaries—much higher, for example, than the price of living is. Taking it by and large the householder is still looked upon by the mass of people as the man of wealth; even the state treats him so, since it blesses him with special taxes that the mere rent payer, may his income be ever so high, is exempt from.

"This being the state of affairs the one-family house has all this time been the privileged possession of the favored few, to whom expense is no consideration."

* * *

The stucco house in this country is, with the exeption of a few old Southern examples inspired by Spanish work in Florida, a novelty of the last twenty-five years. It became popular only when it was found possible to make a durable house by covering a light wooden frame with a coat of plaster. Once this method of construction was established stucco houses sprung up in all our suburbs and were, in design, better than their frame perdecessors, for the very material itself insists upon simplicity of form and detail. Nor is better design the only improvement incidental to the use of stucco; it is also responsible for the fact that much-needed color is gradually creeping into American domestic work. By color we do not mean colors; there is a pronounced distinction. Colors are pigments that can be bought and mixed and

(Continued on page 782.)

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
OFFICES, PERRY BUILDING (Suite 824-825)
Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 8, 1911.

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(Organized 1857)

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COMPETITIVE SAFEGUARDS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

All of the safeguards necessary to protect architects from the disagreeable consequences of unfairly conducted competitions are embodied in a pamphlet issued by the American Institute of Architects under the title "American Competitions." In a letter to the editor of "The Guide" Mr. John Hall Rankin, of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, President of Philadelphia Chapter A. I. of A., writes:

> "It seems timely to call attention to a pamphlet issued by the American Institute of Architects entitled 'American Competitions,' it being a circular of advice relative to the conduct of architectural competitions and a code governing the conduct of members taking part therein. This document has been prepared by the Institute after many years of committee work and discussion, and is designed not only to protect the competing architects, but those owners and committees who really desire a bona fide competition. If all architects would take the position and stick to it that they will not participate in any competition, the program of which does not embody the reasonable safeguards and agreements of good faith set forth in this circular, contests with unfortunate features would not be possible."

For the benefit of building owners who are not familiar with the requirements of the pamphlet in question, "The Guide" has arranged to make it the subject of comment at an early date.

"MUST TOWN PLANNERS BE ARCHITECTS?"—VIEW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE.

Our esteemed contemporary, "The Architectural Record," seems to regard town planning as a function with which the architect has little in common. Speaking of the declaration of the Royal Institute of British Architects that "the problem of town planning in its final form is essentially an architectural problem," the "Record" observes:

"This claim will seem, to most American readers, rather large and bold." Of the Institute's claim that "for the design of the town plan the architecturally trained mind is as essential as for the design of a single building," the "Record" remarks, "It is certainly interesting to the more modest American architect to come across such a big claim as this." Summing up its consideration of the Royal Institute's "Suggestions to Promoters of Town Planning Schemes," the "Record" comments: "There is not very much which is new in these suggestions. The interest in them lies rather in their having been put forth by the architectural profession, and that in Great Britain it so seriously takes town planning to itself."

All of which is just a little bit amazing proceeding from a magazine ostensibly architectural in its leanings. Just why the "modesty" of the American architect should operate to blind him to the quite obvious fact that town planning is essentially architectural we confess we are at some loss to imagine.

That this "modesty" does not exist everywhere is evidenced by the conspicuous part taken in town planning projects by such architects as Daniel H. Burnham, Irving K. Pond, Ernest Flagg, Frederick Law Olmstead, David Knickerbocker Boyd, John S. Windrim, Frank Miles Day and a host of lesser notabilities associated in the public eye with this class of work. Surely the "Record" doesn't presume to contend that town planning is unreservedly an engineering problem! The aesthetic proprieties rise up and revolt at the very suggestion. To whom, then, must fall the duty of planning communities along the lines of modern ideals of beauty and of utility if not to the architect?

In such a discussion "The Guide" takes its position squarely upon the side of the Royal Institute. We endorse unreservedly the affirmation of our British brethren to the purport that "for the design of the town plan the architecturally trained mind is as essential as for the design of a single building."

EVEN THE HONEST "COMPETITION" TOLERATED, BUT NOT SOUGHT BY ARCHITECTS.

"The Western Architect" ventilates certain views concerning the professional viewpoint with reference to the general subject of competitions which are so patly apropos that we are tempted to here reproduce them in their entirety.

"It seems to be an accepted fact among ordinary people that read the newspapers," says the "Western Architect," "that architects like competition, are in fact, always anxious to enter their skill against their fellow by working out a set of plans and submitting them to the judgment of the client. It is an impression that should be removed by architects whenever the opportunity offers. Not by abstaining from competitions, perhaps, though that would be the most logical as well as the most forceful method, but by explaining the true status. Every architect enjoys the stimulus of studying a new problem in design, and this presents a temptation to compete when an attractive program is offered. Clients induce architects whom they have satisfactorily employed to enter competitions upon which they happen to serve as members of the building committee. Work in an office will get slack and an architect will make plans in a competition to keep busy, and then there is an ambition and the gambling spirit. There may be other reasons that influence the entering, but there are none that, from a business standpoint, justify the speculative work involved. Competitions are decided by the ignorant or careless because some are judged by the incompetent or awarded through favoritism, but such cannot be classed as sompetitions by honest men. In fact, this feature of honesty is the basis of competitions as it is in everything else, but

to a greater degree. Without an honest purpose in the committee to procure the best building possible, and this involves laying their unskilled judgment aside and employing the best expert advisor possible, and a like honesty in each competitor, both in executing the design and in seeing that he wins or loses through absolutely fair methods, no competition is worth the name, and it is no honor to be connected with it either in winning or losing. When an equitable program is followed while the losing competitors pocket a financial loss entirely out of proportion with that won by the successful architect, there is no graft connected with its construction and the client received full service. A long and close study of the profession has shown that a dishonest architect cannot design. It is rare that he can hire skilled talent so that he can manipulate. So that in the properly conducted competition, the best design, and therefore the best man wins. The recent writer to the 'Construction News,' who stated the contrary did not know what he was talking about. He neither knows architects (though he may have Mr. Wright's certificate that he is one) nor has he studied competitions. He knows something of the kind that can only be classed with the gambling games in which the cards are marked and the dice loaded.''

In a roundabout and indirect way these breezy views of the ''Western Architect'' coincide with ''The Guide's'' own view that no matter from what angle the competition may be regarded, it is largely a delusion and a snare, a delusion because even under the best possible conditions it does not infallibly insure the committee the best building, in the absence upon such committee of men of technical training, and a snare because it frequently inveigles into the list by a sham assumption of fairness men whose work merit a higher order of intelligent consideration than it is able to receive at the hands of the average lay committee. And much as we may deprecate the fact, it is only too true that there have been and will be cases, here and there, in which, to adopt the phraseology of our distinguished contemporary, ''the cards have been marked and the dice loaded.''

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE USE OF THE LIME INTEREST.

The lime interest will search far and earnestly for a better advertisement of their product than that embodied in the editorial, ''Patience and Stucco,'' in the November number of ''The House Beautiful.''

''Many people,'' says the editorial in question, ''find their stucco houses cracking in unwarrantably short time, and heap undeserved reproaches on their architect in consequence. Now the truth is that he, as well as themselves, is the victim of modern 'hurry' methods; he would like to put up a stucco building as durable as those built abroad, if he dared proceed in the same leisurely fashion; but should he try it, the waiting tenant, ignorant of the whole modus operandi of stucco, would be the first to show impatience. Going back to the genesis of the subject, we find that external plastering is of two kinds, rough cast and stucco (though we to-day often use the latter term to describe it all). Rough cast is coarse plaster on lath, and stucco is plaster on brick or stone work, and is generally finished smooth. Observant people returning from Canada often remark how well the stucco there withstands the cold. Now this so-called stucco is in reality rough cast, and Canadians declare it to be warmer and cheaper than wood, and quite as durable. When the freezing mercury chips brick and stone structures, and contracts and expands timber ones, rough cast remains unaffected. But this sturdy Canadian material is vastly different from our stucco. **There the entire material is a rich lime mortar thoroughly slaked, plentifully mixed with hair, and then applied in two coats; and while the second coat is still wet the dash, composed of screened pebbles and sand whipped up in lime water, is thrown on with a wooden float. No cement is used at all; and herein lies the difference. Our stucco is composed of one-third cement, with just a fraction of lime mortar to prevent excessive cracking (and builders admit nothing short of total disintegration to be excessive cracking).** This lime mortar is slaked for two weeks, on the premises, when it is considered ready for use, and enough cement for the day's work is added each morning. Our grandfathers used to slake their lime mortar for from six months to two years, knowing that the longer this process continued the longer it took to set, so that the inevitable settling of foundations, which covers a period of several months, would be accommodated by the still elastic stucco. Our cement mixture sets in twenty-four hours.

''But 'Progress' having barred out slow methods, the following is the best substitute: Make up your mind to pay for three-coat stucco work, **the first coat to be well-haired mortar with one-third cement generously scratched after applied; the second the same, omitting the hair; the third ditto, but with enough sand or gravel to give the finish desired.** This last coat must be applied while the second is half wet, and then there must be constant sprinkling for forty-eight hours to retard too rapid drying of the cement and to secure a certain guarantee against rain. If you are willing to spend time and money on these details, the cracking of your stucco house will be only a remote contingency instead of an immediate certainty.''

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

He failed because his business grew faster than his capacity to direct it.

While we are at the task of making the interiors of our homes conform more closely to the ideal, let us profit by the custom of the Japanese in regard to the display of pictures and ornaments, comments **The House Beautiful.** One end of each of the chief rooms is formed of two alcoves, the **tokonoma** and the **chigai-dana.** In the former is placed the picture of the day, always a subject appropriate to the season or the activities of the host. In the **chigai-dana** is displayed the day's selection of artistic treasures from the fireproof **kura** or ''go down.'' Only the mere faddist among ourselves would attempt to follow this doctrine of simplicity to the letter. For one thing, we have not attained to the delicacy of artistic appreciation that is the heritage of the unspoiled Japanese. But it should serve at least to modify our own carelessness in regard to our pictures and meaningless bric-a-brac. While you are refurnishing that one room this fall, try the experiment of taking out all the pictures and mantel ornaments and putting these back one at a time only as they seem indispensable.

* * *

It is always a problem what materials to choose for curtains, and too much thought cannot be given to this all-important subject. Every season new fabrics are brought out designed to harmonize with the new wall papers, says **Keith's Magazine.**

We have long been familiar with the beauty of Upholsterers' velvet, silk tapestry and Paviar velvet. The two former are plain, and when the wall is patterned, nothing can be in better taste than either of these fabrics. They come in such a wide range of tones and colors that any scheme can be made harmonious. The Paviar velvet is two-toned in effect, and has an interesting stripe which gives it a richness far superior to plain velour. Another plain fabric that cannot be too highly recommended is the Arras or Craftman's canvas. This is best used for portieres in a hall or in a room furnished in Craftsman's style.

It is not so suitable for curtains, as sunlight detracts from its beautiful coloring in time, but when used for portieres, it holds its color indefinitely. A very decorative way to use the Arras cloth is to trim it with one of the new tapestry borders. Many of these are four or five inches wide, and have birds and flowers in old reds, greens and browns on an old ivory ground. For a room with raftered ceiling and massive furniture, the Arras and tapestry bordered portieres are in perfect taste.

* * *

It's a poor bird fouls its own nest and a poor firm that can't afford to patronize the home trade paper.

If your competitor is cutting in on you, and he is advertising, follow suit. If he isn't advertising get the lead on him by letting the trade know you are still a factor. In either case—advertise.

* * *

''The Guide'' is different. It has a mind of its own, opinions to express and the ability to express them.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 779.)

applied by any local house painter; color is a certain harmony produced by the combination of several of these pigments, or even sometimes by their absence. Concrete being plastic, suggests the insertion of colored terra-cotta tiles or plaques, and the use of the colored tile roof that make its foreign prototype such a delight for an artist's eye. Mr. F. R. Roth, the sculptor who is making the lions for Princeton Athletic field, has added very appreciably to his Englewood cottage by having his colored reliefs of animals inserted at desirable points on the facade. Some California houses show Moorish iridescent tiles, which our terra cotta makers are now reviving with considerable success, and which are the invariable accompaniment of both stucco and brick houses in Spain. In the matter of colored roofs for our stucco houses there have been some unhappy mistakes—chiefly in the misapprehension that in selecting red we are copying the attractive house tops of southern Europe. The brilliant vermilion that glares on the roofs of so many seaside residences here is not the refined red that one sees in Italy or Spain, the home of stucco, and where roof tiles were burnt from the earth without the addition of any mineral pigment. In other words, they were originally the same as bricks and have faded, after long exposure, into charming salmon shades or deepened in places into rich browns. This attractive variety will never come to a roof that starts its existence as one dense opaque red. How often one hears of a house not yet carried beyond its hollow tile walls. "What a pity to cover it with stucco—the color is so beautiful!" This same natural burnt-earth color should be insisted on for roofs where red roofs are desired.—"The House Beautiful."

Good English is as important in an ad as in reading matter. A hardware man once advertised as follows: "You don't have to hire a wash woman. A housewife can wash herself with one of our motor washing machines."—"Dealers' Building Material Record."

ARTS AND DECORATIONS

"The roots of peasant art in the north countries, Sweden, Lapland and Iceland, can be clearly traced back to the times of Viking legend, and though modern times and the external influence of the evolutions of other nations have had their effect the art has retained its ancient and characteristic features." writes Malcolm Ford discussing "Scandinavian Peasant Art."

"An art especially characteristic of these peoples, and one in which they developed a remarkable skill, was the textile art, and this development may be directly traced to the great demands made upon those who worked at the loom or embroidery frame. While in many other countries the question of dress was the only sphere which invited attempts at textile manufacture, in the north countries, however, even during the early heathen times ,textiles played no small co-part in architectural requirements. Sometimes it was a question of making a great frieze to run the whole length of a wall, sometimes hangings were wanted to cover large surfaces, or draperies which would fall freely from the massive ceilings of carved timbers.

* * *

"Besides tapestries and other textiles perhaps the peasant art of these countries found its most characteristic expression in wood carving, which was lavished on furniture and every possible utensil of everyday use. The long winters and the outdoor inclemency of these countries made it natural for the men to turn their hands to some indoor form of work, and to-day a study of examples of their wood-carving is the occasion of admiration no less at the length of time spent upon the decoration of the various articles than at the original manner in which every peasant sought to employ in his own compositions the styles of art which most appealed to him.

* * *

"It is interesting to observe a general reversion to that type of ornament known as 'interlaced,' or 'strap work,' peculiar to all decorative work of the primitive Celts, and familiar to us through the pages of the famous 'Book of Kells.' It is curious that this sort of work, the most difficult and intricate type of ornamental design to 'lay out' accurately and execute nicely, should find its most complex expression in the work of races far removed from all the traditions of design which existed for people further south. That the remote Icelanders should have evolved such complex and admirable forms of design as are shown, is certainly indicative than an inborn genius for decoration must have existed in the dark ages, when these people broke off from some great division of the human race and wandered northward. Furthermore, the variance of the basic elements of Norse ornament form the ideas of decoration which have always prevailed in the southern and eastern parts of Europe make it impossible to consider any theory of heredity or borrowed motives. Scandinavian decorative art, as it is illustrated to-day, even in its more modern manifestations, seems to stand alone, and to have been evolved from the innermost genius of the Norse people."

* * *

The windows in a cetrain city house were so high as to make simple draperies uninteresting, and the effect was that of schoolhouse windows. Two feet of wide lattice brought them down to where they belonged, and with fresh muslin draperies they make the most attractive feature of the room. The matter of window treatment is certainly one of vital importance, because its influence is strong indoors and out, and with few exceptions it is where the least originality is shown. Dwellers in fashionable thoroughfares must have what they call lace draperies, which are seldom beautiful and almost never appropriate. The freshness given to a room by a washable material against the window is its great charm. The extravagance shown in laces that suffer from constant tubbing add little to the beauty of a room, while their cost invested in a Japanese print, an etching or, if we go so far in artistic enthusiasm, a beautiful painting, would give us something really worth while. Lace set into anything so purely utilitarian as a window can be considered neither practicable nor artistic—two qualities that should go hand in hand. Figured hangings can scarcely be used successfully with figured wall coverings, although they are most effective when the walls are plain. This brings to mind a large room in a cottage, sheathed in young pine, stained brown, and with a ceiling of heavy old hand-hewn beams. The bright old-fashioned chintz curtains at the groups of windows give an effect of color and cheer that could not be produced in any other way. Windows themselves are the opportunity, and often the only one, where an architect can introduce any decoration into the ordinary block houses. They give expression to a house like eyes to the face. Some frown darkly upon us while others seem to smile, and many are devoid of any expression whatsoever, these we pass and repass unconscious of their very existence.—"The House Beautiful."

* * *

We are indebted to the Japanese for many things. But two of their gifts to us are especially valuable to the woman or man who is planning the decoration of a room, a house, a hat or a portiere.

These two gifts, "par excellence," from Japan to us, are their knowledge of color and of composition. They know what colors to use in a design and they know where to put the design after it is colored.

So the woman who is planning a room or a series of rooms can go to the Japanese for lessons in color harmonies and never find herself at a loss for good arrangements of color and harmonious results.

The best text-book for Japanese color schemes is the Japanese print. There are two kinds of these, either one, however, serving the purposes required, in a very excellent way, so there need be no hesitancy as to choice.

The antique prints are hand printed from wood blocks on a very superior quality of rice paper. These prints are expensive; according to their condition they sell at from twenty-five cents to as many thousands of dollars. But the Japanese are now printing, by modern methods, reproductions of the o..

prints, that are just as useful to the seeker after good color harmonies, and that are exceedingly, not to say ridiculously, cheap.

* * *

After having obtained the print, the next step is the color matching. Suppose you decide on the three prominent colors in one of these prints. You will choose one for the floor covering, one for hangings, one for walls. These three colors will often be tones of the same color. Go to the shops, get samples of the materials you desire, bring them home and match them up with your print. Use the print as you would a color chart.

Now, suppose, you feel that the room will look too sombre, for Japanese colors are never over gay. On close inspection, you will find a touch of some brilliant color in it—not brilliant in itself, simply brilliant in contrast to the other, and more negative colors.

Match this more brilliant color in silk for sofa pillows, in the glaze of a jardiniere or vase. Perhaps it is dull gold, and brass candlesticks will offer the tints you need. Perhaps it is a brilliant green which you can obtain by means of green jardinieres, filled with ferns. But, as the brightest color in the print is found in the smallest quantity, so your most brilliant color in the room must be confined to some object that is of comparatively small size.

This seems such an easy way to achieve a room of distinction and grace that it will not appear, at first glance, worth the trying. Yet it is a sure recipe and one that has been tried time and again by the best decorators, costumers, milliners and even jewelers and architects.—Maud Coan in "American Suburbs."

**The Panama Portland Cement Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with principal offices in Buffalo, N. Y., and capitalized at close to $2,000,000, has opened offices in Mobile, Ala.

**The National Plaster Board Company, of Cleveland, have a crimp placed in the manufacture of their plaster board, owing to a fire which occurred in the early part of the month at their factory. It was only temporary, however, and the company expect to be running full blast again within a very short time. A large quantity of the plaster board was stored in a separate warehouse, so that the company can go right ahead and fill orders.

Myles Martin, formerly with John Wanamaker, for fifteen years in charge of the Hardwood and Parquetry Floor Departments, is now manager of Masters Patent Floor Co., No. 1414 South Penn square. The new patent 7-8 flooring is having a great success among builders and architects.

Willis Polk has been made chairman of the Architectural Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Mr. Polk's associates on the committee will be Clarence R. Ward and W. B. Faville.

Publicity.

Elbert Hubbard says: "Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership in the Down-and-Out Club."

Do you think it is "good business" to have prospective buyers look for your business card in our pages and fail to find it there? When you get ready to change THAT order of business drop us a line. We'll have a representative call to see you.

Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

Your salesman would consider himself fortunate to get ONE TEN-MINUTE INTERVIEW with a busy architect IN THREE MONTHS. We REACH and TALK DIRECT to men of this calibre FIFTY-TWO WEEKS IN THE YEAR!

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The "Builder's Guide" is the OLDEST, and the ONLY Architectural Publication in Pennsylvania.

Did you ever stop to figure what outsiders must think of the house that doesn't advertise in the home trade paper?

If you like the "Guide" drop a line and say so. A word of commendation goes a long ways sometimes.

If you fail to place "The Guide," Mr. Ad-Man, on your fall and spring list you are making a mistake you will live to regret. Few papers in the architectural field surpass "The Guide" in the matter of getting results for its advertisers.

When you want to find the address of the man who "doesn't believe in advertising," don't look up a directory. Just ask the sheriff.

Some men have succeeded who **did not** advertise. All successful men **do** advertise. If advertising didn't pay don't you think **they'd be likely to find it out?**

"Doing nothing" and "nothing doing" are synonyms. The fellow that doesn't advertise doesn't succeed.

Proposals

Bonds. Improvements. Equipment.

As the Home Office and Headquarters of the Most Important Financial, Railroad, Engineering, Structural, Manufacturing and Equipment Firms in the United States, Pennsylvania offers a Particularly Rich and Productive Field for "Proposal" advertising. "The Builders' Guide" is the Only Medium in this Field.

COUNTY ROAD.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the county controller of Luzerne County at his office in the court house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., until Monday, the 13th day of November, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m., for constructing a public road or highway of bituminous macadam in the county of Luzerne, through the townships of Fairview, Wright, Dennison and Foster, a distance of twenty and three-tenth miles, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Moore and Myers, now on file in the office of the county commissioners of Luzerne County. Bids will be opened immediately after the hour fixed as above in the office of the county commissioners.

Copies of the plans and specifications are now on file in the office of the county commissioners and other copies may be obtained from the engineers upon deposit of fifty dollars ($50.00) with the said engineers, which amount will be paid back upon the return of such copies of plans and specifications.

Said roads will be constructed in four sections and all bidders are directed to file separate bids for each section; such bids, however, may be inclosed in one envelope.

All proposals to distinctly set forth whether the construction shall consist of the penetrating bituminous macadam or the mixing bituminous macadam.

The road to be constructed either of approved native rock for both courses or approved native rock for the first course and approved trap rock for the top course. Bids to be made on both methods of construction.

The forms of proposal prepared by the county commissioners must be used in submitting bids. Such forms for proposal may be obtained upon application to the office of the county commissioners.

All bids to be indorsed, "Bids for constructing county road." A certified check for one thousand dollars ($1,000) must be inclosed with each bid on each section of the road.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

JAMES N. NORRIS,
County Controller.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending November 4th, 1911:

Number of transfers	704
Amount of transfers	$3,243,830.75
Cash consideration	587,512.00
Mortgage consideration	2,656,318.75
Ground rent consideration	15,513.12
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	258,552.02

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will find suggestions of value in drawing up specifications, as our aim is to have the latest appliances in the building trade.

Owners
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Contractors and Builders
can have the opportunity of making a personal inspection and judging of the quality and adaptability of materials they require.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Supplies
are invited to call and see the advantages of placing on exhibition such materials and articles as the Building Trades demand.

As an Advertising Medium
this Exhibition has no equal, and the attendants will give any desired information.

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A few steps from Subway Station
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PHILADELPHIA
Bell, Filbert 23-13 Main 51-43 D

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Artists' and Architects' Supplies.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Architectural Iron and Metal Work.
John L. Gaumer Co., 22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)
Darlington Brick and Mining Co., Crozer Bldg., Phila.
Shellenberger & Smith, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
United Brick and Clay Products Co., Morris Bldg., Phila.
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Brick Renovating.
Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st., Phila.

Bank and Office Fixtures.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Blue Prints
Blue Print Co., 1516 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Brass and Bronze Work.
John L. Gaumer Co., 22d and Wood sts., Phila.

Cabinet Work.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Cement.
Edison Portland Cement Co., Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Lesley & Trinkle Co., Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement and Asphalt Paving.
Wm. Krause, 1621 N. 5th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.
William B. Southern, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Contract Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co., North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt, 421 Chestnut st., Phila.
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Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

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Philadelphia Electric Co., 10th and Chestnut Sts.

Enamel Bricks.
Shellenberger & Smith, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

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Chestnut Street Engraving Co., 7th and Chestnut sts., Phila.

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Darlington Brick and Mining Co., Crozer Bldg., Phila.

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Bernard McCurdy, N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

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Fritz & La Rue, 4800 Parkside ave., Phila.

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Duncan & Duncan, Inc., 1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.
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Weir Stove Co., Henry M. Miller, Agt., 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

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United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Heating Boilers.
H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating Contractors.
Home Heating Co., Drexel Bldg., Phila.

Interior Woodwork.
Stephen F. Ketran, 312 S. 24th st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.
Edward Darby and Sons Co., 233 Arch St., Phila

Marble Mosaic.
Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry st., Phila.

Mortar Colors.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Organs.
Estey Co., Estey Hall, 17th and Walnut sts., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.
Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
The Flexol Co., 27 E. 22nd st., N. Y. City.
Samuel H. French & Co., 4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.
Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market Sts., Phila.
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Fritz & La Rue, 4800 Parkside ave., Phila.
M. Scoppitti, 226 N. 15th St., Phila.

Radiators.
H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.
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Darlington Brick and Mining Co., Crozer Bldg., Phila.
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Real Estate and Mortgages.
Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.
L. P. Simpson & Son, 709 Walnut st., Phila.

Safes and Vaults.
Stiffel & Freeman, 723 Chestnut st., Phila.

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Sash Pulleys.
American Pulley Co., 4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Stair Builders
Frank C. Snedaker & Co., 9th and Tioga Streets, Phila.

Surety Bonds.
Banker's Surety Co., North American Bldg., Phila.
National Surety Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.
Clarence G. Hoyt, 421 Chestnut st., Phila.
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Telephone Companies.
Keystone Telephone Co., 135 S. 2d st., Phila.

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Vault Lights.
Sun-Burst Prism Co., 243 S. 10th st., Phila.

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Frank C. Gillingham & Sons Co., Norris and Richmond sts., Phila.
Howard Ketcham, 3d and Girard ave., Phila.
Spring Garden Lumber Co., Inc. Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Phila.

Wall Plaster.
J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e, Phila.

Water Heaters.
Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).
Golden Metal Weather Strip Co., C. Chester, Agt., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co., F. W. Burgess, Agt., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
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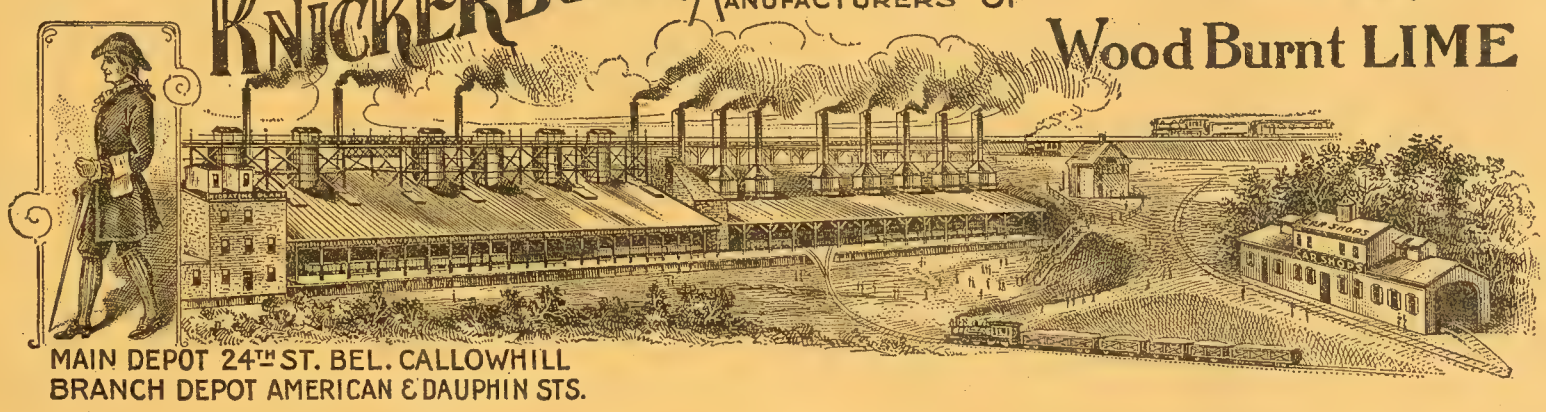
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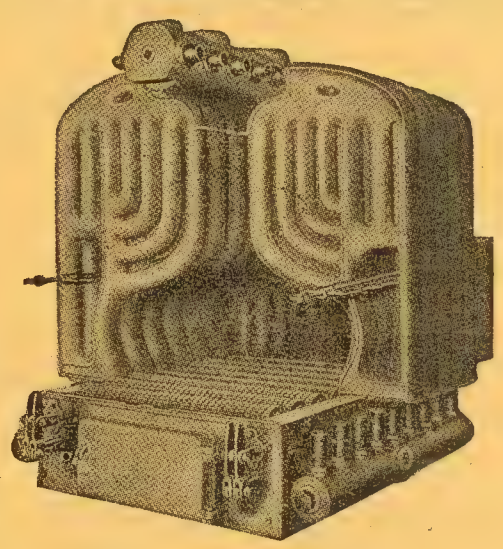
Builders' Guide

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Vol. XXVI., No. 46. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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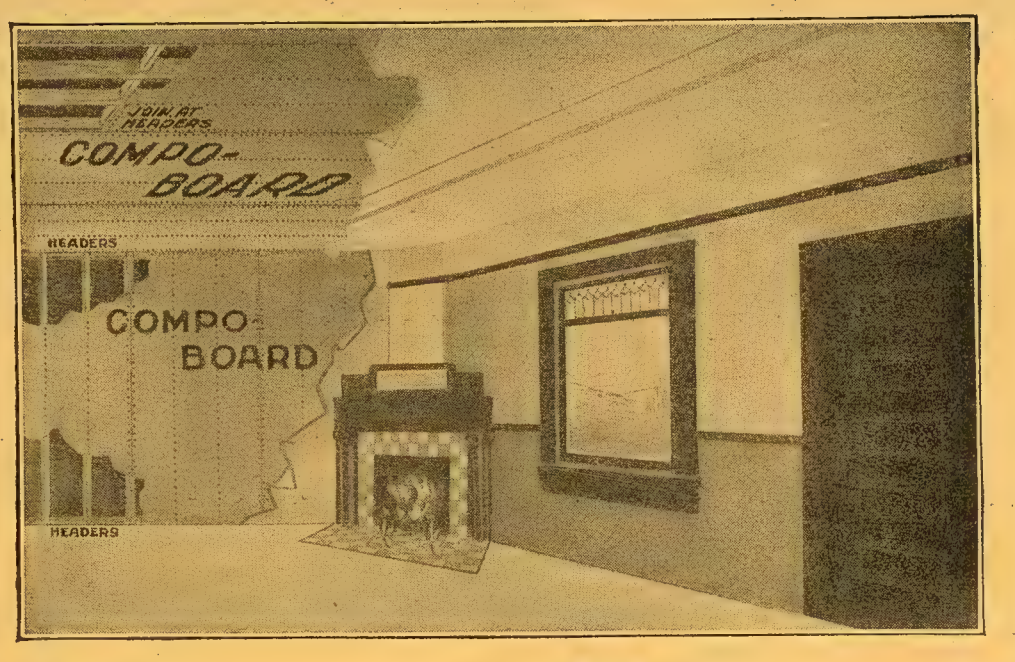
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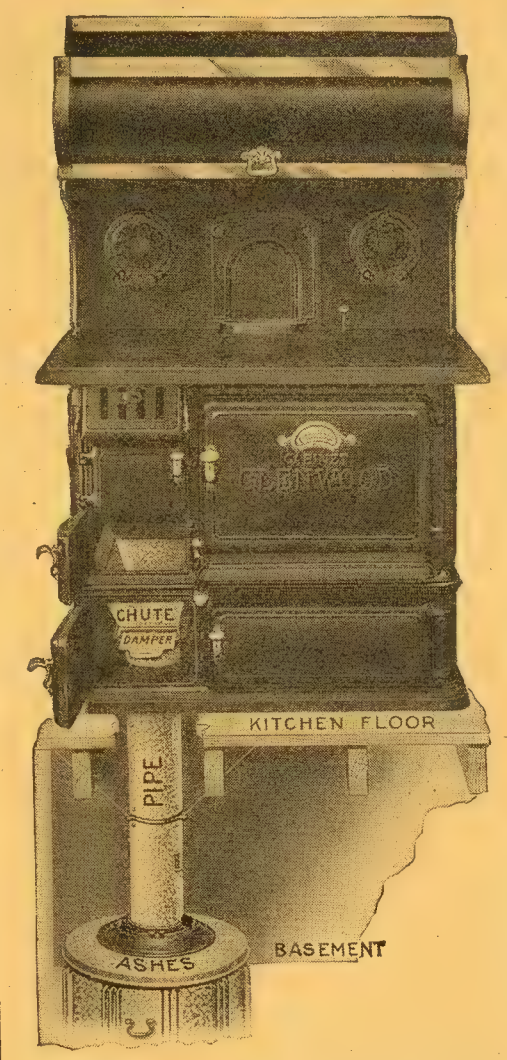
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It "pulls."

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Perry Building - - - Philadelphia



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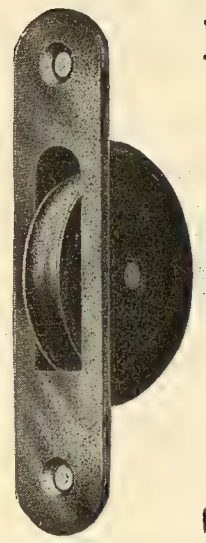
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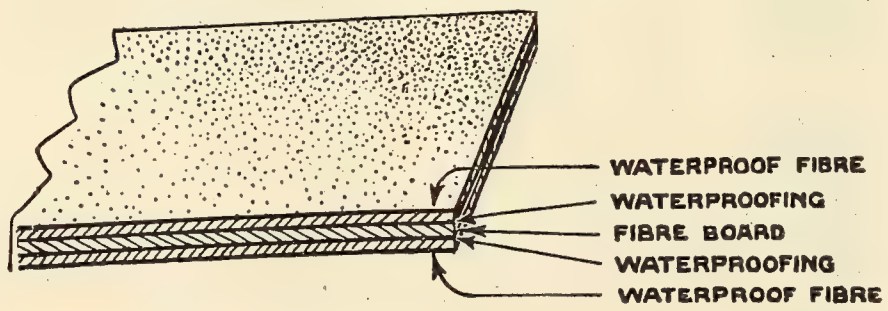
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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDERS' GUIDE

Containing Official Bulletin of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Master Builders' Exchange.

Vol. XXVI., No. 46. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Residences (2), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, N. W. Newton, Green's Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Brick and stucco and half timber, 2½ stories, 58x28 and 68x35 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due November 15th. The following are figuring: W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City, N. J.; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hampton & Son, Atlantic City, N. J.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. B. Flounders, 1320 Arch street.

School Building, Berkley Heights, N. J. Architect, Jacob Wind, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, The Columbia School Board of Education of New Providence Township, N. J. Tile, two stories, 80x58 feet. Shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Police and Fire Patrol Station, Fifty-fifth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, $100,000. Architect, C. B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans completed.

Store (alt. and add.), 3412-14 Germantown avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harry Zibman, on premises. Brick, three stories, 45x53 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Coal Shed, Point Breeze. Architect, private plans. Owners, United Gas Improvement Company, Broad and Arch streets. Wood, one story, 23x27 feet, steel and iron. Owners have received bids.

Building (alt. and add.), Tenth and Kimball streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Hebrew Educational Society, on premises. Brick, three stories. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Richmond and Bridge streets, Bridesburg, Pa., $3,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Otto Meinung, care of Architect. Stone, 16x46 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Houses (8), Farragut terrace and Locust streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, James N. Mitchell, care of architect. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Sanitarium, Wernersville, Pa., $50,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Galen Mountain Company, care of J. D. Banks, Preston, Wernersville, Pa. Kitchen, laundry, power house, add. to sanitarium, stone, brick and fireproof, 5½ stories and one and two stories, 42x85 feet, 36x42x100 feet, 40x62 feet. Slate and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids.

Residence and Garage, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Walter D. Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Mrs. Newton Keim, care of Architect. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 25x50 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, tile roof, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due November 15th. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, are figuring.

Residence, Washington and Sullivan streets, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. M. S. Ewing, 5509 Wayne avenue. Brick, 2½ stories, 25x38 feet. Tin, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, are figuring.

Church, Wyoming and A streets, Germantown. Architect, George W. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Boulevard Presbyterian Church, care of architect. Stone, one story and basement, 60x60 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect take bids in one week.

Home for Indigents, Holmesburg, Pa., $695,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Department of Health and Charities. Brick and stone, steel, fireproof, three stories. Dormitory buildings, administration hall, kitchen and dining hall, ice plant, laundry and bakery buildings. Architect taking bids, due November 16th. The following are figuring, in addition to those previously reported: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; D. T. McCarthy, 1927 North Seventh street; Louis Peters, Seymoure and Keyser streets; American Paving and Construction Company, 211 South Ninth street.

Playgrounds, Twenty-second and Sedgley streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and wood, one story, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due November 15th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1510 Sansom street; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Newark, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J. Consists of interior alterations. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids in a few days.

Store (alt. and add.), 3412-14 Germantown avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harry Zibman, on premises. Brick, three stories, 45x53 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner has received bids.

Boiler House, South Camden, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 134 South Fourth street. Owners, R. H. Comey & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick and iron, one story, 40x60 feet. Concrete roof. Architect taking bids, due November 15th. The following are figuring: Mockett Construction Company, Camden, N. J.; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Residences (2), Pennbrook, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Sixty-fourth street and City avenue. Stone and frame 2½ stories, 38x45 feet. Tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect has received bids.

Pier, Dock srreet, Philadelphia, Pa. Architect, Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Steel and concrete, 120x582 feet, one story, slag roof. Owners taking bids, due November 20th. W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Apartment Houses (3), between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth and Chestnut streets, $20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, William R. Bricker, Land Title Building. Brick, two stories, 60x80 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners to take bids. Plans in progress.

Building (alt. and add.), 2030 Spring Garden street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street and West Lowenthal. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, change present building into apartment house. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. Morris Perot, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Stone, 2½ stories add., slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residnces (3), Maywood, N. J. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Philip Zalkind, 35 Madison avenue, New York. Tile and frame, 2½ stories, 40x30 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, 506-512 Race street, $150,000. Architect, C. P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, A. Hartung, 26 South Marshall street. Brick and concrete and steel, nine stories, 79x130 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 20th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. G. Doak & Co. Crozer Building; Bard P.

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Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; B. Kotcham & Son, 1029 Brown street; Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; A. R. Raff, 1616 Thompson street; Thomas Seeds, 1207 Race street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Hennebique Construction Company, Morris Building; George Kessler, Drexel Building; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; Turner Forman Construction Company, 1314 Arch street; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Pump House and Reservoirs (2), Miller, W. Va. Architect, office of the B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. Owners, Cumberland Division of the B. & O. R. R. Co. Concrete reservoirs and pump house two stories, 28x22 feet, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Annex Building, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Henry J. Blauvelt, Third and Chestnut streets. Owners, Junior Order of American Mechanics, East State street, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, concrete, fireproof, five stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans about completed. Architect ready for bids in a few days.

School, Newark, N. J., $200,000. Architect, F. W. Gilbert, Newark, N. J. Owners, Board of Education of Newark, N. J. Brick, fireproof, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due November 21st. Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring.

Gymnasium and Isolation Building, Belmont and Monument avenues. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Home for Deaf Children. Brick, stone, concrete, two stories, 34x72 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Rectory (alt and add.), 2422 South Seventeenth street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Monica's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick, three stories, 12x39 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner Randolph and Master streets. Architect, George Rehfuss, Weightman Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, three stories, 15x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Plans in progress.

Church (alt.), Waterford, N. Y. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Mary R. C. Church, Waterford, N. Y. Marble altars and interior alterations. Plans about completed. Architects ready for bids in a few days.

Auditorium, Swarthmore, Pa., $50,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Stone, three stories, 75x120 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, seating capacity 1,500. Plans in progress.

Garage, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, G. R. Nichols, 130 West Johnson street. Stone, one story, 24x30 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in a few days.

Residence, Wilmington, Del., $10,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, name withheld. Colonial, brick, 2½ stories, 25x45 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Garage, Aaverford, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton eKen, Bailey Building. Owners, name withheld. Brick and plaster, two stories, 24x30 feet, slate roof, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa. Architect, Harry McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owners, name withheld. Porches and exterior alterations. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in about one week.

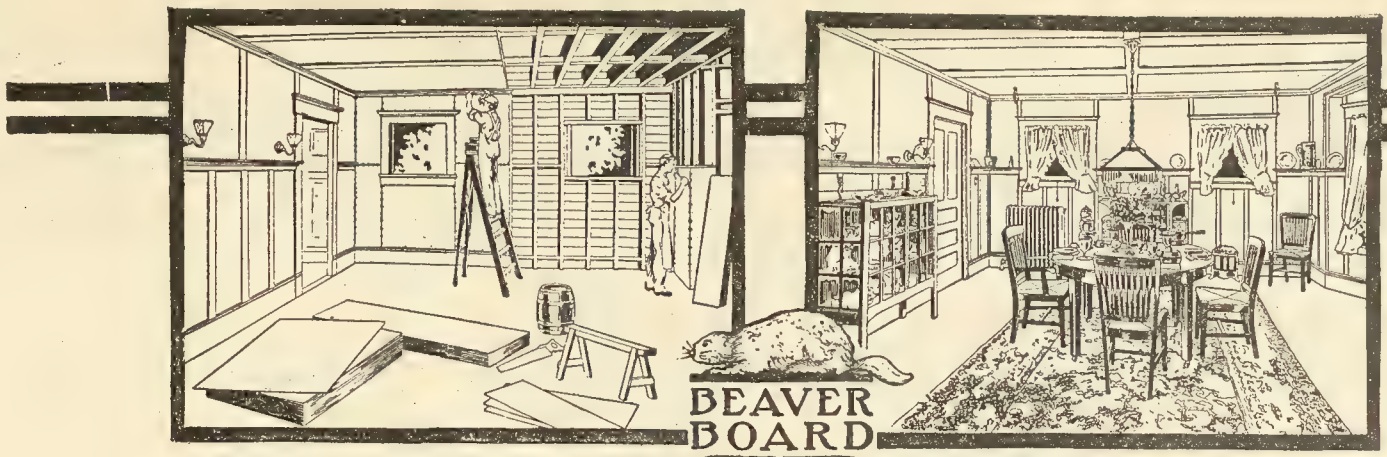
Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. Morris Perot, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, addition, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due November 20th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; William Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1416 South Penn Square; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Appleton & Burren, 1204 Chancellor street; Geo. S. Roth & Son, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Church, Wyoming and A streets, Germantown. Architect, George W. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Boulevard Presbyterian Church, care of architect. Stone, one story and basement, 60x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due November 20th. The following are figuring: T. C. Trafford, 2335 North Fifteenth street; W. R. Brown, 2141 East Firth street; J. E. Yundt, Olney, Pa.; Stewart Bros., 2126 North Orkney street; W. S. Baldwin, 41 South Fifteenth street; G. Irwin, Fox Chase, Pa.

Office Building and Stock Exchange, 1411-19 Walnut street. Banking House, 1421 Walnut street. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, William F. Deakyne, 1001 Chestnut street. Lessee, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Third and Walnut streets. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, twelve stories, 100x110 feet. Banking House, two stories, 18x97 feet. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 23rd. The following are figuring: The Hedden Construction Company, New York; Fuller Construction Company, New York; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Wells Bros. Co., New York; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Dairy Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Paul & Seymour Davis, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Wilson Dairy Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, one story, 75x50 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due November 20th. The following are figuring: Harry Scull, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hiram Mathis, Atlantic City, N. J.; James E. Steelman, Atlantic City, N. J.; Frank Pedrick, Atlantic City, N. J.; Daniel Knauer, Atlantic City, N. J.; Henry E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

Library Building, Twentieth and Shunk streets, $40,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Free Li-



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brary of Philadelphia, Fifteenth and Locust streets. Stone and brick. Plans about completed. Architect ready for bids in about two weeks.

Store Building, Wayne, Pa., $5,000. Architect, Charles I. Hillman, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Edgar Jones, Wayne, Pa. Brick, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due November 20th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; J. P. P. Lathrope, Wayne, Pa.; N. M. Crowl, Radnor, Pa.; J. H. Maguire, Wayne, Pa.

Cigar Factory, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Elliott, Ottenheimer & Elliott, Baltimore, Md. Brick, three stories, 45x140 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Architect, Fred Webber, Morris Building. Owners, Continental Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut streets. Marble, tile, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architect taking subbids.

Pump House and (2) Reservoirs, Miller, W. Va. Architect, office of the B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. Owners, Cumberland Division of the B. & O. R. R. Co. Concrete reservoirs and pump house, two stories, 28x22 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due November 12th. Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Ice House, Fifty-third and Whitby streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Ice Company, Sixth and Arch streets. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect ready for bids in about one week.

Stock House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Architect, Charles Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Slegmaier Brewing Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, five stories, 50x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Passenger Station, Christiana, Pa. Architect, Wm. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick and plaster, 1½ stories, 47x24 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stevens Construction Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2208 Rittenhouse street. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. J. B. Hopkins, on premises. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add), Frazier, Pa. Architect, George U. Rehfuss, Weightman Building. Owner, William Mink, Frazier, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories, 15x25 feet, electric lighting, shingle roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to H. M. Hall, Frazier, Pa.

Pier, Ocean City, N. J., $75,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Chris Hand, Ocean Pier Company, Ocean City, N. J. Steel and concrete, 500 feet long, 140 feet wide, one story. Contract awarded to J. G. Champion, Ocean City, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2018 Walnut street. Architects, Day Bros. & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Craig Heberton, on premises. Brick, 2½ stories. Contract awarded to Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Moving Picture Parlor, 2846-48 North Twenty-second street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Adolph Bonnom, 1918 Diamond street. Brick and plaster, one story, 50x100 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to B. Burnstein, Eighth and Green streets.

Residences (2), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Wilson, 1318 Chestnut street. tSone, 2½ stories, 47x49 feet each, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

Residence, Tacony, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, J. M. Somerndile, Tacony, Pa. Brick, three stories, 20x30 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Rymer & Byers, Philadelphia.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

Atlantic City.

Sanatarium, Wernersville, Pa., $50,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Galen Mountain Company, care of J. D. Banks, Preston, Wernersville, Pa. Kitchen, laundry, power house,



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addition to sanitarium. Stone, brick and fireproof, 5½ stories and 1 and 2 stories, 42x95 feet, 36x42x100 feet and 40x62 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids.

Residence, Seaside avenue, $7,500. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, D. Inelli, Atlantic City. Frame, 3½ stories, 26x46 feet, electric light, hot water heat, slate roof. Plan in progress.

Residence and Garage, St. David's Place, $15,000. Architect, J. R. Ogden, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Chas. Bacharach, Atlantic City. Frame 4 story, 54x38 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plan in progress.

Residence, Plaza Place, Atlantic City, N. J., $10,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, H. H. Deakyne, Pacific and Kentucky avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x46 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof. Owner taking bids due November 19. The following are figuring: Thompson & Stiles, Bartlett Building; D. Knauer, South New York avenue; S. H. Headley, Bartlett Building; W. S. Higbee, 116 South Carolina avenue; W. S. Beaumont, 12 South Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City.

Store and Apartments, Michigan and Atlantic avenues, $10,000, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. H. Vaughan, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Dr. A. Cuskadan, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 50x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owner will take bids in a few days.

Fire House, Pleasantville, N. J., $15,000. Architect, J. V. Mathis, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Pleasantville Fire Company, Pleasantville, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, two stories, 35x180 feet. Hot water heating, electric lighting, slate roof. Contract awarded to Ralley & Shapell, Atlantic City, N. J.

Stores and Flats (4), North Rhode Island avenue, $15,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, S. C. Sooey, 120 State avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, three stories, 50x75 feet, electric lighting. Owner will sub-let all contracts.

Apartment House, Montpelier and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., $12,500. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, J. C. Brigadell, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three stories, 20x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to H. G. Scull, Atlantic City, N. J.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Ellen S. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Erwing streets. George F. Heath (C), 87 North Batran avenue. Cost, $2,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Eighty-seventh and Erwing streets.

F. Williams (O), 1432 Wolf street. Cost, $6,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 1741 South Sixteenth street.

John N. Somerndike (O), Longshore street. Rimers & Byers (C), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, $4,200. Dwelling, three stories, Brick store, 17x40 feet, Tyson and Glenlock street.

William C. Smith (O), 6049 Chestnut street. Cost, $15,000. Apartment house, two stories, two apartments, 36x108 feet, brick, 6049 Chestnut street.

A. S. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, $1,500. Garage, two stories, stone, 21x29 feet, Mt. Pleasant street, east of Anderson street.

A. S. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, $450. Residence, 139 East Mt. Pleasant street.

Hopkins & Milgram (O), 1529 South Seventh street. Philip Savoor (C), 1529 South Seventh street. Cost, $3,800. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x53 feet, Forty-first and Warren streets. Cost, $44,000. Nine dwellings, stores, three stories, 18x85 feet, Forty-first and Lancaster avenue.

Frank T. William (O), 4613 North Broad street. Cost, $51,000. Twenty-one dwellings, two stories, brick, 15x42 feet, Kerbaugh street, north of Sixteenth street.

Herman Kettman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Joseph Silver (C), 2312 South Seventh street. Cost, $48,000. Twenty-seven two-story, brick dwellings, 14x36 feet, Toronto and Twenty-fourth streets.

Morris Roselsky (O), 916 Passyunk avenue. William Cylander (C), 521 Mifflin street. Cost, $2,500. Store and dwelling, 16x48 feet, brick, three stories, 419 Catherine street.

Alterations and Additions

Frank Palnmbo (O), 826 Catherine street. Lucci & Podolese (C), 1645 Ellsworth street. Cost, $700. Saloon.

John Shepley (O), 3512 Amber street. J. W. Hughes (C), 2503 Spangler street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 2527-29 Spangler street.

Mrs. E. Bergdoll (O), Thirty-third and Master streets. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $2,200. Saloon, Fifteenth and Vine streets.

William Hudson (O), Venango and Edgemont street. E. F. Reilly (C), 3153 Edgemont street. Cost, $680. Storeage.

H. Reifsnyder (O), 2011 North Fifteenth street. Gray & Derner (C), 1729 Columbia avenue. Cost, $650. Residence, 2011 North Fifteenth street.

Michael Rock, Jr. (O), 3160 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $1,500. Store and hall, 3164 Kensington avenue.

F. H. Loy (O), 3000 Chestnut street. J. McKenna (C), 213 North Tenth street. Cost, $475. Store and dwelling, 3002 Chestnut street.

Harry F. Rehmann (O), 215 East Gorgas lane. Samuel Harting (C), 20 East Johnson steret. Cost, $1,200. Garage.

James F. Nolen (O), 64 Church lane. C. Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, $2,000. Stable, Lena street and Church lane.

E. L. Trolock (O), 2637 Girard avenue. Frank I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $527. Store Building, 2633 Girard avenue.

A. De Cicco (O), 754 South Seventh street. A. Brengola (C), 714 South Seventh street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling.

C. W. Young (O), 1253 North Twenty-sixth street. J. Scholl (C), 2712 Girard avenue. Cost, $895. Dwelling, brick.

William W. Price (O), 1201 Poplar street. A. Rubin (C), 1610 South Ninth street. Cost, $1,300. Store building.

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and Elizabeth streets. George Gray (C), 4665 Paul street. Cost, $776. Dying shed.

H. Disston & Son Co. (O), Tacony, Pa. Charles McCaul Company (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $8,000. Rolling mill, Tacony, Pa.

J. A. Patterson Company (O), 130 South Fifteenth street. H. E. Grau Company (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, $2,000. Garage, 2017 Sansom street.

H. Greenberg (O), Keim and Ontario streets. Sam Jacker (C), 322 Kater street. Cost, $600. Dwelling.

Boger Ice Cream Company (O), Ninth and Cumberland streets. Jacob Garober (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, $500. Office and factory.

J. N. Ford (O), 1134 South Nineteenth street. William J. Robinson (C), 1520 South Nineteenth street. Cost, $700. Dwelling.

Samuel Green (O), 6019 Market street. T. L. Applegate (C), 6019 Market street. Cost, $1,400. Store and dwelling, 5924 Market street.

Sprecks Sugar Refining Company (O), Reed street wharf. Cost, $1,000. Boilers, Reed and Delaware avenue. Cost, $1,000. Boilers, Reed and Meadows, northwest corner.

B. Burger (O), 714 South Fifth street. B. & A. Kispendukoff (C), 314 Reed street. Cost, $650. Store and dwelling, 910 South Third street.

AMOUNT OF PAINT FOR A GIVEN SURFACE.

It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and the thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of square feet of surface by 200. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or, divide by 18, and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

"What's the good of advertising tools in your paper?" asked a manufacturer the other day. "You reach the architect and the builder. The fellow we are after is the carpenter." Has it never occurred to you, Mr. Manufacturer, that we reach the carpenter, too? Many of our most persistent subscribers are men who handle the hatchet, saw, plane and square. Are you aware that the Guide is the only paper in all Pennsylvania catering to the man who works with edged tools?

EDISON ON EUROPEAN BUILDING

Some Pungent and Original Views Expressed by the Sage of Menlo after Motoring in European Byways.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, home again after an automobile tour through the principal highways and byways of Europe, has been interviewed by Edward J. Marshall. The result is an exceedingly interesting budget of keen and original observations on men and things, and manners and customs here and abroad. Some of these views touch on building and housing conditions and are quoted from the Edison interview for the benefit of "The Guide's" many readers. Speaking of the architecture of France Mr. Edison says:

"Take France, for instance. She is a republic, but something has gone wrong with her. She is no longer vital. France, I found, has clearly closed her construction account. She is living in houses, save in the larger cities, which were built centuries ago. Our people would not live in them. They were constructed without consideration for the comfort of the folk housed in them, and the architecture, although I have heard artists rave about it, really is ugly in the country towns.

"Among French country houses there is no such thing as a veranda; the residences, like the shops, abut—bang!—upon the street; there are few lawns and no flowers to beautify them; there is, indeed, nothing whatever to beautify them. They are quaint, the guidebooks and befuddled tourists say. Well, then quaintness is not always true beauty—or any other kind of beauty, even false; and it never is true comfort.

"Here in the United States, even if some of our houses are not beautiful, many of them are, and that proportion is larger every year; and almost all of them are built in the light of nineteenth century intelligence. This is not true, even of the new houses in France, and there are precious few new houses. We have over here in a large proportion of our new residences, anyway in the neighborhood of the large cities, beautiful architecture, piazzas, lawns with trees and flowers. France, at least, has none of these things, generally speaking."

In Bohemia Mr. Edison found a surprising and altogether unexpected evidence of the influence of American ideas.

"Bohemia was a surprise to me," says Mr. Edison. "There the small towns are extending a little, and new houses are being built upon the outskirts of the larger towns. There also, one finds flowers in the front yards of the modern houses."

This surprised me. I used to know Bohemia rather well and had not found its tendency toward beauty extraordinary. "How do you account for that?" asked the interviewer.

The great inventor smiled. "I imagine, yes, I am sure, that it is recent and is due to the influence of the Bohemians who, having emigrated to this country and saved competences, have returned to their native land, taking some progressive American ideas with them. We are thus influencing one of the oldest of European countries toward good, modern sense and (this will sound, I fancy, even stranger), providing her with an artistic tendency to leaven the dead lump of her old, unbeautiful every-day surroundings.

"In many ways we have a great advantage over Europeans in our home surroundings. There seems, for instance, to be no such thing as farm houses in that portion of Europe which I traveled through, save in the small part of Switzerland—I mean the detached, comfortably spaced farm houses of the American rural districts, roomy and surrounded by free land. The farmers over there live huddled in small, ill-planned, primitive, and dirty towns. The land they cultivate lies in the spaces stretched between the towns."

Of England and Germany Mr. Edison said:

"I can't say much about England. We saw very little of it, traveling only from Liverpool to Folkestone in King George's domain. We journeyed mostly off the beaten tracks and through the country lanes, and discovered that the English small towns are the prettiest in Europe. The houses lack piazzas, as the European dwelling almost always does, but they are set back from the road in most places and have flowers. Nor is the English country bare of trees as France is."

"And Germany?"

"German small towns do not excel," said Mr. Edison. "Her little towns and villages are about as bad as those of France, but her manufacturing industries are pushing ahead much faster than ours are. That seems like a humiliating thing to say, but it is true, undoubtedly. German manufacturing progress is remarkable. And the growth of her manufactures is constant and tremendous.

"I saw thousands of factories in construction. All through North Germany, especially, factories stand new-built or building, and the construction, even of the older ones, is far

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better, generally speaking, than the construction of the best of ours.

"Factory construction is, in every detail, there, hedged about by carefully restrictive laws, and these laws are, as a general thing, cheerfully observed. Where the observance is not cheerful the enforcement is absolutely rigid, so the ultimate result remains the same —well-built buildings, safe, sanitary, admirable. Workmen's health is carefully protected in the construction of the buildings, they have fine air and light invariably, and in the arrangement and management of the machinery they are carefully protected against accident. We have many things to learn from Germany in these details of factory equipment, construction and management.

"Throughout Europe, and, more especially, in Germany, there is very little danger from fire, especially in buildings where large numbers are employed. Such horrors as are continually occurring in America never happen there because they are impossible.

"And all through Europe, but in Germany more especially, they have certain building methods which are extremely sensible, economical and effective. They use cement, which is one of my especial hobbies, more freely and more wisely than we do. Everywhere are buildings of loose stones, cement-faced—faced with cement which fills in the interstices.

"The depreciation of such buildings is not more than one-half of 1 per cent. per annum; In America the average depreciation of the average building, including our enormous and unnecessary fire loss and our extravagant repair bills, due to careless and faulty construction and the use of improper materials, amounts to 3 per cent. Hence the same amount of money and endeavor creates six times as much wealth of this kind in Europe as it does in the United States. That is a startling statement, but one capable of easy demonstration. The most perfect unit of value is a man's residence. These are interesting calculations which I have never seen brought out. Their ways are far better than ours.

"I was told in Prague that the city's total fire loss in a year was only $26,000. We've got to come to good construction in the course of time. Tradition is strong with us, although we all deny it, and our wooden construction is largely a matter of tradition. They are building cheaper out of stone and cement than they could out of wood, and we might also, if we would. Germany is full of cement works. It is universally used there as a building material."

A novel feature of German affairs is the "promoting bank," an institution in which Mr. Edison was much interested.

"One great advantage which the manufacturers of Germany have over us and every other country is to be found in her great promoting banks. In the United States a man who wishes to get something new upon the market must get hold, in one way or another, of a promoter of his enterprise, and our promoters are notoriously irresponsible. There inventions are brought out by the promoting banks.

"For instance, the Deutscher Bank, which, in the first place, is one of the largest banks in the world, has a corps of engineers and auditors ready to investigate every phase of any proposed invention. If the invention which is taken to them proves after the most careful investigation likely to be useful and profitable the money is forthcoming. The financial and technical investigation is rigid to the last degree, but if the idea stands the test the capital is ready.

"The same plan can be followed by a manufacturer who wishes to extend his business. If he can prove that he can do so profitably he can get the money for the purpose from the bank at a reasonable interest and very promptly. It saves time and keeps him from the clutch of that particular breed of sharks who, in this country, would be likely to make prey of him."

"The bank, then, will watch the progress of the invention or of the manufactory, will place its stock on the Exchange, and, when it reaches a certain point of prosperity, will take its money back, charging only a fair profit for its use and leaving the inventor or the manufacturer with his invention or his factory ready to go ahead with alone.

"This is an enormous encouragement to the inventive faculty of Germany, and I predict that it will soon put the German nation in advance of us in the origination and development of new mechanical ideas."

If your competitor is cutting in on you, and he is advertising, follow suit. If he isn't advertising get the lead on him by letting the trade know you are still a factor. In either case—advertise.

ATTACKS UPON BUSINESS SHOULD CEASE.

It is remarkable that the volume and value of business in the United States maintain their magnitude in view of the existing uncertainty as to legality or illegality of immense operations, concerning which up to the past few years there was no question as to their status in the view of the law.

We have had nearly ten years now of continued attack upon business forms and business methods, and while it may be admitted that certain reforms are needed, yet no one deemed it possible that reform would assume such radical shape, attempt such organic changes or cover the entire field of private business as it is now doing.

With so-called reform in municipalities have come heavier charges and additional costs upon many business men and their business operations.

With reform in the States has come no relief to taxpayers, nor lifting of burdens from enterprise, but, upon the contrary, a searching for assets upon which new taxes can be levied or the former taxes raised to a greater amount.

In the nation there have been inaugurated crusades against tradesmen of nearly every degree, from the huckster to the largest importers, and scarcely a business, from the manufacture of flour to that of the science of steel making, but has been the subject of scrutiny, investigation, penalization and official change.

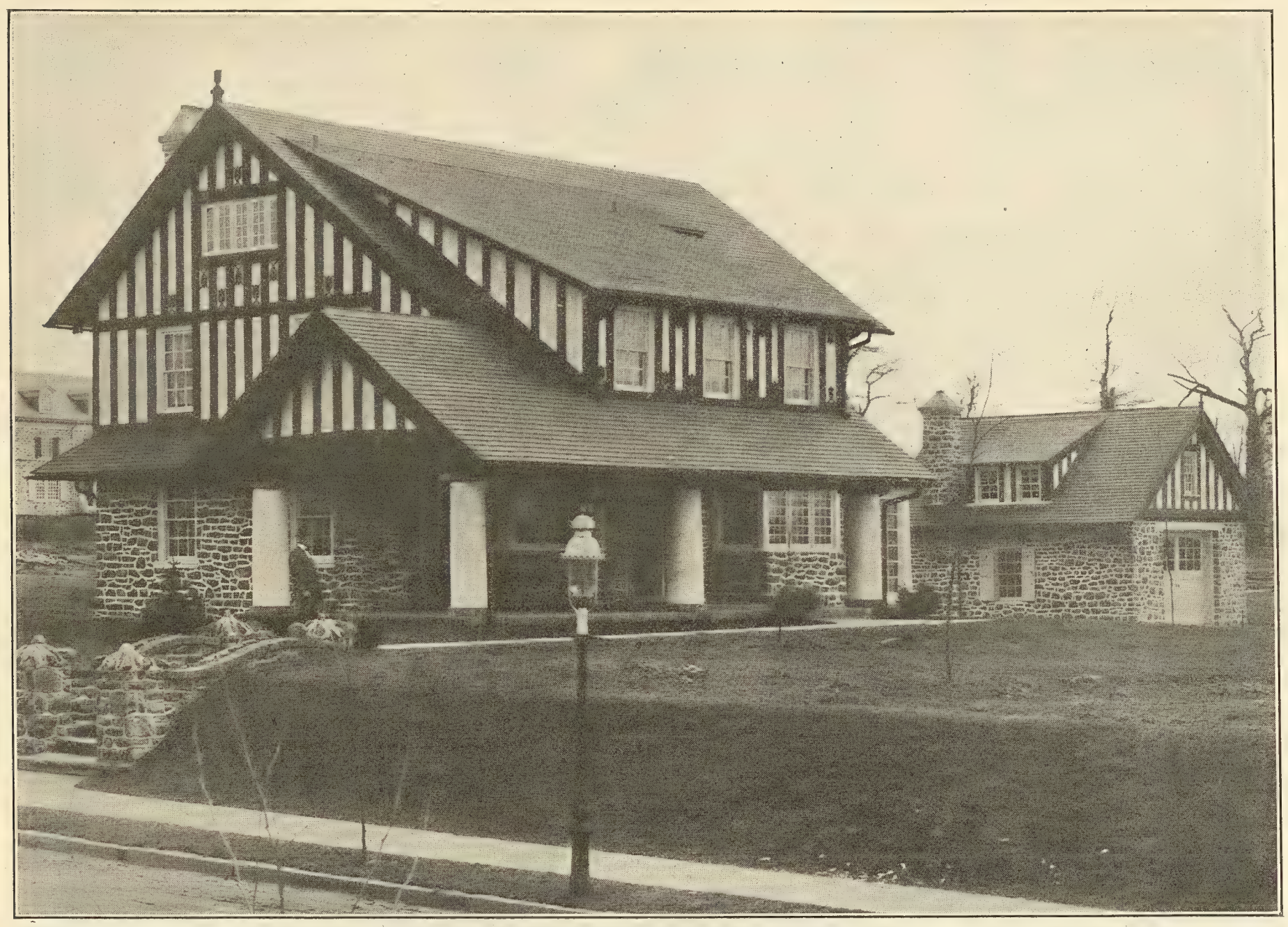
For business to hold up to its present fine status, under such adverse action and drastic proceedings, is most extraordinary, and the reason can only be found in the soundness of the basic or fundamental conditions.

Much has been attempted in the name of reform that has thus far resulted only in injury, and the time is at hand when the business interests of the country, the property owners of the country, the men who have most at stake in preserving the welfare of the country, will have to call a halt upon official interference with their private rights and personal liberty.

Business can not always sustain itself under such constant, numerous and unneccessary blows as have been given it in the past few years.

Enterprise is already paralyzed, capital is timid, inactive and uncertain. The energies of the most advanced and shrewdest business men of the world, those of our country, are placed under ban by official action and charges under new and strange decisions.

Labor is the final sufferer, and has to endure more, and for a longer period, from any disaster to business, from any error or hardship in legislation that limits business ability to employ.



RESIDENCE OF J. E. MARSDEN, SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILA.

Architect, Bart Tourison, Phila.

Legislation has for ten years been too largely directed against the business, against the capital, against the taxpayers of the country, and the injury, the disablement, the weakening of these necessary forces of prosperity, can not fail to have an adverse effect upon the interests of labor.

Ten years of calm should follow at once the past ten years of storm.—"Cincinnati Enquirer."

THE BEAUTIFUL.

He who has erected a beautiful house has blessed the whole community in building it. No man wants to build an ugly house thereafter, but strives to build one handsomer. Little by little it lifts the people from the low grade of insensibility to beauty, to appreciating it and following it. I think every man who has money should see to it that the town in which he lives is steadily growing more and more beautiful.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The "Guide" wants the advertising of a few furnishing and decorative concerns, some seedsmen and garden pottery houses. Numerous requests reach us by mail and 'phone for the addresses of reliable concerns in these lines.

PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

The Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in its 125th year, has never had a cathedral, which seems somewhat remarkable. This long want is now in the way of being supplied. The announcement was recently made that the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate, at Eighteenth ,and Diamond streets, Philadelphia consecrated October 28, will probably be made the cathedral. This has aroused increased interest in the fine edifice.

The new church is the largest in the Diocese of Pennsylvania and one of the largest in the United States. It is pronounced by architects to be the finest specimen of French Gothic architecture in North America. The church is a memorial to the late George W. South, and was the gift of his widow and daughter. The total of the grounds, building and endowment amounts to $1,000,000.

It is 170 feet in depth and 110 feet in width at the transepts. The extreme height of the roof from the pavement is 103 feet. It is crowned with a dozen or more ornamental spires. The building is constructed of limestone, and is of a most substantial character. It contains 65 elaborate stained glass windows, which were imported from London at a cost of over $50,000, and represented one of the finest collections of modern stained glass in the world. One of them, facing on Gratz street, is 26 feet in width and is the largest window in Philadelphia.

The interior of the church is very elaborately decorated. It has no galleries, and its seating capacity is about 1,500.

PORCELAIN HOUSE WALLS.

It is announced that after many years of patient experiment, W. H. Turner, of London, Eng., has succeeded in perfecting a system by which walls of porcelain can be made at quite a moderate cost. The invention of Mr. Turner, who is a pottery expert, is regarded as decidedly valuable, having quite a wide range of uses. The material is simply glazed slabs of pure porcelain, comonly known as "china." This is so translucent that light can be seen throught its half-inch of thickness. The manufacturing process has been perfected, so that slabs can be made of any size up to that of the largest sheets of plate glass.

It is said to offer a means of imperishable decoration which "in color, grace and brightness rivals the painted wall deorations of Pompeii," for there can be printed on the slab in its "biscuit" or porous stage of manufacture, designs or pictures with such graduations of coloring that any masterpiece can be faithfully copied.

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Stairs Covered
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For lining the walls of a room it is claimed that this everlasting covering costs no more than ordinary paneling. English architects who have critically examined the new product, express the opinion that it will solve the problem of housing in the tropics, since a house built entirely of these plates, including walls, floor and roof, will resist damp, heat, disease and white ants.

The estimation in which the invention is held in England is shown by the circumstance that a factory for turning out the new porcelain walls and panels is to be built on the bank of the Thames in London.

"The Guide" is different. It has a mind of its own, opinions to express and the ability to express them.

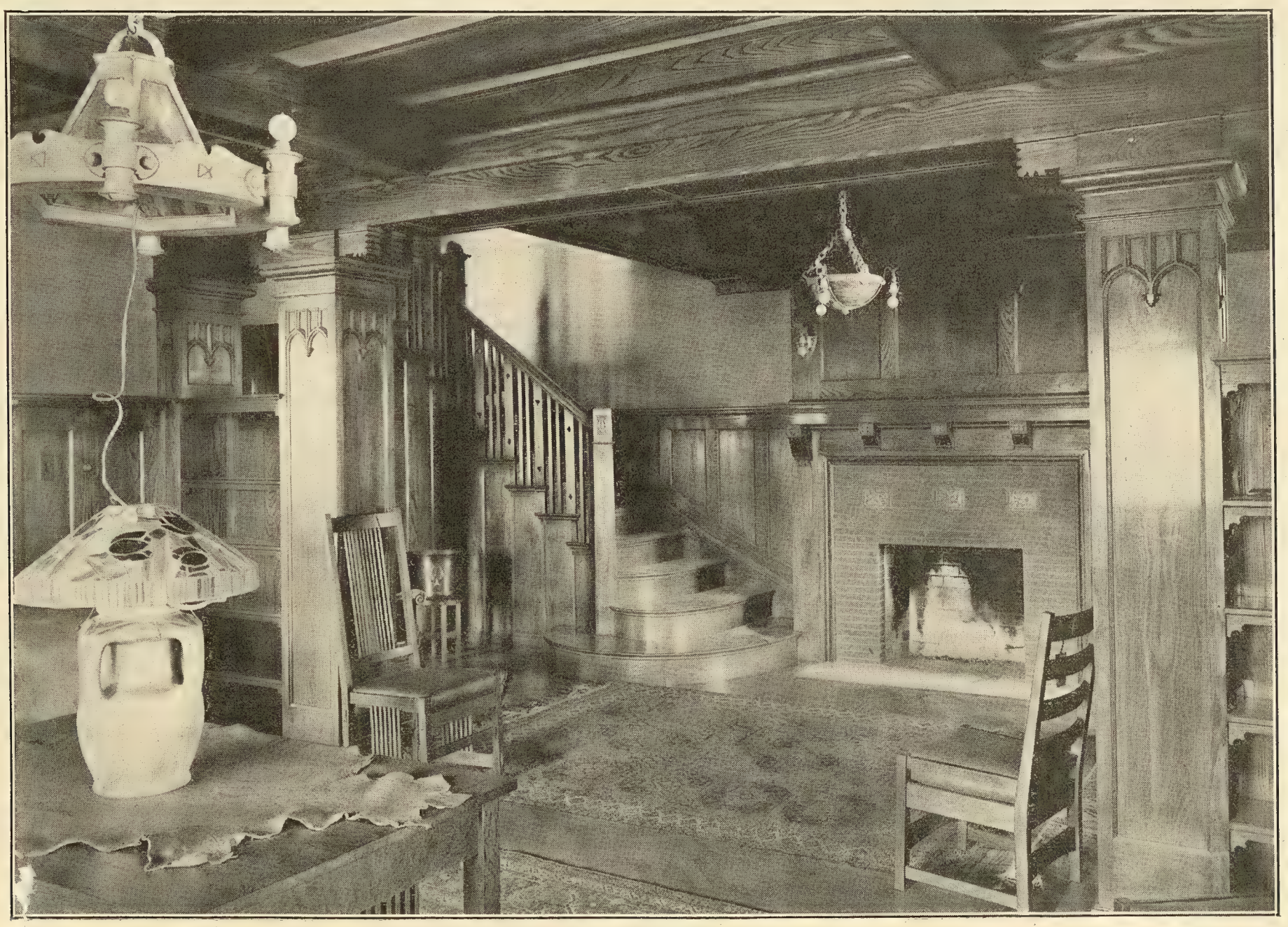
A PAINTER'S PROVED RECIPES.

The following are some tried and tested recipes in use by a Pennsylvania painter and contributed by him to that helpful little publication, "Brush and pail."

"To Frost Glass."—Make a liquid of epsom salts and beer and give a light coat of Damar Varnish. By putting tube colors in varnish makes a very beatuiful effect. This is for inside.

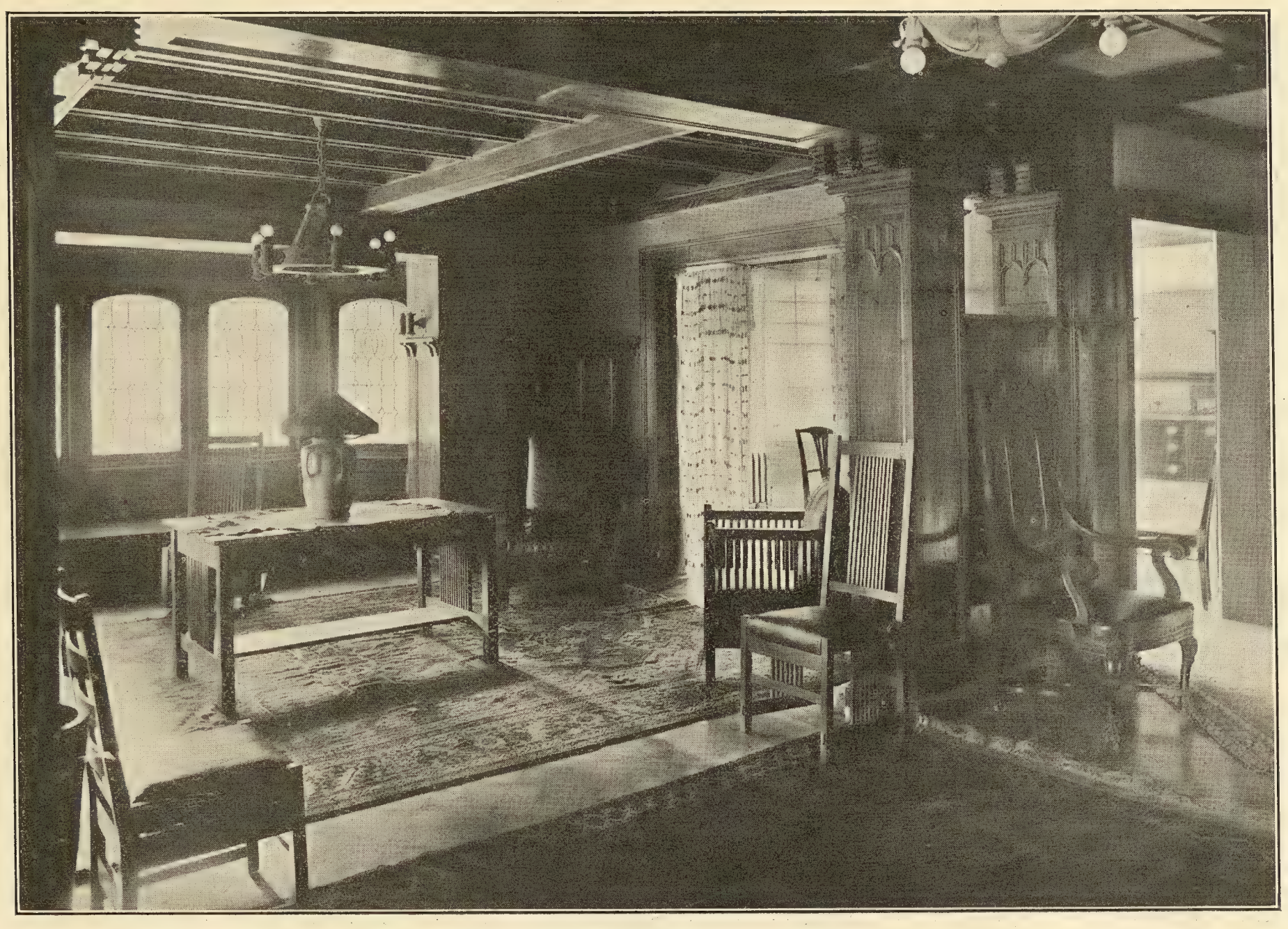
"Frosting Glass Outside."—Take zinc white and 2-3 boiled oil, 1-3 turpentine, and apply to glass with brush, rubbing out well. Take fine grained muslin cloth and dampen, place inside a wad of cotton and pounce all over to take out brush marks.

"To Wash Painted Wall."—This is a fine recipe. It is best to have two men, one to follow the other. A stretch of four or five feet should only be done at one time. This should be dampened with clean water, using a sponge for the purpose, following up with a suds made of castile soap dissolved in water. After the dirt is softened by this means, scrub with a solution made as follows: 1 lb. castile soap shaved fine, 2 lbs. whiting, and half gallon water. Boil soap and water together, and then stir in whiting. When cold, dip kalsomine brush in mixture and scrub. Don't scrub hard, just enough to remove dirt. Then sponge off with clean water and wipe down with wet chamois wrung dry. Don't use



INTERIOR VIEW, RESIDENCE OF J. E. MARSDEN

Architect, Bart Tourison, Phila,



INTERIOR VIEW, RESIDENCE OF J. E. MARSDEN

Architect, Bart Tourison, Phila.

too much water to run down and streak walls. Change water often and start at bottom and work up.

"Paint for Smoke Stacks."—Take thin coal tar mixed with finely ground plumbago. Mix to consistency of paint.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Building in Philadelphia, throughout Pennsylvania in general, has been greatly aided during recent years through the operation of building and loan associations; in fact, in this regard Pennsylvania probably leads all the States of the Union. The manner in which the people regard this system and the extensive use they are making of it quite cleary appears from the recently issued report of William H. Smith, commissioner of banking. This report shows the condition of such associations in the State during the year 1910. It was compiled from reports submitted to Commissioner Smith by the various associations. Taken as an entirety, the report is highly satisfactory and augurs well for the future building operations in Pennsylvania.

There are on the books of the department 1,536 associations, which have assets amounting to $181,302,088.27, an increase over the previous year of $13,258,644.94. The liabilities are the same, and include installment stock dues of $133,403,301.05, and earnings due shareholders of $31,747,589.68. The receipts were $92,265,615.41, an increase of $6,071,977, and the disbursements were the same. The total of shares in force was 3,250,355, held by 426,479 shareholders.

The number of houses assisted in building or purchasing during the year was 15,181. Eighty-five new associations were chartered during the year, and 16 wound up business, only one being placed in the hands of a receiver, it being the policy of the department to avoid receiverships as a matter of economy in the interest of the shareholders. The legislature has failed to delegate to the department authority to close associations found to be insolvent or unsafe or unsound in a manner less expensive than under the present system.

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.

A lumberman was wrecked on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean and was slowly starving. Each day he walked the beach and searched the horizon for a sail. But he saw no sail, and Lord knows we know how hard it it to have day after day go by without a sail. Then he had an inspiration. He decided to write a message on a piece of paper, place it in a bottle and cast it adrift, in the hope that some vessel would find it floating and pick it up and come to the rescue. Being a lumberman, he had the bottle. He went down into his pocket after a piece of paper on which to write the message, and all he found was a fire insurance policy. He started to read it and found enough provisions in it to last him six months.—"London Insurance Post."

MANSARD'S RASCALLY SON.

The great hall of the Hotel de Ville of Arles, designed by Mansard, is the wonder and admiration of every one who has seen it on account of the groined roof.

In regard to this a neighboring cafetier tells a somewhat grim story. King Louis XIV. happened to be passing through the city just at the time Mansard was superintending the completion of his creation. The roof was supported by a powerful pillar. The monarch admired the work and congratulated the architect on his design. At that moment the architect was passing through great domestic tribulation. He had a son under sentence of death, so he thought it would be a good opportunity to intercede on behalf of the lad.

Mansard threw himself at the feet of the King and said: "Your Majesty sees in the center that massive column? If you will spare the life of my son I will remove the unsightly pillar and the roof shall stand with-

There can be no doubt about the fact of the rapidly growing interest of all classes in the matter of using Electricity in the home. It is no longer merely a question of Electric Light—the principal reason for using Electricity now seems to rest in the employing of the various Electric household utensils which make the business of housekeeping easy, convenient and economical. The shrewd purchaser now-a-days will not consider a house which is not wired for Electricity.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

out support.'' ''Mansard,'' replied the King, ''if you accomplish that miracle I will pardon your son, but if you fail I will hang you with him.''

The architect removed the pillar without great difficulty and with the result desired. The cafetier is a philosopher, and he concludes his story with the reflection that had not Mansard's son been a scamp, the hall at Arles would be just like any other hall.—''London Globe.''

That salesman of yours calling on 15 concerns a day or about 100 a week would be a whole year covering the ground that ''The Guide'' covers every seven days. For additional information drop a postcard request for ''The Guide's'' folder, ''A Salesman Who Makes 5000 Calls Every Week.'' Free for the asking.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

If you have a friend not now a subscriber to "The Builders' Guide" to whom a sample copy would be likely to prove interesting send us his name and address. We shall be pleased to mail sample copies to any architect, engineer, contractor, builder, material man or decorator not already a subscriber.

BUILDING NEWS PUB. CO.,
Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE WANTS.

[Rate for advertising in this department, ten cents an agate line, cash with order, counting seven words to the line. Display "ads" will be charged at the regular rate of $1.50 per inch.]

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**John G. Olmstead, the landscape architect, has resigned his position on the San Diego Park Board, and work on the exposition grounds will be delayed. Mr. Olmstead said he could not bring himself to agree with the shifting of the site of proposed exposition buildings as suggested by the Exposition Board, to a point in the big playground. He said it would ruin the grounds and locate the buildings at a point entirely at variance to artistic ideas. The board had accepted his plans, but later reconsidered, and Olmstead now tells the board to get another man.

**Remarkable claims are made for the toughness added to steel through the use of small quantities of the metal vanadium, according to a report of the United States Geological Survey. It is declared that after treatment with vanadium steel has great resistance to the strain or, as it is termed, the fatigue caused by constant bending.

**The building committe of the Minneapolis Museum of Fine Arts has received acceptances to its invitation to submit plans for the proposed new art museum building from Carrere & Hastings, New York; McKim, Mead & White, New York; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Boston; Pell & Corbett, New York, and Walter R. McCormack, Boston, the last to collaborate with Hewitt & Brown, of Minneapolis. Cass Gilbert, of New York, declined to enter, owing to a press of work. Details of the competition have been prepared by John R. Van Derlip, of the Society of Fine Arts, and Professor Warren P. Laird, of Philadelphia, adviser to the building committee. The competition is to close December 15. The selection of plans is to be made some time during the winter. A competent jury will be named on the selection of designs, which are to be kept sealed as to authors. The jury will consist of three architects, including Professor Laird, and two museum experts. The competition is governed by the rules of the American Institute of Architects.

**The present building season developed great activity in Cleveland, operations thus far showing a more gratifying increase over those of last year. In 1910, 6,662 permits for $12,081,456 were issued. With a few days of October to be heard from, the reports show that 6,788 permits, calling for a total expenditure of $13,353,937, have been issued. With two months remaining, the indications are that the record of $15,000,000 established in 1907 will be surpassed. During the month of October there was a falling off from the record of 1910.

**F. X. Cleary has resigned his position as advertising manager for the Western Electric Company, to engage in special advertising and sales promotion service. Mr. Cleary's long service as salesman, sales manager and advertising manager has given him a wide experience and acquaintanceship in the electrical field, which will continue in his line of future effort. P. L. Thompson, formerly manager of the Western Electric Company's Pittsburgh house, has been appointed advertising manager.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

Kauffman Flint Tile:

Cumberland & Mulder, 440 Greenwich street, New York City, are sole agents for the Otto Kauffman German Flint Tile.

This tile, furnished in all plain colors, in sizes up to 12 by 12 inches square, also in decorated designs, has been used for flooring in the most prominent buildings in Germany and finds great favor with architects here.

The tile, although extremely hard—according to Mohs' scale between 9 and 10—it not brittle and practically non-absorbent; it is especially recommended for floor spaces subjected to severe wear and tear, and where an absolute sanitary and bright and clean looking floor may be appreciated. The tile is extentively used for electrical plants and large engine rooms—no dust created, which is a great advantage where electrical machinery is installed, and changing the plant into a show-room by an always bright appearance. For breweries, packing houses, hospitals, etc., where absolute sanitary conditions as well as wearing qualities are required, for private garages and stables, the Otto Kauffman Tile is highly recommended. The claim made for the tile, that it is the best made in Europe, and that its use will guarantee a floor satisfactory to all concerned for all time, seems to have been well sustained by the numerous first-class buildings where this tile has been used.

Bertsch Positive Black Print Paper:

Louis Frey & Co., 116 William street, New York, are extensive dealers in Bertsch Imported Positive Black Print Paper. This paper requires no negative and no developer, and is produced as rapidly as blue printing.

It produces excellent black lines with a white background. The importance of such prints is widely recognized, as is shown by the popularity they have attained in this country. The ease with which prints are made, their extreme clearness and endurance are bringing them into general use. The results are secured by the ''Direct Process'' water bath. This firm is the sole agents for the United States. They also furnish blue, white and black litho sun prints on paper and cloth; mountings of maps, and patent office work.

''J-M'' Asbestos Roofing:

''Why Asbestos Roofing Has Become So Popular.'' Undeer this title a New York writer has collected material for a very valuable article which recently appeared in the New York Commercial. In the course of the article the writer says:

''That greatest of all asbestos product manufacturing concerns in either America or foreign countries, the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of this city, has the question and the problem of asbestos roofing down to a science. Behind 'J-M' Asbestos Roofing lies the prestige and experience of a corporation that has been linked to domestic and foreign industry for more than a quarter of a century.

''According to the 'J-M' process several layers or sheets of Asbestos (Stone) felt are inseparably cemented together with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt—the same indestructible asphalt used for street paving. This makes an all-mineral roofing that is shown to be practically as permanent as the brick walls or any other integral part of a building by the fact that it is still in good condition in many buildings after more than a quarter century of service.

'' 'J-M' Asbestos Roofing is designed either for use over boards or concrete. While formerly asbestos roofings were laid with copper flashings, by the 'J-M' process the entire roof, including flashings and gutters, can be laid with the asbestos roofing.''

This celebrated roofing is manufactured by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, main office 100 William street, New York.

Economy Elevator Guide Lubricator:

The American Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, advances the claim for Economy Elevator Guide Lubricator, first, that it is ''a lubricator that lubricates,'' and, second, that it embodies ''the clean and dependable method of automatically lubricating elevator guide rails.'' Among the advantages claimed for this method over the obsolete methods of hand greasing or wick oilers are: First, superior application of grease. With the hand greasing method a man must climb on top of the car and while it is run up slowly try to distribute the grease on the guide rails. It is utterly impossible to apply the grease exactly where it is needed,—that is, just where the elevator shoes bear upon the guide rails, and therefore fully 50 per cent. of the grease is applied where it does absolutely no good. The average cost of lubrication with Economy Lubricator is only 10 cents a month per elevator. Then again, as in most buildings the elevators are in continuous operation during regular working hours, it is necessary to do the work overtime, and as the men are generally in a hurry to get home, the job is done in a haphazard manner.

Second: Safety to employees: There is considerable danger in applying lubrication by hand from the top of the car, for should the operator, when nearing the top, inadvertently start the elevator the wrong way, the man on top is sure to be injured,—in fact, such accidents are very common, and for this reason all of the leading casualty companies have emphatically endorsed the Economy Lubricator.

Other advantages are a marked and considerable saving in the quantity of grease used; a notable saving in power and increased lifting capacity, and a big decrease in the wear and tear on guides and shoes. An interesting booklet explaining the workings of the Economy Lubricator and giving a list of buildings in which it is in use will be mailed on request.

The MacArthur ''Pedestal Pile:''

''Five Pictures and Five Sentences'' is the title of a clever little booklet issued by the MacArthur Concrete Pile & Foundation Company, 11 Pine street, New York, explaining ''How the Pedestal Pile is Made.'' The booklet makes the normally dry and supertechnical subject of concrete piling so plain and matter of fact that its advantages may be grasped by the average school boy. Copies of this little book may be had free by those interested.

''Phoenix Metal Tile:

The Phoenix Metal Tile Company, New York City, are manufacturers of metal tiling, a highly enameled, non-crazing, covering for the walls and ceilings of kitchens, bathrooms, elevator shafts, operating rooms of hospitals, bakeries, markets, and all places where food products are displayed or stored. Phoenix Metal Tiling is not an imitation of ceramic tiling, but is a product having distinctive value of its own as a sanitary covering for walls and ceilings where an absolutely germ-proof condition is desired.

It is easily and quickly applied, economical, particularly adapted for covering old plastered walls, requires only a small space, and does not interfere with fixtures already installed. A special cement for fastening it is furnished with the tilling. Concerning this tiling the manufacturers say:

''A little over five years ago we secured the secret formula for making this enameled metal tile from abroad, where it had been used very successfully and extensively for a number of years, and which has been imitated in this country with more or less failure. Preparatory to placing the product on the market, we spent considerable time in perfecting it, also testing it by actual installations of a varied nature. Phoenix Metal Tiling is being installed in hundreds of bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, etc., and meets with the greatest commendation wherever installed.''

THE PAINTER OF "MONA LISA."

Leonardo Was Architect, Engineer, Inventor, Sculptor and Philosopher, as Well as Painter—One of the Most Versatile of Men.

If by one of those native strokes in which the French people excel the world, it should transpire that Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa has been abstracted from its place in the Louvre Galleries with the connivance of the authorities themselves, simply in order that the world's attention may be focused again on that masterpiece of art, or if the theft, being genuine, shall have served that purpose and the portrait be again restored, the incident will have accomplished no small gain for the world.

The first horn of the Mona Lisa dilemma is not at all beyond credence, for there is nothing that Paris delights in more than a ''thrill,'' and no one knows the value of keeping in the public eye the treasures they guard better than the directors of the Palace of the Louvre.

But whatever may be the solution of the mysterious disappearance of the portrait, its widespread reproduction has served to call the attention of the world to a painting and a painter in a way nothing else could have accomplished.

And in this the world has been the gainer because the lesson of Leonardo da Vinci's life, and the study of his masterpieces cannot but afford inspiration to every lover of art, whether he be painter, poet, architect or humble worker in plaster.

In this ultilitarian age, the accomplishment of great things in art alone is apt to be more or less obscured or forgotten, and except in the minds of the cultured few, Leonardo da Vinci's contribution to the world's knowledge becomes the vaguest memory.

Most of us are apt to think of the 15th century Florentine as a great painter only, and few stop to remember that in ''philosophy as well as painting, he surpassed all his brethren of the pencil.''

His versatility indeed seemed at times to forbid his success at any of his many accomplishments.

There is hardly a branch of human learning to which Leonardo did not at one time or another give his eager attention, says the **Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder.** He was engrossed in turn by the study of architecture—the foundation stone of all true art—sculpture, mathematics, engineering, music and philosophy. Francis I, the monarch in whose arms Leonardo is said to have expired,



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declared that he "did not believe any other man had come into the world who had attained so great a knowledge, and that not only as sculptor, painter and architect, for beyond all, he was a profound philosopher."

To his latter studies we are indebted for many noble and beautiful sayings, though we may not always recognize the authorship.

Can anything excel these for instance?

"The eye is the wisdom of the soul."

"Tears come from the heart and not the brain."

"A beautiful body perishes, but a work of art dies not."

"When I thought I was learning to live, I was but learning to die."

"As a day well spent gives a joyful sleep, so does life well employed give a joyful death."

Nor are his sayings merely empty aphorisms. They fill pages of the most practical instructions to the artist.

"A painter," declares this master of the brush, "should be universal, he must study all he sees, that is to say consider attentively, and by serious reflection seek to find the cause of that which he sees; but he should only take that which is best and most perfect for his work. Thus as a mirror reflects all objects with their peculiar color and characteristics, the imagination of a painter accustomed to reflect will represent to him without difficulty all that is most beautiful in nature.

"A painter who servilely abandons himself to the manner of another painter shuts the window of truth, since he should not augment the work of men, but those of nature.

"In the silence of the night recall the idea of the things that you have studied. Design in your spirit contours and outlines of figures you have seen during the day. Where the spirit does not work with the hand, there is no artist.

"Contrive that your figures receive a broad light from above, particularly in portraits, because we see people in the streets receive all the light from above. It is curious that there is not a face ever so familiar but would be recognized with difficulty were it lighted from beneath.

"Do not make muscles with hard lines, but let the soft light glide upon them, and blend into delightful shadows; this gives grace and beauty to the face.

"Black is the most beautiful in darks, white in the strongest light, blue and green in the half tints, yellow and red in the principle light gold in the reflexes, and lake in the half tints.

"For harmony of colors contrast blue with pale yellow or white and green near red. A pale yellow will cause red to appear more beautiful than if opposed to purple.

"Take care that the shadows and lights be united, or lost in each other, without any hard strokes or lines—as smoke loses itself in air."

These are expressions that are not only practical, but which reveal to us the beauty of a noble mind, and if the disappearance of the Mona Lisa is due to the cupidity of man, and the lure for gain, how the very canvass itself would seem to burn with the painter's own words, "Oh miserable men, how often do you enslave yourselves to gain money?" An utterance that might have come from the Mount of Olives itself.

In their notes to Vasari's "Lives" the editors sum up the master's occupations and achievements in the following overwhelming words:

"He was a painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, musician, philosopher, chemist, botanist and geologist. He was the first great link between Archimedes and the modern scientist. He was acquainted with the earth's annual motion, knew the laws of friction and the principle of virtual velocities, studied the fall of bodies and times of descent along inclined planes and circular arcs. He considered the laws of combustion and respiration, first explained the true nature of fossil shells, foreshadowed the hypothesis of the elevation of the continents, suggested the use of steam as a motive power in navigation, and left a sketch of a steam cannon in his "**Codex Atlanticus.**" He (probably) studied anatomy under Marco della Torre, and we have some reason to believe that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He helped the mathematician, Luca Pacioli, in one of his works, and is rather doubtfully credited with inventing the algebraical signs plus and minus. He collected plants, pressed them, and made herbaria, he also devised a method of taking leaf prints which is in use to-day. In optics, heat and magnetism, he is credited with important discoveries, including the invention of the camera obscura, and the hydrometer. In physical geography and meteorology his achievements were no less wonderful, embracing studies upon magnetic attraction and the effect of the moon on the tides. In pure mechanics he restored the laws of the lever. Signor Lombardini considers him as the originator of the science of hydraulics. His system for the canalization of rivers is still of practical value. The boring of tunnels, the erection of derricks and fortifications, apparatus for raising buildings, all came in for a share of attention, and sketches for them, with explanatory notes written backword in a crabbed hand, still remain. The breech-loading cannon, which antedated Leonardo, was improved by him. The obelisks on the Thames Embankment, London, and at Central Park, New York, were raised to position by a mechanism similar to that designed by Leonardo for precisely the same purpose. His machinery for rope-making was very ingenious, as were also his stone-sawing machines, his roasting jack, his color-grinding machine, his door-spring, and his wheelbarrow.

"The automatic file cutting machine invented by Leonardo was a worthy predecessor of that which is in use to-day. This inventor of labor saving inventions was also a poet, a philosopher, and a student of the classics, and in spite of the almost world embracing reach of his speculation, he seems to have regarded painting as his work in life."

It is impossible to enumerate all the inventions of this universal genius. We know that he dealt in such versatile subjects as inventions for a proportional compass, a lathe for turning ovals, an hygrometer; an ingenious surgical probe, a universal joint, dredging machines, wheelbarrows, diving suits, a porphyry color grinder, boats moved by paddle wheels, a roasting jack worked by hot air, a three-legged sketching stool which folded up, a revolving cawl for chimneys, ribbon looms, coining presses, saws for stone, silk spindles and throwers, wire drawing and file cutting and plate rolling machines, and many other inventions, in widely different fields.

He also devoted much time to devices by which men might walk on the water with broad wooden discs on their feet. Another study which he found most fascinating was aerostation, to enable men to fly through the air. He carefully watched the flight of birds to see if he could not find a motive and directing power analgous in the human body.

Two centuries before the parachute was devised, Leonardo da Vinci declared that, "if a man have a canopy with the orifices filled up, twelve **braccia** broad and of the same height, he may throw himself from any great height without personal danger."

He also made a great number of experiments in clocks, and came near discovering the principle of the pendulum. The telescope was another object of his quest, and he almost forestalled Galileo therein. Furthermore, he wrote a whole volume on various kinds of mills, with their different appliances

(Continued on page 802.)

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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Architectural Notes

The problem of fitting the house to its lot is, in most cases, the first to confront the architect who is called upon to carry out an important piece of suburban home construction. In remote country districts, where space is less restricted, it is only a question of placing the house so as to receive the best advantage of the landscape's natural attractions, the sun, and the air, and to employ most effectively the setting already provided by the trees and the slope of the ground. In city work, the exact reverse is true, and except in unusual cases, the dwelling must conform to the meager limitations of a long, narrow, enclosed space, where there is no latitude for the selection of forms, and where all decorative effects must be worked out on the front elevation. But between these two extremes is the vast suburban field, where building lots are of all shapes known to plane geometry, and of many that defy even the mathematician's attempt at classification, and here there is in all too many instances, just room enough to try the architect's skill to the utmost.

* * *

Here the house must be attractive on all sides, with a carefully studied proportion between its angles and dimensions and those of its lot, and the careful determination of these proportions is the first thing the owner and his architect must consider, writes Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., in "The House Beautiful." The owner may have a strong desire for a purely Colonial mansion, or for an English cottage, or for an Italian villa, or for something else which his architect at once tells him is impossible on this particular site, unless all the laws of symmetry and setting are to be defied. The result inevitably is, that the owner must ask the architect to recommend the right thing, and then the architect has to shoulder the responsibility he has invited, and prepare his perspective drawings. If left entirely to his own resources, with a particularly exacting lot to build on, the law of averages, as at present operating in the home building world, will determine for the selection of stucco as the chief or the only material for the exterior.

* * *

For stucco is beyond dispute the most elastic of all modern materials for exteriors in its adaptability to difficult problems of exterior design. Either alone or in combination with brick, stone, shingles or clapboards, it can, in the hands of a skillful designer, be worked into a multitude of attractive forms. It is adaptable to conditions where stone or brick would be too massive, or where wooden frame with shingles or clapboards would be manifestly difficult, if not wholly impossible. All styles recognized nowadays in artistic home planning, are often expressed in stucco, and it always proves itself equal to the occasion.

* * *

It has been employed successfully in the revival of Colonial types, originally developed long before stucco gained recognition as a successful exterior material by virtue of its association with hollow tile or metal lath, if not before it was ever known at all. It is by all odds the only proper material for certain current styles, for which neither stone, wood nor brick would be fitting. For instance, it would not do to attempt a Spanish or Italian villa of moderate cost in anything but stucco, whereas, as already said, stucco has, in many noteworthy instances, successfully supplanted brick or frame in modern replicas of the old American houses. In the present day American adaptation of the English cottage, stucco is almost always present with half timber, and in two-material exteriors, it is always used effectually u nless in the hands of clumsy or inartistic designers.

Naturally, as in the case of other materials, there are places where stucco shows to better advantage than in others.

* * *

Many complaints are made to architects, remarks the same publication, that the color of stucco is cold and unsympathetic. In a meausure this is a just criticism, for since the introduction of so much cement in our stucco it has lost the soft tones so often found in the old lime mortar work. There are many ways of overcoming the difficulty, but it should never be undertaken by the inexperienced. Any admixture of oil paint is absolutely fatal, while fluid colors are apt to lessen the adhesion of the stucco.

Where it is desired merely to lighten the natural tone, a little lime added will accomplish the change; but for getting real color into the mixture one most do some experimenting. Green copperas and fresh cow manure in the proportion of five to one, strained and mixed with the dash, give a warm buff that is very near the glowing hue of Italian houses. Metallic oxide, green copperas and lampblack in proportions of three pounds to one to three-quarters will give a soft terra cotta, which may be deepened or lightened by altering the percentage of the above ingredients. These mixtures are inalterable under all atmospheric conditions, while the earth colors, such as Venetian red or umber, soon fade. The question of color in stucco work is worth attention—there is no reason why every house built of this material should be of the same cold tint. Several architects have given special attention to the subject of color in relation to stucco with most gratifying results.

* * *

Many owners consider the employment of the architect useless after the woodwork and plaster are set; he is seldom consulted on the color schemes, and unless the rooms are designed to fit certain furniture, they may be treated so as to cloud, if not entirely conceal, their design. Sometimes the client stops his architect before the woodwork and plaster are in place and employs a decorator to take up the work from there on. In these cases the results obtained in the individual rooms are apt to be good, for most decorators are capable of designing woodwork and plaster decorations, and of greatly aiding in the selection of the furniture, but while the result of the room itself may be most excellent, it is not always in harmony with the remainder of the building.

He failed because his business grew faster than his capacity to direct it.

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

OFFICES, PERRY BUILDING (Suite 824-825)

Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
Louis S. DeLone.....Secretary and Treasurer
Herman Sonneborn ..... Advertising Manager

CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 15, 1911.

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INFLUENCE OF OLD PENNSYLVANIA FARM HOUSES ON MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE DESIGN.

A notable feature of the November number of the "Architectural Record" is a paper by Mr. Aymar Embury II, on "Pennsylvania Farmhouses: Examples of Rural Dwellings of a Hundred Years Ago," in which this accomplished architect takes the trouble to point out to how considerable an extent Philadelphia architects are indebted for their acknowledged pre-eminence in suburban home designing to the perhaps unconscious, but nevertheless subtle and suggestive, influence of these charming, if crude, earlier examples. "It is only within the last two or three years," writes Mr. Embury, "that the profession in New York has awakened to the realization of the interest and importance of the buildings of the Dutch Colonial period in their own immediate neighborhood; and while the Philadelphia architects have been by no means so slow to realize the beauty of the old stone farm buildings, near Philadelphia, and to utilize their good features in their designs, few of the old houses have been published, and while much of the familiar and charming modern work around Philadelphia is derived from the old, the prototypes themselves remain almost unknown."

"The Germantown Hood," the sense of pleasing contrast achieved by "the huge plain surfaces of the coigns" in stone work used in conjunction with the small broken surface of the field;" the characteristic of green blinds in the second story and white in the first; veranda benches and trellises; the exquisite detail of the cornices; the excellent texture of the stucco work; the quaint and beautiful knockers, and wrought iron hardware, are mentioned as a few of the many hints modern designers owe to these picturesque old houses.

"The big barns, by the way," Mr. Embury concludes, "were hardly less interesting than the houses themselves—not because of any particular detail employed, but because of their excellent adaptation to the needs of the farmer. They were as far as possible built on a sloping hillside, accessible from the high side to teams, and with the portion of the building at the lower side carried ou stout wooden posts, or sometimes heavy circular stone piers, generally stuccoed or plastered. I suspect it was from these heavy stone piers, as much as from the Italian pergolas that Charles Barton Keene and other American architects found the type of big stucco columns."

"From their stone work and their proportions the Philadelphia men have borrowed much to help them to their pre-eminence in country house design; so might the American architects in general borrow still further, for too much of our Colonial architecture has the cornice and the porch treated in a more or less stereotyped form, and the freedom and grace with which these particular portions of these farm houses have been treated may well serve as models for modern work."

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL ART JURY.

The new municipal art jury, authorized by Act of Assembly and appointed by Mayor John E. Reyburn, organized on Friday at a meeting held in the Mayor's office. This jury is expected to exercise a more or less expert supervision over public buildings, memorial monuments, bridges and their approaches, and other public improvements, and to pass upon works of art offered to the city. In other words, the object of the jury is to assemble in a committee to supervise such things a body of men able to differentiate clearly between the artistic and desirable and the banal and worthless. Charles C. Harrison, ex-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was chosen President of the new jury, and Leslie W. Miller, of the Pennsylvania Museum and Shool of Industrial Art, Secretary.

The members of the jury are Charles C. Harrison, H. H. Breckenridge, of the Academy of the Fine Arts; Leslie W. Miller, of the School of Industrial Art; E. T. Stotesbury, George D. Widener, Paul P. Cret and Eli Kirk Price.

Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon the circumstance that the one architect chosen for membership upon the new jury happens to be not alone an artist of unusual distinction, but what is perhaps rarer and more to be desired in a commission of the kind, a practitioner of the highest and most correct ethical and artistic ideals. In the selection of such men as Paul P. Cret, Leslie W. Miller and H. H. Breckenridge the Mayor has probably saved the new jury from the danger of degenerating into a mere figurehead affair given over to fussy pacifications; the other gentlemen named being men whose outside interests preclude a more than casual concern in the work of the new body.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR'S VIEW OF "BOILER-PLATE" ARCHITECTURE.

The New York idea of adopting a stereotyped design, and shooting out fire houses and police stations modeled thereon after the manner of Grand Rapids furniture, finds an echo in the comment of an English visitor on Mr. Edison's "Cement Home" vagaries.

"Your concrete house proposition amuses me more than anything I have seen in America," said W. W. Dunwood, of Manchester, England, according to the "Retail Lumberman."

"Now you propose to build a mold of metal and duplicate all of the houses from the original mold. What a jolly looking country you will soon have. The railway trust, I can see, for example, will in time buy a depot mold, and it will turn out a hundred thousand depots and plant them around the States. They will all be precisely alike.

"Then you will have contracting firms which own molds for special houses. All the seven-room houses in all the States will be the same.

"This might not appeal to the Italian or the Frenchman as extremely artistic, but I can see an advantage. When a man lives in

a seven-room house in Indiana and suddenly switches out to California, he will feel quite at home, and his furniture will fit, and possibly even the house cat will think it her old Indiana homestead, and not even bother to return to her native State.

"All your barns, garages, municipal buildings, post offices, jails, etc., I suppose, will be all alike. The idea is delightful and thoroughly American and original.

"It will save visitors from Europe lots of trouble. They can visit only one city, and when they return home they can safely talk about any American city which comes up for discussion."

While there isn't anything particularly new or striking about this breezy and good-natured fling at the "machine" house idea, it may serve the purpose of making clear to the dunderheads who talk about commercializing architecture how very ludicrous their efforts appear to people nurtured upon intelligent artistic ideals. The "poured" house is a barbarism. The stereotyped design an atrocity. American architecture has quite enough to answer for without trespassing upon boiler-plate methods.

FIRE GLASS AN ADMIRABLE RETARDANT, DESPITE ILL-CONSIDERED CRITICISM.

Our valued contemporary, "The Architect and Engineer," makes much of the failure of wire glass to resist intense heat in a recent fire reported by the National Fire Protection Association, of Boston, Mass., losing sight, we are afraid, of the fact that even the best of fire-retardiing materials have their limitations. Concrete and brick are in a class apart, so far as resisting fire is concerned, yet everybody is able to cite instances—extreme instances to be sure—in which even these mediums have been forced to succumb to the inevitable. It has not, in the circumstances, occurred to anybody to belittle the known capacity of these materials to withstand ordinary fire hazards, nor under ordinary conditions hazards that are extraordinary. And so it it with fire glass. The ability of this glass to stand up under conditions particularly trying has been so frequently demonstrated as to fully justify its title to a place among the best class of fire-retardants. A failure, here and there, can be compared only to the conception that grammarians contend proves the rule. No engineer of any consequence has, so far as we know, ever set up the claim of absolute infallibility either for wire glass or for any other fire-resisting material. Fire glass is as excellent in its way as metallic trim, concrete construction or any other material designed to withstand intense heat. No material, in the last analysis, can be held to be completely fireproof, so that the Boston National Fire Protection Association, to the contrary notwithstanding, wire glass will doubtless continue to be regarded as, within certain limitations, one of the best of practicable fire-retardants.

THE LOWEST BIDDER AND INTERFERENCE WITH THE ARCHITECT.

The theory that the implied purpose of bidding is to award the contract to the lowest bidder may be held to be sound only when the firms bidding are limited to those selected by the architect. When, as frequently happens, private pull is exercised to let in bidders regarded by the architect as untrustworthy then there is ample justification for his rejection of certain bids and the awarding of the contract to a bidder other than the lowest, in the interest of getting the work done without unnecessary friction and in accordance with the specifications. It is merely stating the obvious to reiterate that in this, as in other details in which properly the say of the architect should be supreme, there is entirely too much interference upon the part of owners. The average business man who would hesitate about offering legal advice to his lawyer, or medical advice to his physician, seems to think that when he comes to the point of building he has a perfect right to intrude all sorts of half-baked ideas upon the man engaged to draw his plans and supervise the work of construction. And when he is told, politely, but firmly, that this interference is irregular, savors of presumptuousness, and is ruinous to best results, he usually works himself into a pronounced "huff" and babbles in an injured tone about the "extreme sensitiveness" of "the artistic element." The one "safe and sane" plan in dealing with an architect, as in dealing with any other professional man "who knows his business," is to give him a clear idea of what you want and then leave the details unreservedly to his care. The owner may, under such an arrangement, be forced to disappoint casual acquaintances with friends interested in getting favors at the expense of the final result, but he will get a better building at less cost and with less friction and annoyance than is possible upon any other basis. So clearly is this interference understood among architects of the first class that, like Olmstead at Los Angeles, they prefer to withdraw and throw down a commission rather than stand for a peddling intrusion upon the part of the unprofessionally officious. Ordinarily the lowest bidder is entitled to the award. But in every such case the individual meant is not the lowest, but the "lowest responsible" bidder.

Clay Interests to Have Big Show.

To prove to the public the superiority of burned clay and to demonstrate the wide and varied uses to which clay products are put, a Clay Products Show will be given at the Coliseum, in Chicago, March 7th to 12th, 1912.

The manufacturers of clay products are vitally interested in this exposition, and should freely give it hearty support, both in advancing its interests and in arranging to exhibit. The sole aim of the enterprise is to strengthen the standing of clay products with the public.

In the building trade the fire loss in the United States has reached a stupendous figure, and it is time the public is shown forcefully that the use of burned clay building material will cut the fire loss to a fraction of its present total. If nothing more were accomplished by the Clay Products Show than that the public would be brought to a realization of the superior advantages of burned clay as a building material, the accomplishment would be well worth all the effort. But the scope of the Clay Products Exposition will be extended to every branch of the clay trade and every article made from clay will be brought forcefully and favorably before the people.

The following associations have signified their intentions to hold their annual conventions in Chicago during exposition week:

The National Brick Manufacturers' Association.

The National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association.

The Building Brick Association of America.

The Clay Machinery Manufacturers' Association.

The American Ceramic Society.

The Illinois Clay Workers' Association.

The Middle West Clay Workers' Association.

In addition to these conventions other associations allied to the clay trade are invited to hold their annual conventions in Chicago during the exposition.

Architects' Chapter, A. I. A.

The Institute members of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., at their September meeting, endorsed the ticket proposed by the Philadelphia Chapter for officers to the A. I. A., at Washington. This insures the ticket being placed on the ballot. Following are the candidates: For president, Walter Cook, New York; for first vice-president, R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston; second vice-president, Breck Trowbridge, New York; secretary-treasurer, Glen Brown, Washington; auditor, T. J. D. Fuller, Washington; directors for three years, Irving K. Pond, Chicago; John M. Donaldson, Detroit; Edward A. Crane, Philadelphia.

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THE PAINTER OF "MONA LISA."

(Continued from page 798.)

and motive powers, and illustrated it with many drawings.

It is hard to think of the painter of the Mona Lisa, The Last Supper and other masterpieces, as the designer of improved catapults, the gattling gun of his day, the inventor of parachutes and a great engineer. In mechanical science, we are told, he made the deepest studies. He made many experiments on the properties of heat, understood radiation and volatation of heat bodies and the equivalent character of heat and motion. He studied nature earnestly and embodied the results therein in a treaties on fluids. He inquired into capillary attractions, the properties of syphons, and the phenomena attending the action of heat on water; arguing that rain drops grew larger as they approached the earth.

As an engineer he planned numerous canals, invented a new form of lock gates, economized the services of excavators; and devised the **colmata** system of drainage. He understood the offices of the crystalline lens, the iris and the pupil; tried to measure the intensity of light, experimented with concave and convex mirrors, and foreshadowed the telescope and the theory of diffraction of light.

In mechanical science his studies taught him to declare that, "No insensible thing can move of itself; its motion must be caused by other power and the moving power is forced," which he thus defines: "Force is a power, spiritual, incorporeal, and impalpable, which occurs for a short period in bodies which, from actual violence, are out of their natural repose. I call it spiritual, because in it there is an invisible life; and incorporeal and impalpable, because the body in which it originates, increases neither in form nor in weight."

Further on, he seems to have had intuitions of the theory of gravitation, the grades of velocity and their causes, compound motion, varying attraction, percussion, and atmospheric resistance. The experiments which he used in these researches were curious and complex, and are recorded carefully in his manuscripts.

It is strange that he should have a treatise on human anatomy, but he is said also to have compiled work on the anatomy of the horse as well. He was a skilled musician and devoted much time to study of acoustics. He analyzed the phenomena of echo; attempted to measure the time which sound took to pass over certain distances, and argued naively as to whether the sound is in the hammer or the anvil. He wrote many passages on these and cognate questions, and often seemed to be on the very verge of some great discovery, which, however, he never quite attained.

Leonardo's handwriting was characteristic of this versatile genius—it ran backwards from right to left, so it must be read by the means of a mirror. Pacioli asserts that the master was left handed, and he probably devised and retained this method of writing because it was easiest, although he could write in the ordinary manner. Some authors suppose that he used this strange chirography in order to baffle prying eyes, and keep his notes and discoveries from the knowledge of unauthorized persons. But the generous and prodigal character of the master renders this last an unsatisfactory theory. The task of deciphering his manuscripts was rendered still more difficult by numerous arbitrary abbreviations, omissions, and irregularities in orthography and grammar. He never used the name, Leonardo da Vinci, but always subscribed himself "Leonardo Vincio," or "Leonardus Vincius."

Beyond all this was his wonderful mastery of painting and especially portraiture.

In "La Joconde," or the "Madonna Lisa," the profoundest minds of the world of art have found the crystallization of Leonardo's haunting ideals of supreme beauty, filled with mystery and glamor, and the deepest and most subtle expression.

It is not strange that some minds have attributed all the mystery of the Sphinx itself to this final effort of the Tuscan dreamer, for if you will cover the lower part of the figure with a mat and gaze at those inscrutable eyes, and the subtle smile playing about the mouth, you will observe all the mystery of Egypt, with a far excelling "knowingness" as well.

Walter Pater, that most subtle of all the poets, says: "Here is the head upon which 'all the ends of the earth are come,' and the eyelids are a little weary. It is a beauty wrought out from within upon the flesh, the deposit, little cell by little cell of strange thoughts and fantastic reveries and exquisite passions."

And "Felibien" still better declares that "it has so much grace and such sweetness in the eyes and features that it appears almost living; and it seems to one who sees this portrait that it is that of a "woman who takes pleasure in being admired."

In studying the masterful handling of the shadows that seem to drift across the face of Leonardo's subjects, it is interesting to remember that the artist was accustomed to leave his studies at times and wander through the streets of Florence in search of strange and expressive countenances of which when he had found them he rapidly seized in memory the chief peculiarities. Hence his faces laugh, cry, grimace with marvelous verisimilitude, just as did those with whom he used to sit at table telling stories to call out their varying expressions.

More important too, it must be remembered, that he was a genius at modelling in clay the heads of women and children. His most original device and one which helped to form his subsequent soft and delicate style, so pronounced on this masterpiece, consisted in covering clay models with drapery dipped in plaster and thus making careful drawings therefrom in black and white on fine prepared linen. It was from these models he sometimes painted his pictures attaining in this way his wonderful command over shadows.

In his "Treatise on Painting," Leonardo himself speaks of the beauty of faces to be got in painting by "letting the soft light glide upon them and terminate imperceptibly in delightful shadows," and with reference to portraits of women he says they should be represented with their ams "drawing near to each other or folded about the body; their heads looking downward and leaning a little to one side."

Madonna Lisa di Anton Maria di Noldo Gherardini, third wife of Francesco di Bartolommeo di Zanobi del Gioconda, thus composed her beautiful hands and looked a little to one side with smiling eyes while she listened to the music provided by Leonardo to keep her cheerful throughout the slow course of the portrait. The lights and shadows on her face play into one another also with the soft, indeterminate blending of tones recommended for the beauty of a face, and there could be no more precise example of practice following precept than this carefully considered, schematic, if you will, but warmly human and deeply intellectual painting. In some of the reproductions the face appears that of a middle aged woman, beautiful but worn, and forcing her lips into an exaggerated smile. In the painting itself, however, and more or less in the best of the photographs, the face has the look of youth and the expression the suggestion of evanescence."

It is curious to see in some of the newspaper comments on the immense money value attached to Mona Lisa, the inference that Leonardo was in his own time unrewarded and unappreciated—"probably left to starve in an attic," suggests one. Nothing is farther from the facts. Nothing better illustrates the need of this new interest in his work.

No painter was ever more greatly honored and esteemed. He enjoyed the patronage of his king, the emoluments of his labor and the admiration of the leading minds of his time. Greater prosperity has been seldom achieved even by the merchants of his day than that attained by this Florentine genius.

So that if the disappearance of the Mona Lisa has served to lead us to a renewed study of the life and methods of this master of arts its temporary loss will have proved the world's gain, for it is not too much to say as Strożzi, the Florentine poet, said of Leonardo da Vinci:

"He alone
Vanquished all others; Phidias he surpassed.
Surpassed Apelles, and the conquering troop
Of their proud followers."

If you fail to place "The Guide," Mr. Ad-Man, on your fall and spring list you are making a mistake you will live to regret. Few papers in the architectural field surpass "The Guide" in the matter of getting results for its advertisers.

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Recent Trade Literature

"Roof Salad: A Refreshing Dish of More or Less Hefty Roof Facts, With a Dressing of More Zesty Fiction," is the title of a breezy brochure issued spasmodically by the Genuine Bangor State Company, Easton, Pa.

Under the caption, "Witty Winks at the Waiter," the latest issue contains the following comments sent by architects:

"Kindly send me five back numbers of 'Roof Salad,' and add my name to your mailing list. Thanking you in ad advance."

"I have read the former 'dishes' which were sent to the 'boss' and must say I always found them very interesting, instructive and delicious on the subject of roof covering. However, I wish to possess my own copies, so hope you will forward same."

"Your 'Roof Salad' was received in due time, but by an oversight of mine I forgot to acknowledge receipt of same, for which I thank you. P. S.—I have just finished my own house which is covered with Genuine Bangor Slate, which I think O. K.

"I consider slate the cheapest in the end. Have been using it for at least 28 years,—ever since I was a boy. Our Presbyterian Church was roofed with it in 1861. In 1892 a new church was built and the old slate taken off and used on my planing mill and lumber sheds, with no expense since."

"To let you know: This is the first dish of 'Roof Salad' we have enjoyed, and if the old ones are still in 'eatable' condition, would greatly appreciate the same. Genuine Bangor is all we use when practical."

* * *

"The Advocate" put out by the Cortright Metal Shingle Company, Philadelphia and Chicago, in the interest of this excellent and popular roofing material, comes along fully up to its usual standard as a model of the right kind of house organ intelligently conducted. The paragraph which follows is a sample of the felicity with which the editor is able to discuss so essentially prosaic a subject as the roofing question:

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The new catalogue of Jenkins Bros., valve specialists, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, is a well-ordered sample of good advertising. From an introductory note we quote the following:

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A booklet issued by the Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago and Pittsburgh, bears the attractive title "The Manufacture of Universal Portland Cement," and tells in a plain and concise way the various processes employed in producing this valuable material. The Universal Company maintoins plants at South Chicago; Buffington, Indiana, and Universal, near Pittsburgh. The annual output is 12,000,000 barrels. Copies of the booklet, which is very interesting, may be had on application.

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 11, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of December, 1911, and then opened, for the construction complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, wiring and interior lighting fixtures), of the Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Miami, Florida. The building is of three stories, with basement and unfinished attic, and has a ground area of approximately 7,200 square feet. Fireproof construction throughout, stone facing, tile and copper roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Miami, Florida, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
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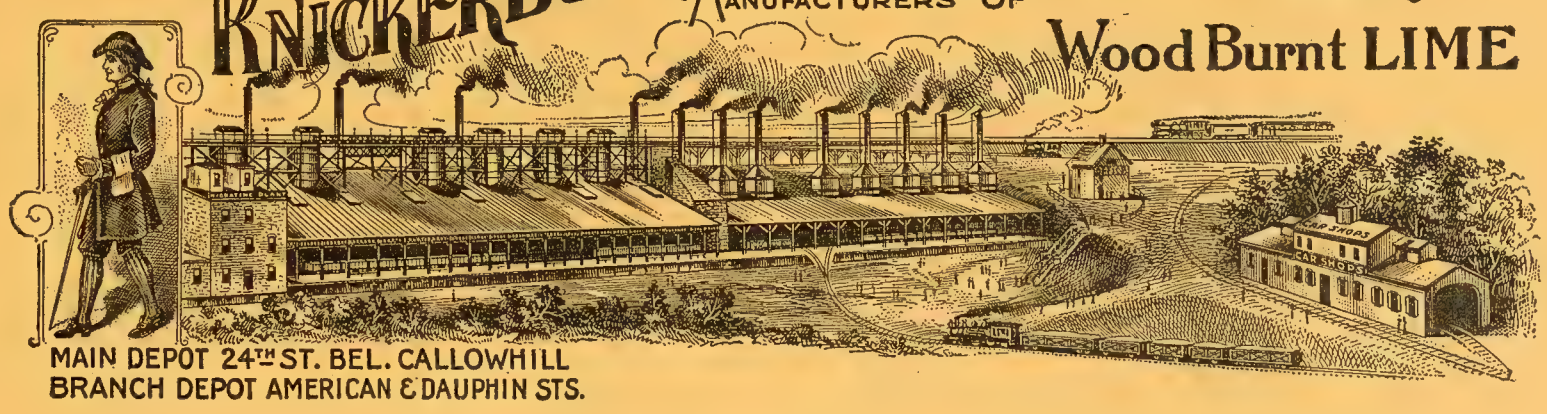
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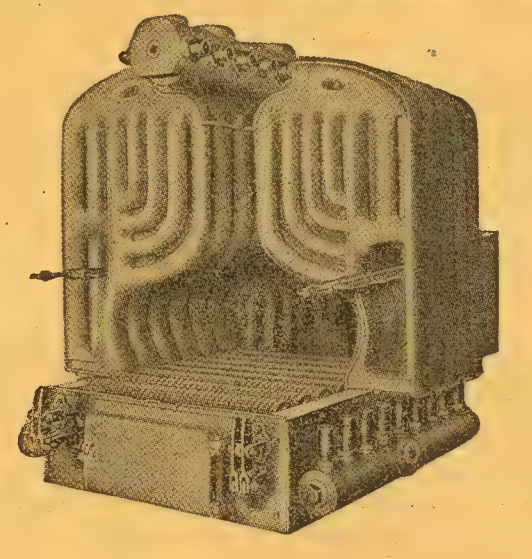
Builders' Guide

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Vol. XXVI., No. 47. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

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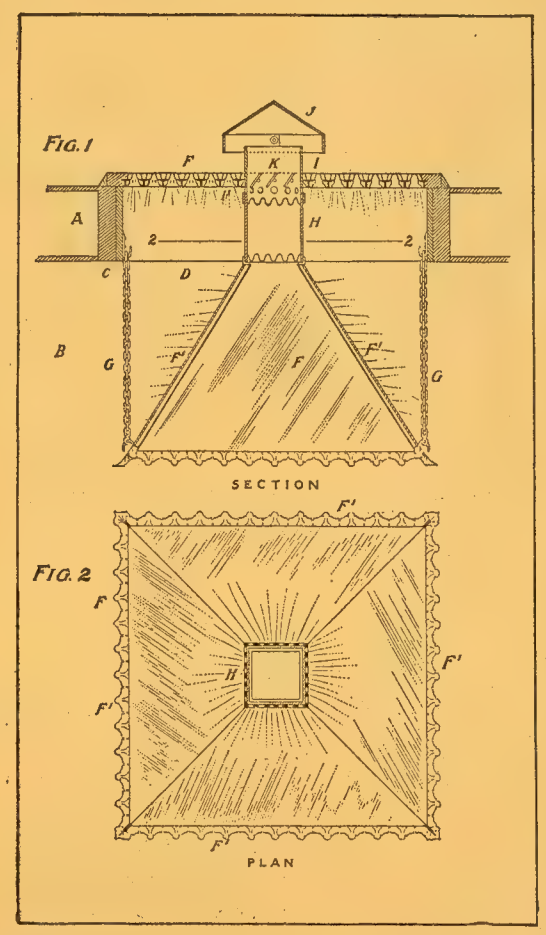
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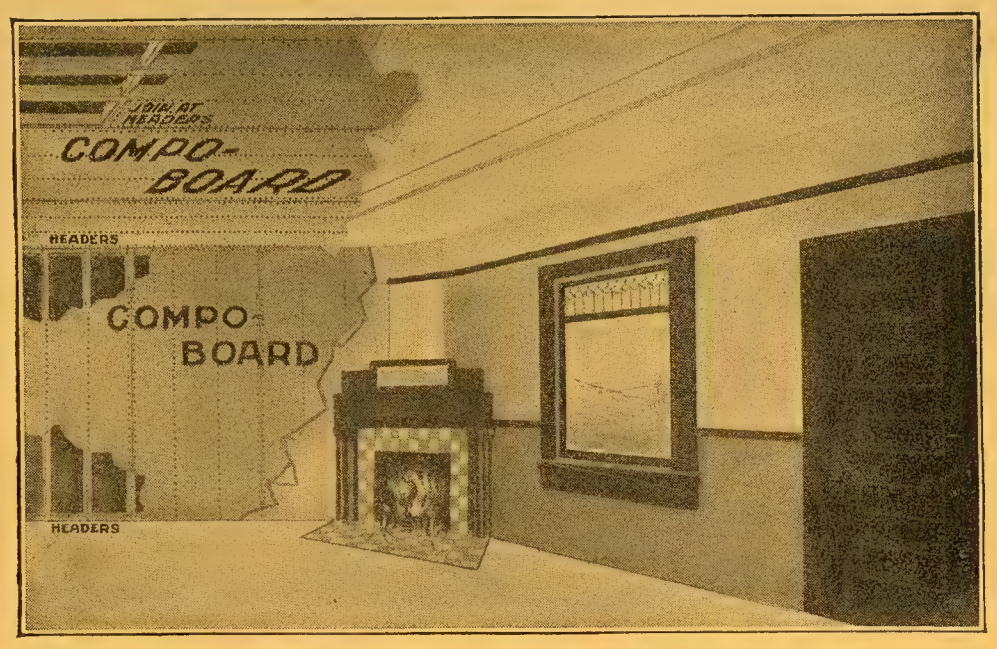
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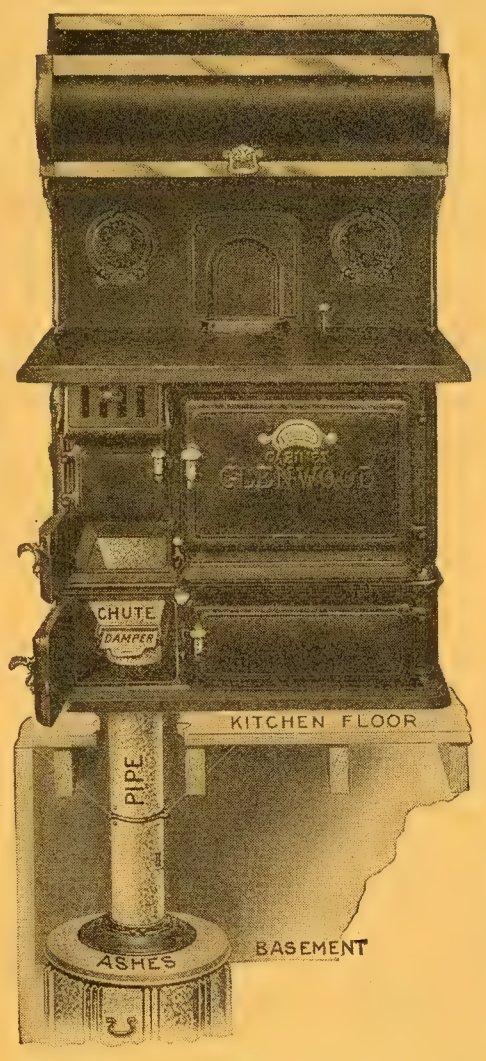
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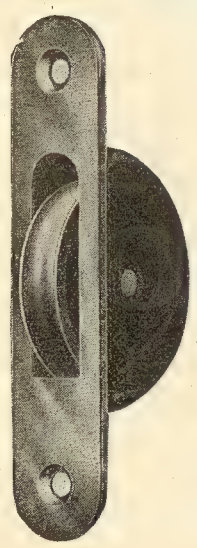
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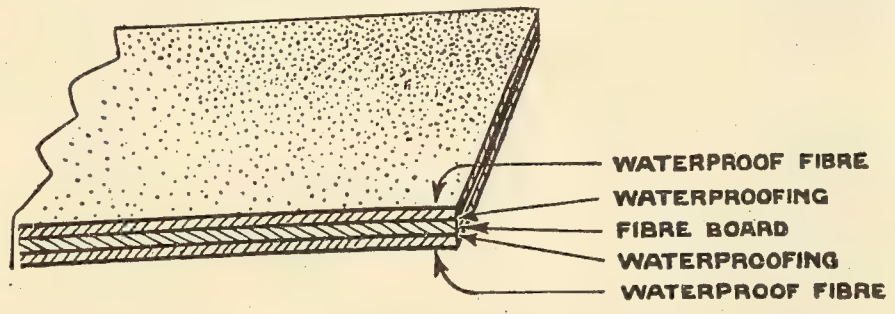
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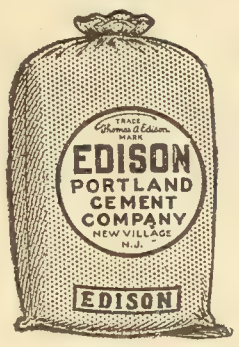
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Vol. XXVI., No. 47. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

School, Newark, N. J., $208,000. Architect, F. W. Gilbert, Newark, N. J. Owners, Board of Education of Newark, N. J. Brick, fifeproof, three stories, slate roof ,electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due November 21. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Gymnasium and Isolation Building, Belmont and Monument avenues. Architects, Stuckert &Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Home for eDaf Children. Brick, stone and concrete, two stories, 34x72 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects will take revised bids due November 21. The following are figuring: Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; C. G. Sassman, Bala, Pa.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Wm. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Gurensey & O'Mara, North American Building; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; J. F. Reilly, 1438 South Penn Square; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Shops, Eddystone, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 480x640 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, time extended until November 23. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wm. Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; Irwin & Leighton, Franklin Building; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, 70x140 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architects will be ready for bids Saturday.

..Foundry and Shops, East Erie avenue, Philadelphia. Architects Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owner, I. A. Sheppard & Sons, Fourth and Montgomery avenue. Brick and concrete, one and four stories, electric lighting, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Stores and Apartments (alts.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clark Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating, electric light. Revised plans in progress.

Office Building and Stock Exchange, 1411-1419 Walnut street; **Banking House,** 1421 Walnut street. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Wm. F. Deakyne, 1001 Chestnut street; lessees, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Third and Chestnut streets. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, 12 stories, 100x100 feet; Banking House, two stories, 18x97 reet. Architect taking bids due November 23. Wm. Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, W. S. Southerland, Broad Street Station. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, eelctric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Stable, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, Bergner & Engle Brewing Co., Thirtieth and Master streets. Brick, two stories, 75x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Post Office, Homestead, Pa. Architect, Jas. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick and stone, two stories, 61x84 feet, copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners takings bids due December 4. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building, Owner, S. W. Colton, 321 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x40 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Farm Cottages (2), Marshallville, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owner, E. Brownings, Marshallville, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating. Plans in progress.

Bulkhead, Delaware avenue, between Fairmount avenue, Callowhill street and Penn street, $360,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, City of Philadelphia, J. F. Hasskarl, Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Owner taking bids to be opened in public, 12 o'clock, noon, November 27, 555 Bourse Building.

Bulkhead, Bartran Park, Schuylkill River. Architect, private plans. Owner, City of Philadelphia, J. F. Haaskarl, Director, 555 Bourse Building. Owner taking bids due November 29.

Residences (2), Overbrook, Pa. Architect, John I. Bright, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Morris Estate, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 29x50 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, tile roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Bath House, Germantown avenue and Stiles street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Public Bath Association of Philadelphia. Stone, brick, three stories, 37x61 feet, slag roof, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids due November 24. The following are figuring: Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Garage, Haverford, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, A. A. Hirst, Haverford, Pa. Stone, brick, half timber, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; E. J. Hedden, Overbrook, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; A. L. Fretz, 1222 Chancellor street.

Log Cabin, St. David's, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Charles S. Walton, care of architect. Stone and timber, two stories, 65x70 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids on foundations and first floor. The following are figuring: J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.; W. J. Cowell, 543 East Chelten avenue.

Buildings (2), Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due November 27. The following are figuring; J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Doyle & So., 1519 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building; Wayne Construction Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Bakery, Stable and Power House, Troy, N. Y. Architect, Charles Balderson, 411 Walnut street. Owner, Charles Freihofer, Troy, N. Y. Brick, two stories, 132x141 feet, and power house, 25x35 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

..Mausoleum, Millville, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Mrs. Kemble, care architect. Granite outside and marble inside, bronze doors, 13x 16 feet, one story. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Daniel Kornbau, 2446 Germantown avenue; Hammell Bros., Pleasantville, N. J.; Thos. Delahunty, 3821 Ridge avenue; Leland Company, New York City.

Congress Hall (restoration), Sixth and Chestnut streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, A. S. Eisenhower, Bureau of City Property, City Hall. Brick, three stories, consists of exterior and interior alterations. Owners taking revised bids due November 25. H. E. Paton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Houses (36), South Philadelphia, Twenty-first and Ritner streets. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Stephen Girard Estate. Brick, two and three stories, 20x40 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

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Residence, Parksburg, Pa. Architect, Cylde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, A. C. Hamill, care of architect. Tile, 2½ stories, 40x30 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

High School, Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Cherry street. Owner, Board of Education of Mt. Holly, N. J. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans completed. Architect to take bids next week.

School, Westmont, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Westmont, N. J. Brick, tile, stone, one story, 34x34 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due November 23rd. The following are figuring: D. H. Sharp, Camden, N. J.; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; William Congezer, Hadon Heights, N. J.; Bowen & Lewis, Camden, N. J.

Generator Room, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Architect, Charles Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owner, F. A. Poth & Son. Brick, concrete, terra cotta, one story, 33x15 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due November 22nd. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. Voight, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street, P. Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; A. R. Raff, 1616 Thompson street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. George F'ales Baker, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 40x60 feet. Add. slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due November 29th. The following are figuring: Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. E. English, Sixteenth and aCrlisle streets; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brookie & Hastings, 318 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Brick and stone. Architect taking bids, due November 22nd. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; F. A. Allison, 1710 Rittenhouse street.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, H. V. Yerkes, Glenside, Pa. Owner's name withheld. Brick, 2½ stories, 30x33 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due November 27th. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street, is figuring.

Freight tSation, Johnstown, Pa. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. & O. Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, 28x545 feet. Composition roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due November 27th. The following are figuring: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building.

Bulkhead, Delaware avenue and Fairmount avenue, $360,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, J. F. Hasskarl, Director of Wharves and Docks and Ferries. Owners taking bids, to be opened November 27th at noon, 555 Bourse Building. W. S. P. Shields, Witherspoon Building, is figuring.

Light Station, Delaware Bay, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, United States Government, Commander H. O. Stickney, U. S. N. Light House. Inspector will receive bids. Plans completed.

Church, Forty-second and Girard avenue. Architect, W. L. Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, Emanuel Presbyterian Church, care of architect. Stone, one story and basement, 45x70 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Congress Hall (restoration), Sixth and Chestnut streets, $60,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, A. S. Eisenhower, Bureau of City Property, City Hall. Brick, three stories. Consists of general remodeling of exterior and interior. Owners taking revised bids, due November 25th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; T. M. Seeds, Jr., 1205 Race street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. H. Gordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets.

Post Office, Homestead, Pa. Architect, James Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick and stone, two stories, 61x84 feet. Copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due December 4th. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Play Grounds, Twenty-second and Sedgley streets. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and wood, one story, slate roof. Lowest bid was submitted by George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, $9,797.00.

Home for Indigents, Holmesburg, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Department of Health and Charities. Brick and stone, steel, fireproof, three stories, six buildings. Low bidders as follows: Wayne Contracting Company, 1218 Filbert street, on items (1), $621,000, (2) $132,000, (3) $133,000, (4), $134,000, (5) $102,000, (7) $40,500; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, low on item (6), $75,675.

Engraving and Printing Bureau, Washington, D. C., $1,500,000. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, brick, steel and fireproof, four stories, 90,000 square feet floor area. J. H. Miller Co., Inc., Baltimore, M. D., submitted the lowest bid.

Residence, St. David's, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owner, W. V. Alexander, Arcade Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 20x35 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. J. Murphy, 610 North Fourth street.

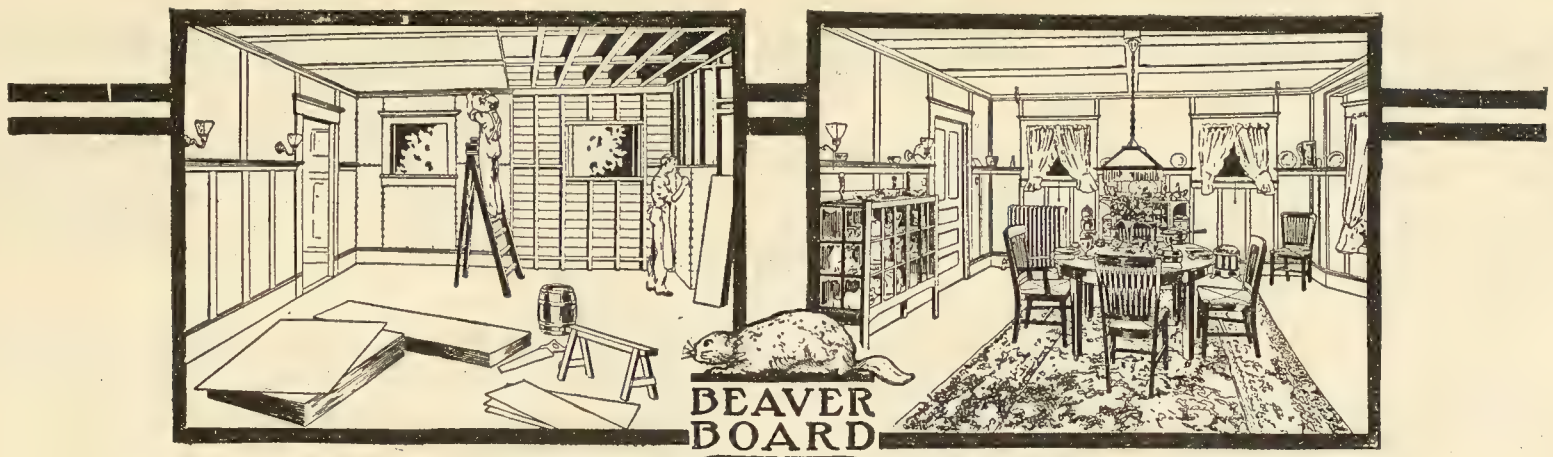
Apartments (alt. and add.), 225 South Fifty-second street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles J. Day, care architect. Brick, three stories, 18x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Ferguson & McDowell, Fifty-first and Warrington streets.

Church and Sunday School, Norristown, Pa., $40,000. Architect, A. B. Pierson, 427 Walnut street. Owners, Reformed Church of the Ascension, on premises. Stone, one story, 48x65 and 53x40 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. R. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.

Green House, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Charles A. Potter, Esq. One story, 13x62, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Residence and Garage, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, Walter D. Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Mrs. Newton Keim, care of architect. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories. Electric lighting, tile roof, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

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CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

TRENTON, N. J.

Laundry, Trenton, N. J., $15,000. Architects, Kleman & Fowler, Trenton, N. J. Owners, St. Francis' Hospital, Trenton, N. J. Brick, one story, 36x83 feet. Steam heating, composition roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

High School, Lambertville, N. J., $30,000. Architect, William Slack, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Lambertville, N. J. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, Riverside avenue and Newell street, Trenton, N. J., $9,000. Architect, W. P. Enderbrock, 135 East State street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Mrs. M. N. Black, Trenton, N. J. Shingle, 2½ stories, 25x40 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids.

Residence, Lambertville, N. J., $10,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics' Bank Building, Trenton. Owner, R. M. Montgomery, Trenton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 30x55 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Alt. and add. to School, Lambertville, N. J., $14,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, Mechanics' Bank Building. Owners, Board of Education of Lambertville, N. J. Brick, two stories. Slate roof, electric lightin, steam heating. Plans in progress.

School, Trenton, N. J., $20,000. Architect, W. Poland, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Owners, City of Trenton, N. J., Charles English chairman of Board. Brick, two stories, 65x40 feet. Tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Bids opened as follows: Lewis Levy, masonry, $11,140; J. A. Dowling, Trenton, N. J., heating, plumbing and roofing, $5,000; Stephen Dickneit, Trenton, N. J., lumber, mill work, $10,000.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

The John F. Bailey Company (O), Water and Norris streets. The Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Fidelity National Bank Building. Cost, $61,000. Manufacturing, Water and Tasker streets.

Bucknell Estate (O), Seventeenth tnd Walnut streets. Thos. Little & Sons (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, $500. Office building.

George M. Randle (O), Drexel Building. Cost, $1,000. Garage, Wayne avenue and Hoabber street.

Esetate of Stephen Girard (O), Twelfth and Chestnut streets. B. Ketcham & Sons (C), 1029 Brown street. Cost, $2,000. Dwelling, 1124 Girard avenue.

T. A. Patton Company (O), 718 North Broad street. S. J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, $1,000. Salesroom, 718 North Broad street.

Samuel Sternberger (O), 35 North Tenth street. H. Sultz & Co. (C), 216 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $1,800. Garage, 660 North Broad street.

F. Bawn (O), 2207 Spring Garden street. H. Sultz (C), 210 North Sixteenth street. Cost, $450. Residence, 2207 Spring Garden street.

Alonz Rowland (O), 4332 Peckin street. Cost, $6,400. Two dwellings, three stories, 16x43 feet. Roxborough, Pa.

L. M. K. Leaver (O), 348 Green lane, Roxborough. W. H. Eddleman (C), 435 Green lane. Cost, I6,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 35x40 feet, Green loane and Peckin street.

T. J. & J. Rowhelan (O), Tenth and Pike avenue. Cost, $5,000. Two two-story stores and dwellings, 16x44 feet, Tenth and Pike streets.

Breyer Ice Cream Company (O), Ninth and Cumberland streets. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, $8,000. Ice plant, three stories, 47x40 feet, Ninth and Cumberland streets.

Klaus, Baxter & Marshall (0), 8 South Fifty-second street. Cost, $2,400. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x46 feet, Robinson and Race streets; cost, $33,600. Twenty-one stores and dwellings, brick, two stories, Robinson and Race streets; cost, $14,400, eight stores and dwellings, brick, two stories, Robinson and Race streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Wayne Construction Company (C), 1214 Filbert street. Cost $38,000. Firehouse, brick, two stories, 41x94 feet, Huntingdon and Belgrade streets.

South Oak Lane Improvement Company (O), Oak Lane. Ed. B. McCall (C), Sixty-fifth and Park avenue. Cost, $1,200. Office, brick, one story, 30x40 feet. Broad and Chelten avenue.



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Board of Education (O), City Hall. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $82,600. Schools, brick, three stories, 36x45 feet, Eighteenth and Snyder avenue.

A. C. & S. Einsler (0), Washington lane and Sullivan street. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, $17,000. Two three-story stores and dwellings, 31x52 feet, Washington lane and Sullivan street.

Muhlenberg Memoril E. L. Church (O), Broad and Ruscomb streets. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, $10,000. One story, church, 66x62 feet, Broad and Ruscomb streets.

Alterations and Additions

Faffaelo Moran (O), 410 South Second street. Alfonso Valenco (C), 710 South Marshall street. Cost, $600. Store and dwelling, 410 South Second street.

H. B. Jefferies (O), 3723 Spring Garden street. A. J. Ross (C), 105 Linden street, Camden, N. J. Cost, $400. Metal working, 1623 Ludlow street.

Frank Schilling (O), Second street pike and Ruscomb street. C. Dean & Son (C), 3518 eKnsington avenue. Cost, $2,800. Dwelling.

M. C. Quigley (O), 1133 Spring Garden street. L. H. Eckard (C), 1326 North Carlisle street. Cost, 1,200. Dwelling, 1222 North Twelfth street.

M. Wellman (O), 1423 Diamond street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $780. Garage, Carlisle and Diamond streets.

N. Snellenberg (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $600. Store, 1111 Market street.

Mrs. Clara McNichol (O), 6218 Woodland avenue. Sost, $3,700. Saloon and dwelling, 6213½ Woodland avenue.

M. S. Fortescue (O), Sixty-third and Westminster avenue. Geo. C. Ferry (C), 1128 Daly street. Cost, $2,800. Store and dwelling, Sixty-third and Westminster avenue.

J. F. Fishblatt (O), Atlantic City, N. J. J. D. Lengle (C), Wayne, Pa. Cost, $1,000. Garage, 238 Marvine street.

J. T. Morris (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. P. Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,500. Tool house, Hillcrest and Germantown avenue.

G. W. Garrett & Son (O), 3908 Spring Garden street. J. M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, $3,000. Factory.

Burman Bros. (O), Twenty-third and Lehigh avenue. G. J. Reich (C), 1112 Souden street. Cost, $425. Stores.

M. Cohen (O), 1621 Fitzwater street. A. Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, $2,000. Store and dwelling, 1621 Fitzwater street.

G. T. Wright Est. (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, $440. Residence, 126 South Sixteenth street.

Geo. W. Richards (O), Fortieth and Filbert streets. Philadelphia Steam Heating Company(C), 1312 Cherry street. Cost, $950. Garage.

Mrs. C. Geory (O), 2345 Germantown avenue. Basch Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 2345 Germantown avenue.

Chas. M. Maule (O), 2217 Rittenhouse street. J. B. Spencer (C), Fifty-ninth and Binghanor streets. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

J. M. Whitehall (O), 410 Race street. A. P. Simpson (C), 435 Manor street. Cost, $600. Garage, 48 East Penn street.

J. B. Hopkins (O), care architect. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, $3,-350. Dwelling, 2208 Rittenhouse street.

C. J. Day (O), 223 South Fifty-second street. Ferguson & McDowell (C), Fifty-first and Warrington streets. Cost, $2,700. Dwelling, 223 South Fifty-second street.

Morris Linzna (O), 1004 South street. Sam Rosenberg (C), 529 Green street. Cost, $410. Store, 1316 South street.

Reading Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia & Reading. Wm. C. Firth (C), 355 East Price street. Cost, $400. Office, 26 East Chelten avenue.

William K. Fellman (O), 2356 North Front street. Bushnell Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $700. Dwelling, 2416 North Howard street.

VACUUM CLEANING INSTALLATIONS.

Facts Concerning This Class of Machinery With Which Architects Should Be Made Familiar.

Recent tests of vacuum cleaning machinery have served to emphasize again the lack of a standard method for testing such apparatus. The fact that one of these tests was conducted without reference to the amount of horsepower consumed by the vacuum pump, for instance, is a point that is being made much of by those who feel that this is the vital point to be covered. They call attention to the fact that inexperienced architects and engineers throughout the country seem to be at a great variance as to the question of the amount of air they wish to handle per sweeper and the vacuum they wil use in cleaning. Among the inexperienced it is customary to call for a one-, two- or three-sweeper plant and let it go at that. Yet this means practically nothing in the way of volume of air and amount of vacuum required for the system, as each manufacturer of vacuum cleaning machinery will figure on a different volume of air per sweeper and a different vacuum to operate on than his competitor. The result is that possibly two systems are offered, each known as a two-sweeper plant, and, as a matter of fact, the actual air displaced by one of the systems will possibly displace 20 cubic feet of free air per minute while maintaining a vacuum of 5 inches, and the other may displace 100 cubic feet of free air per minute while maintaining 10 inches of vacuum. Thus, although both plants are termed two-sweeper plants, one of them is over five times as large as the other.

A suggestion in this connection, which seems reasonable, is that every architect or owner, in requesting a proposal for furnishing a vacuum cleaning system, should state in the specifications the number of cubic feet

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of free air to be exhausted per minute for each sweeper while maintaining such vacuum as he deems proper and advisable for the cleaning to be done. When such specifications are made, every bidder submitting a proposal would base his price on performing and meeting certain specified conditions and would guarantee the actual horsepower required to perform such work.

An Institute Committee on Public Information.

Although it seems in a sense unfortunate that the initiative in any movement of importance affecting the professional welfare at large should not be taken by the American Institute of Architects rather than by one of its subsidiary bodies, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to note that the Philadelphia Chapter has taken a definite position on the question of public enlightenment and through its secretary has recommended to the Board of Directors of the Institute the appointment of a National or Institute Committee on Public Information. Among the most important of the duties which would devolve upon this new committee are the following: "To have a watchful eye for erroneous statements appearing in the public press affecting the work of the architect, and to see that the same are promptly and authoritatively rectified; to correct popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture and to keep before the public of this country in a dignified manner and at all times the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession through its organized body, the Institute."

This is in practical accord with the plan which has been advocated by "The American Architect" in recent issues, and if adopted would undoubtedly produce results of greatest importance and value to the profession throughout America.

It is hoped that other chapters will add their recommendations to that of the Philadelphia organization and also follow its example in applying the plan to the conduct of chapter affairs.

It is obviously impossible for an individual or the public to appreciate anything not understood. That the public does not understand the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession we have ample evidence on every hand. It would therefore appear to be incumbent upon the profession to support a campaign of education, if it desires public appreciation of its work. Unless a more dignified, more effective and more desirable plan than that now recommended by the Philadelphia Chapter can at once be devised, the one suggested should be promptly accepted and energetically pursued.—"The American Architect."

COPYRIGHT IN ARCHITECTURE

The question of copyrighting plans and specifications of a building is agitating the profession in Europe, and the matter has gone so far as to be debated in the House of Commons. It is unquestionably a live subject and one that is likely to receive the attention of the American Institute at its forthcoming session in Washington. Very recently a case involving the copyright question came up in a Paris court when it was asked to decide the controverted copyright of a house.

It appears that an architect at Boulogne-sur-Seine had erected several apartment houses on a plot of ground belonging to him and had devised an original facade of colored bricks. He at least considered it original, for when the houses were completed he had a plate with an inscription placed on the walls to the effect that the facade of the houses was his copyright, and imitations were prohibited.

Seeing a building in Paris some time afterward which had just been completed, the architect thought that the facade, which was also of colored bricks, was an imitation of his own. He began a law suit against the owner and the architect for infringement of the copyright laws, but soon afterward he died. His heirs continued the law suit, which has now been decided by the court.

Three experts were called. They agreed that the facade of the houses at Boulogne-sur-Seine was peculiar and might even be al-lowed the protection of the copyright laws, but on the other hand the house built in Paris was equally original, and there was no proof that it had been copied from the others. The architect, or rather his heirs, therefore lost the case.

The following editorial on "Copyright in Architecture" appeared in a recent issue of the "London Times:"

The clause in the Copyright Bill which creates a copyright in architecture was the subject of an interesting debate in the House of Commons recently, in the course of which strong arguments were advanced on both sides. It was pointed out by Mr. Joynson-Hicks that there has never been any kind of copyright, or indeed any kind of recognition, of an architect's exclusive right to his own ideas in any of the great ages of architecture. Indeed, architecture grew in those ages by the universal practice of what we should call plagiarism. Gothic architecture developed with such rapidity in France just because every builder made it his aim not to be original, but to improve on the work of former builders. This is true enough, but we have to remember that all the circumstances and conditions of the art were different then than now. The architect hardly existed; at least, he was not recognized as an independent artist. He was rather the chief of the masons in the employment, often permanent, of some great religious or civic corporation, which probably paid him wages like any other workman. Therefore, provided he kept his employment, it did not matter to him how much his work was copied. But the architect now is in a very different position. He is a professional man, usually paid by the piece, and paid particularly for his invention, like a modern painter or novelist. It is difficult to see why he should not have the protection they receive, if it can be given to him; for nowadays an architect can get a reputation, and so unfairly compete with other architects, by merely copying their designs, since the more he copies and the less he invents for himself the more work he can do. While they are spending time and energy upon their own designs, he is economizing both by stealing the designs of others. In fact, he is thriving by theft, and it is only just that the law should prevent him from gaining a dishonest livelihood if it can.

Thefts of this kind are not likely to advance the art; and the solicitor-general tells us that the clause is only directed against them. The question, therefore, is whether it can prevent them without causing a great deal of troublesome and costly litigation. In its wording it extends copyright to "the construction and architectural works of art." The solicitor-general admitted that it was not easy in every case to say whether a piece of architecture was artistic, but that, he contended, was a difficulty inherent in the law of copyright. But it is a difficulty that applies more to architecture than to pictures or music or plays; since the purpose of these is always supposed to be mainly artistic, whereas architecture has a practical purpose of equal importance. The common notion, which is likely to be shared by judges, is that architecture is artistic only in its ornament, whereas it may be quite plain and yet a great work of art, by reason of the expression of its uses in its structure. A judge might mistake a masterpiece of this kind for a work of pure utility; and he could not make such a mistake about a picture or a play, for they have no useful purpose. The solicitor-general added that the difficulty of applying the law fell upon the architect, and that in his opinion the architect would very rarely be able to apply it.

One might say that, in that case, the clause is worthless; but really it may have considerable prohibitive value. We have to remember that already it is against the law for one

(Continued on page 814.)

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A SUPERBLY APPOINTED BUILDING

The new home of the Atlantic City Gas Company, the most modern, beautiful and best equipped structure of the kind in the United States.

The new office building of the Atlantic City Gas Company, Atlantic and Michigan avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., is claimed to be the most complete ultra modern and handsomely fitted building of the kind in the United States. The building is concrete and steel construction, the exterior a tasteful combination of gray stone with brick of the same neutral tone. The spacious show windows are framed in copper and steel finished in antique verde and the cornice of metal finished to match the stone copings. The street illumination is supplied by five ornamental standards mounted with four gas arc lamps of high candle power.

The windows to the street side of the first and second floors are treated with a linen jasper in two shades of gray trimmed and set off with applique bands of a Sundowr in the verde color with Bonnaz stiching the head of each window beneath the transom carrying a shaped valance of the same material trimmed in wide braids.

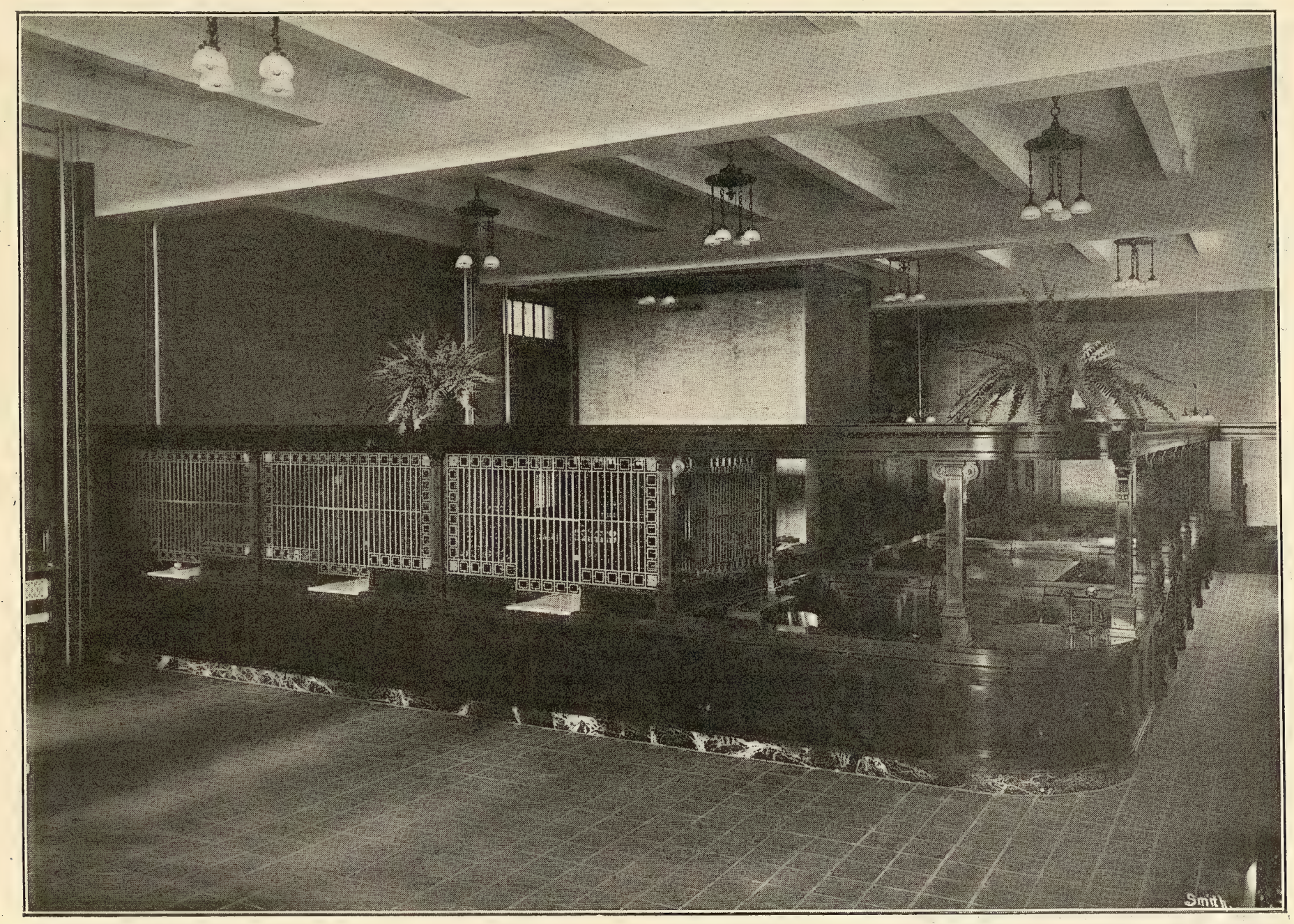
The show room on the first floor is a marvel of taste, beauty and adaptability. Floored with a large square English red quarry tile laid in broad cement seams; walled in wonderful gold and brown Japanese burlap, the ceiling finished in a chamois tint of distemper color, this room is one of the most effective examples of skill in planning and decoration imaginable.



OFFICE BUILDING AND SHOW ROOMS, ATLANTIC CITY GAS COMPANY

Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Atlantic City

Interior Decorations and Furnishings, Duncan & Duncan, Inc., Phila.



VIEW OF OFFICES, ATLANTIC CITY GAS COMPANY

Shower fixtures, hanging between the beams and girders shed a soft, mellowed light that renders the effect almost fairy-like in its compelling attractiveness. In this room is located the very fine and varied exhibit of gas and gas heating appliances so arranged as to make their inspection and examination a pleasure rather than a task to the visitor. An attractive and unique feature of this floor is a fully equipped hotel kitchen for the display and practical demonstration of gas cookers, heaters and gas cooking utensils.

To the rear of this beautiful show room is situated the main office separated from the larger room by petitions of marble wash-base and mahogany. The cashier's department is enrailed with a superb railing in solid bronze. In the entrance rear are located the splendidly fitted private offices of the President and General Manager. Access to the second floor from the show room is had independent of the elevator service, by a hanging stairway in steel, the treads and risers being white marble. Facing the interior the window hangings are of a special golden velvet, with a heavy braid and tassel fringe of gold and bronze edging, surmounted by valances with braid and tassel edgings and embroidered motif.

On the second floor are two spacious rooms, the front room the salesroom of the gas fixtures department of the business and the back room a well ordered stock and order room. The ceiling of the salesroom is of metal finish in old ivory enamel, the walls being finished with imported brown and old Japanese burlap, the wood trim of mahogany and the floor of hardwood highly polished. The heavy golden velvet window hangings in this room are so made that they traverse, at will, clear across, darkening the room to any point desired, properly to demonstrate the effect of fixtures under illumination.

Globes of a wide variety of artistic design are displayed down the centre of this room on massive mahogany tables.

The credit for the conception of this beautiful building belongs to the President of the company, Mr. C. H. Geist, who personally planned and supervised its most attractive details. Mr. Geist, who is a practical gas man with years of experience in this field, was able to indicate and have incorporated in the new home of the company a number of features as original and beautiful as they are admirable and conclusive. Indeed it is due largely to the excellent taste of President Geist that the superb harmony of the interior decorative treatment is due, the result being one of the finest buildings of its kind to be met anywhere.

"The Guide" is different. It has a mind of its own, opinions to express and the ability to express them.

The Rebuilding of St. Mark's Campanile.

The two principal architects for the rebuilding of St. Mark's Campanile at Venice, Signori Piccentini and Del Piccolo, promise that the work shall be completely finished by the end of April next year. The tower fell on July 14th, 1902, and the work of its reerection was commenced in April of the following year. Cardinal Giuseppi Sarto, now Pius X., was present at the beginning of the reconstruction, and when he became Pope he presented a magnificent set of bells for the Campanile. The belfry has just been finished. Great pains have been taken by the architects to reproduce the antique beauty of the tower. The famous logetta of Sansovino, an architectural gem of sculptured marble, crushed by the fall of the tower, is being reproduced under the personal supervision of Signor Del Piccolo. It is expected that King Victor Emmanuel will open the new tower.—"The Architects and Builders' Journal."

Don't—this to you, Mr. Advertiser—don't crowd your space. A few attractive sentences straight to the mark, with a change of copy now and then, is vastly better advertising and more productive advertising than the "ad" which tries to say too much. There is moderation in all things and in nothing does moderation pay better than in advertising.—The Concrete Age.

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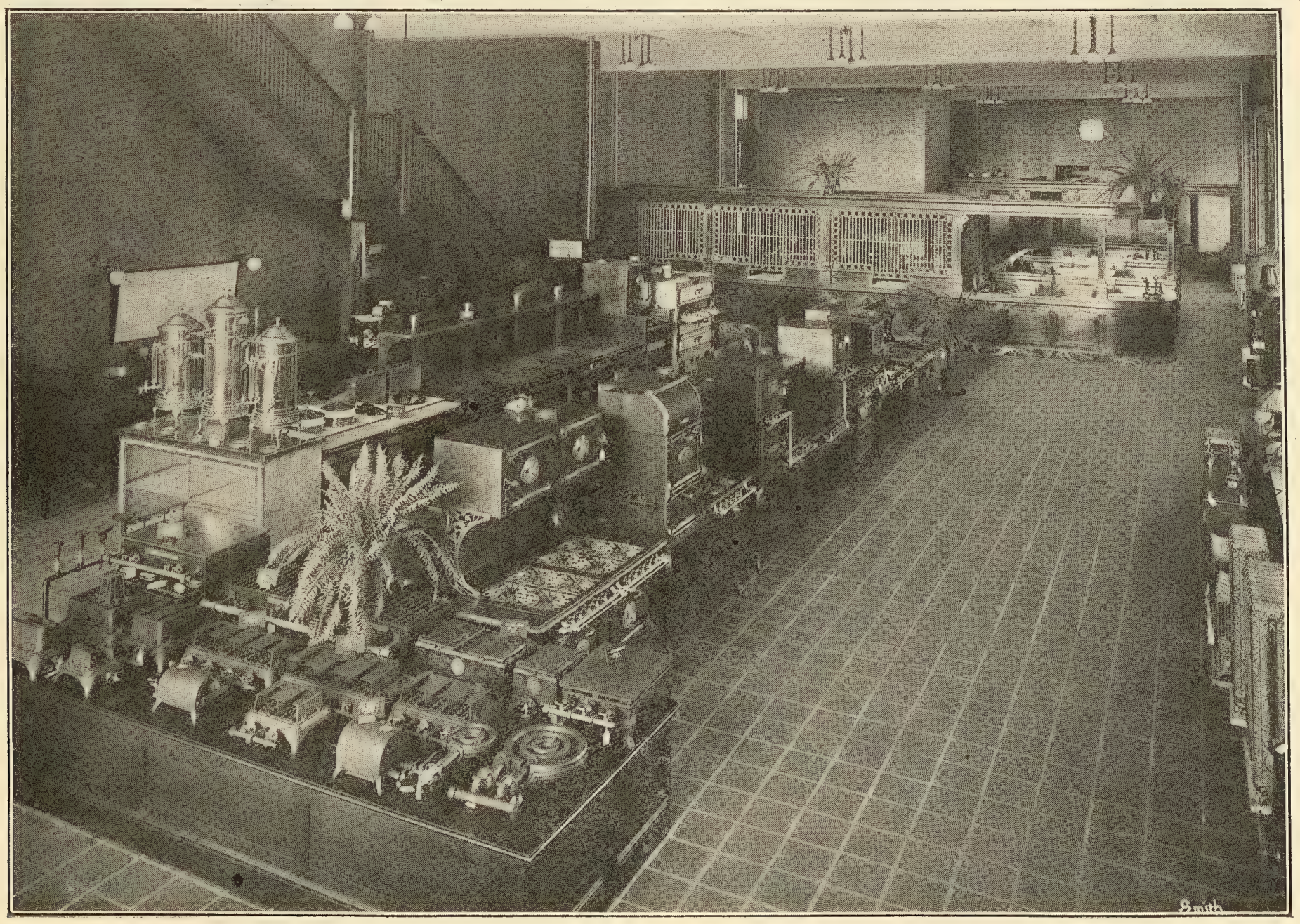
Are you aware that "The Guide" prints every week more real, live, readable, up-to-the-minute stuff about architecture and building than any two of its more pretentious contemporaries? Fact, just the same. Compare 'em and see.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

COPYRIGHT IN ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from page 811.)

architect to copy the plans of another; the new clause only makes it illegal for him to copy the actual building by means of photographs or other devices. And since a trained architect can easily make a plan from a photograph, it would be inconsistent to prohibit one means of plagiarism and not the other. The solicitor-general admitted frankly that the clause was an experiment that might not produce any results at all. But if not a single action is ever founded on it, it is not therefore to be condemned as futile; for the fear of it may teach honesty to the dishonest. The worst it can do is to encourage unprofitable litigation; but the professional feeling of architects is likely to prevent that. We may expect that action will be taken in flagrant cases, if they occur, by architectural bodies rather than by individuals; and a few such actions, if successful, will probably put an end to dishonest practices. Nor is the fear of litigation likely to hamper any architect of original powers. He will not take photographs or elaborate notes of other architects' buildings for purposes of plagiarism; and in case of chance resemblance between a building of his own and a building of some other architect, he will be able to prove that the resemblance is chance. The law in France and Germany is already what this clause will make it in England, and it appears to have aroused no complaints in those countries.



DISPLAY ROOM FOR GAS COOKING APPLIANCES, ATLANTIC CITY GAS COMPANY



LIGHTING FIXTURES SHOW ROOM, ATLANTIC CITY GAS COMPANY

RECEPTION TO PROFESSOR FRANCIS W. CHANDLER.

On the Occasion of His Retirement from the Head of the Architectural Department of the Institute of Technology.

Members of the Boston Socirty of Architects and students of the architectural department of the Institute of Technology to the number of two hundred gathered at the house of the Boston Architectural Club on the evening of October 26 to show their appreciation of the work of Professor Chandler during the twenty-three years that he has been the head of the Technology Architectural School.

Speeches were made by President Maslaulin of Technology, Prof. H. Langford Warren and Robert S. Peabody, and special tributes were presented from his associates in the department of architecture, from the graduates, from the undergraduates, from his associates in practice, and from the Boston Society of Architects and the Architectural Club.

Professor Chandler was presented with a handsome gold watch, and the announcement was made that his architectural friends would establish a prize for fifth year students, to be known as the Francis W. Chandler prize.

If you've got a good thing advertise it. If it isn't worth advertising—quit.

Indianapolis Architectural Club.

At the meeting of the Indianapolis Architectural Club, held October 27, the following officers were elected: President, C. W. Beelman; vice-president, R. E. Bachus; treasurer, T. L. Brookie; secretary, S. C. Duvall. At a meeting that will be held in the near future committees will be appointed, and it is expected that headquarters for the club will be selected. It is the intention to hold two meetings each month, one meeting to be addressed by some member of the profession, and the other to be devoted to criticism of drawings submitted by members.

Will Erect Statue of Franklin.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin, founder, in 1740, of the University of Pennsylvania, is to be honored by the erection of a bronze statue, at a cost of $10,000, on the tenth anniversary of the class of 1904, in June, 1914. The statue will be placed in front of the gymnasium, on Thirty-third street, near Spruce. The statue will be of heroic proportions and will represent Franklin as he first appeared in Philadelphia as a runaway printer's apprentice. It has been modeled by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and its base has been designed by Professor Paul P. Cret, of the Architectural School.

The Awards in the Portland (Oregon) Auditorium Competition.

The first prize in the Portland, Ore., Auditorium Competition, recently decided, was awarded to J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, of New York. Second place, carrying a cash prize of $1,000, was secured by Messrs. Lazarus & Logan, of Portland. There were three third prizes of $500 each, awarded as follows: Russell, Gilstrap & Riley, Portland, Ore.; J. Milton Dyer, Cleveland, Ohio., and John Graham, of Seattle, Wash.

The jury was composed as follows: Ellis F. Lawrence, official advisor, Portland; Willis Poyk, San Francisco, and Kirkland Cutler, Spokane.

Panama-Pacific Exposition to Have Tallest Structure in the World.

If present plans are carried to a successful completion, a memorial tower, designed by Mr. Willis Polk, for erection at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will be the tallest structure in the world.

We learn from press dispatches that it is proposed to build this tower to a height of 850 feet, and that it will have a base 232 feet square.

In advertising the amount expended counts for little. What tells is how it is spent. When it is spent in "The Guide" it pays.

The Progressive Builders Point of View

A pamphlet issued by a well known builder of houses in West Philadelphia states as follows:- "It is a well known fact that the tendency is toward electric light and there is not much question in the minds of well informed persons but that the day is not far distant when we will not only be lighting but cooking with electricity."

The question is, is there any use now-a-days in buying or renting a house which is not electrically equipped?

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

ESTEY ORGAN NOTES.

Two manual Estey pipe organs, operated by electric power, with the new stop action and pneunmatic couplers, are a feature of the equipment of Estey Hall, Seventeenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. These organs are for the use of pupils, a nncessary and valued facility for teachers of the pipe organ. The Estey concern installed recently a large Estey pipe organ in the chapel of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, at Baltimore, Md. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, expressed himself as delighted with the beauty of tone of this instrument.

Publicity.

Elbert Hubbard says: "Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership in the Down-and-Out Club."

Do you think it is "good business" to have prospective buyers look for your business card in our pages and fail to find it there? When you get ready to change THAT order of business drop us a line. We'll have a representative call to see you.

Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

The "Builder's Guide" is the OLDEST, and the ONLY Architectural Publication in Pennsylvania.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Two southern operations have recently been provided for by incorporation. The Range Lumber Company of Deer Creek, Pocahontas County, W. V., has been organized with a capital of $50,000, by G. G. and A. E. Stitzinger, W. H. Gillespie, W. M. Baer, S. D. Mornes and W. C. Eccles, all of New Castle, Pa. The Duquesne Lumber Company has been organized by ex-Senator William Flinn and his son, J. Rex Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and others, to conduct a big lumber operation in Tenenssee.

**Judge John C. Rose, in the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Md., rendered a decision October 13 in favor of the Government in its dissolution suit against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and others forming the so-called "bathtub trust." Judge Pritchard concurred in the decision, while Judge Goff dissented. This case is separate from the criminal action against the alleged trust being tried in Detroit against the same defendants.

**Among the prominent out-of-town lumber trade visitors to the Metropolis during the fortnight were Z. Clark Thwing, of Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John W. Coles, of Philadelphia, Pa.; W. O. Came, of Bristol Dood and Lumber Company, Bristol, Tenn.; Lewis Dill, of Lewis Dill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Robert C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Pa.; M. S. Tremaine, of Montgomery Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., Spring Hope, S. C., and Suffolk, Va.; John N. Scatcherd, of Scatcherd & Son,Buffalo, N. Y.

**The Crane Valve Company, Bridgeport, Conn., is building a new pattern storage building. The construction will be of brick, with steel trusses and cement tile roof. The building will occupy a site 353 feet by 50 feet, and will be one story high, with the trusses of sufficient strength to carry monorail travelers for handling heavy patterns. The building was designed by the Hooper-Falkenau Engineering Company, New York.

**Word has been received in this city that the Cheseapeake & Ohio Railroad is about to undertake the building of a new town at Silver Grove, just above Newport, Ky., where the new yards, roundhouse and planing mill of the company are now being built. The road has formed a $100,000 corporation under the name of the Silver Grove Land and Building Company, chartered in Kentucky, which will take up the active work of putting the new town on the map. The incorporators include G. B. Wall, assistant to the president of the Chesapeake & Ohio, with headquarters in Richmond, Va., who has charge of the real estate business of the road; Maurice Galvin, collector of internal revenue, of Covington, Ky., and J. P. Nelson.

**The Garden City Fan Company, Chicago, Ill., has made arrangements with the L. J. Wing Manufacturing Company, 90 West street, New York, to act as its eastern representatives. The company has also opened an office in Birmingham, Ala., in the Woodward Building.

**H. H. Hitt, of Falkville, Ala., manufacturer of hardwood lumber, oak flooring, poplar siding, moulding and other interior finish, announces the appointment of M. R. Williams as representative in the Philadelphia and New York district. Philadelphia address, Continental Hotel. Mr. Williams is thoroughly familiar with the trade, having had several years' experience in handling the sales of both rough and dressed products.

**The Spencer Heater Company, Scranton, Pa., is building a one-story addition to its plant. The new building will be 40 feet by 87 feet, of brick and wood construction.

**The Carrier Air Conditioning Company of America, Buffalo, N. Y., reports that the boards of education throughout the country are gradually realizing the possibilities of obtaining pure air for school children by mechanical means. Some of the more recent installations of the Carrier air washing apparatus made by the company are School No. 20, Rochester, N. Y.; the Fairbanks, Rose and Benneett Schools, Detroit, Mich.; Girls' High School, Louisville, Ky.; Lewis and Clarke High School, Spokane, Wash.; Northwest Grammar School, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. Canada is not far behind in these installations, and the same company reports the following installations, embracing territory from coast to coast: Brooklyn School, Winnipeg, Man.; two school buildings in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; George Jay School, Victoria, B. C.; Student Union Building, and the Engineering Building, McGill University, Montreal, and five public schools in Montreal.

**The American District Steam Company announces the removal of its general offices from Lockport, N. Y., to its new works at North Tonawanda, N. Y. The company is sending out a handsomely engraved notice of the change, together with a cordial invitation to the trade to visit its new plant at North Tonawanda.

**The Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, Ill., has established a New York branch at 13 Park Row, in charge of George Breidert, an experienced expert on fan work. The branch office will carry a full line of the company's fans and blowers and will be equipped to make prompt deliveries.

**At the twin convention at Atlantic City of hardware manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, Atlantic City was chosen as the next place of meeting. Resolutions

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

The Master Builders' Exchange

OF PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 18 to 24 South Seventh Street

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President*
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TO THE BUILDERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Builders' Exchange of the City of Phildelphia, through the medium of this paper, extends an invitation to all builders in Philadelphia to be present in the Exchange Auditorium on Tuesday, November 28th, 1911, at 2 o'clock, to hear an address to be made by Mr. Frank Miles Day, a noted architect of Philadelphia, who will lay before the builders important facts regarding method of specifications, manner of making estimates, and matters of vital interest, which every contractor should hear and know for his personal benefit.

We earnestly request all builders to be present, and assure you of a hearty welcome.

Do not miss this address.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued.)

were adopted against parcels post and favoring one-cent postage. J. D. Moore, of Birmingham, Ala., was re-elected president of the National Hardware Association, and G. H. Jantz re-elected president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. T. James Fernley, of Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary and treaslrer of the National Association.

**A New York Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers was organized October 24 at the rooms of the society in the Engineering Societies Building, New York. Twenty-five signed the roll at that time, and the membership list has since been increased to 34. Annual dues were placed at $5 for regular members and $3 for juniors. Meetings will be held the second Tuesday in each month at the Engineering Societies Building. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, William M. Mackay; vice-president, James A. Donnelly; secretary, Joseph Graham; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Ritter; board of governors, Frank T. Chapman, H. T. Gates and Frank K. Chew.

**Governor Dix, of New York, has signed the bill providing for a bureau of fire prevention, for which protection business interests have been clamoring ever since the Asch Building fire showed the division of responsibility and authority existing among the various departments of the city government. William Guerin, deputy chief of the New York fire department, will be in charge of the new bureau, which will perform various functions formerly the duty of the fire, the building and the health departments, including all those acts having to do with the construction and maintenance of property as regards fire risks. Under the new law the fire prevention commissioner has authority to close any building which his inspectors report to be unsafe.

**At a meeting of the Board of Governors of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, September 9, the following were appointed a committee on nominations for officers for 1912: S. A. Jellett, Philadelphia, chairman; Homer Addams, New York; N. S. Patterson, Chicago; F. G. McCann, New York, and J. M. Stannard, Chicago. The dates for the annual meeting of the society have not yet been decided, but it is probable that they will be January 23, 24 and 25, in the Engineering Societies Building, New York.

**A walnut log taken from the sand and mud of the Arkansas River, two miles below Port Gibson, Okla., is valued at $1,508 by its finder, G. L. Dunn, a professional timber hunter. It will be sent to Hamburg, Germany. The tree was so large that it was cut into four logs, the largest measuring more than five feet in diameter and scaling about 2,000 feet. One limb was two feet in diameter. Several man worked three or four days excavating the tree, and its recovery from the river cost $150.

**"The Plumbing and Heating Magazine" is the title of a new trade journal published by a number of Philadelphia jobbers of heating and plumbing supplies. The new periodical, it is stated, is not intended to compete with any of the established trade journals, being intended to foster the interests of the jobbers in the territory covered by the journal, and to bring about a better understanding between jobbers, manufacturers and plumbers. The journel is issued by the Commerce Publishing Company, 505 Arch street, Philadelphia, and its editorial committee consists of J. Harvey Borton, of Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co.; E. S. Thompson, of the Haynes-Thompson Co.; Walter Walls, of Walls, Owen & Stambach Co. The publication committee consists of F. W. Dows, of the Keystone Supply & Mfg. Co.; F. H. Shuster, of the Shuster Plumbing Supply Co.; and John F. Fleck, of Fleck Bros. Co. The advertising committee consists of John G. Fleck; William Froelich, of Froelich Bros., and C. J. Rainear, of C. J. Rainear & Co.

**The Eastern Supply Association, at its quarterly meeting, in New York, October 11, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. M. Beecher, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice-president, John A. Murray, John A. Murray & Co., New York; second vice-president, F. H. Locke, Locke, Stevens & Co., Boston; secretary, Frank S. Hanley, New York; treasurer, Martin Behrer, Behrer & Co., New York. An interesting talk on "Credits" was given by Daniel L. Honsam, of Petersham, Mass.

WHY ENGLISH WORKINGMEN WENT ON STRIKE.

Perhaps some explanation of the strikes which recently caused riot and bloodshed and paralyzed industry in England may be found in the following comparative table of weekly wages paid in England and the United States in the same vocations:

	England.	United States.
Bricklayers	$9.85	$30.42
Stone masons	9.57	26.77
Carpenters	9.57	21.90
Joiners	9.57	21.90
Plasterers	10.14	29.00
Plumbers	9.67	27.37
Painters	9.12	20.60
Hod carriers	6.57	16.73
Laborers (masons) ..	6.57	16.73
Fitters	8.76	18.13
Pattern makers	9.25	22.30

These figures are for the year 1909 and are furnished by the United States Government. Since then there have been advances both here and abroad, but the ratio remains the same. It may also be noted that the hours of labor per week in England average about



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10 per cent. more than in the United States.

These statistics, says the "American Carpenter and Builder," have been quoted in newspaper and magazine articles to show why English workingmen emigrate to the United States, but may they not be equally eloquent in demonstrating why those who do not or cannot emigrate resort to the strike to better their condition?

Recent investigations prove that, except possibly in the items of rent and clothing, the cost of living is as high in England as in the United States. In fact, if English workingmen should insist upon the same style of living as that to which their American brethren are accustomed to it would be higher abroad than here. This is natural, because the vast bulk of England's meat supply is imported.

The increase in the cost of living has created no end of agitation and discontent in the United States, but it is easily demonstrated that it has not caused anywhere near the hardship and suffering here that it has abroad, not only in England, but in continental countries.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

The "Sanisteel" Medicine Cabinet:

The Sanisteel cabinet is claimed by the manufacturers, the Sanisteel Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., to surpass in appearance and durability any device of the kind hitherto known to the trade. This cabinet is made either to hang on the wall or to fit into the wall, as may be desired. They can be supplied in baked white enamel or in any wood finish requested. Each cabinet has polished plate glass adjustable shelves and a beveled plate mirrored door.

An Effective Waste Incinerator:

The United States Incinerator Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the patentees of an incinerator that is said to solve most effectively the perplexing question of disposing quickly and without odor of garbage, refuse and other waste materials, whether in the home, the hospital, the apartment house, hotel or public institution. These incinerators are made in various sizes, can be installed in any available space in room, cellar or shed, are absolutely odorless and sanitary, and most effectually dispose of household and other waste products.

Booklet on request.

The Brasscrofters:

The J. P. Eustis Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., known as "The Brasscrofters," are specialists in the production of exclusive and artistic brass and metal work. An illustrated booklet issued by this concern shows the range of their skill in this little-understood field. This booklet may be had free, by architects, on application.

Air-Tight Gasoline Tanks:

Architects who have designed garages and desire to specify a storage system for gasoline will find in a pamphlet recently issued by the Air-Tight Steel Tank Company many helpful suggestions.

For automobile garages and other buildings where it is necessary to provide safe storage for gasoline many systems have been devised.

The Air-Tight Steel Tank Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have, it is claimed, perfected a tank which, when used in connection with various forms of storage systems, provides a safe and efficient means of storage and handling of gasoline.

The pamphlet may be had, free, on request.

Beaver Board:

Beaver Board, the trade-mark name for a wall board intended to take the place of both lath and plaster, is manufactured by the Beaver Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The Spring Garden Lumber Company, Inc., local distributors, Broad and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia.

The manufacturers state that this board is made of selected woods reduced to fibrous form and pressed into panels of various sizes with a uniform thickness of scant 3-16 of an inch. It has a mat or pebbled surface, which, it is claimed, is well adapted to receiving the various decorative treatments usually applied to surfaces of this sort.

The many purposes to which this form of board is adapted are well shown in a series of pamphlets which include specifications and suggestions. These may be had on application.

"Eclipse" Door Checks:

Among the advantages claimed for the "Eclipse" Door Checks and Springs, manufactured by Sargent & Company, 94 Center street, New York City, are low cost, simplicity and durability. Just at this time the question of an effective device for closing doors is certainly a seasonable one, and the merits of the "Eclipse" device are worth looking into. Full information regarding the Sargent device will be sent to parties interested on application. "The Eclipse" is said to be specially adapted for use in office buildings, store entrances, etc.

Webster "Modulation Radiator:"

There has always been a great deal of doubt as to the nature of the steam distribution in radiators equipped with a fractional valve on the supply and an automatic water and air relief valve on the discharge. Recent tests made by Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J., show that when the features of the Modulation system are used there is a well-defined portion of the radiator supplied with steam, while the rest is cool.

In the Modulation system, on the supply end is a modulation valve capable of being opened in proportion to the amount of heat needed for a comfortable temperature, the index dial showing the degree of opening. On the return end is placed an automatic water and air relief valve, which, as its name implies, automatically relieves the radiator of condensed steam and air, but prevents the escape of steam.

As the automatic discharge valve is connected with a return open to the atmosphere, it appears that when the supply of steam is reduced the air backs up into the radiator, and, being heavier than the steam, occupies the lower portion of the radiator, reducing the temperature below that of the upper part.

"Compo" Board:

Compo Board is a thin, warp-proof and moisture-defying material designed to take the place of lath and plaster as a wall covering. It may be used over lath and plaster and for a variety of other uses. It is manufactured by the Northwestern Compo Board Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., Howard Ketcham, local distributor, Third and Girard avenue, Philadelphia. Mr. Ketcham is desirous of acquainting consumers with the many advantages claimed for his board, and is prepared to forward descriptive literature and samples on request.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., HELD NOVEMBER, 13, 1911.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., was held on November 13th at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the rooms of the T Square Club.

On calling the meeting to order the President, John Hall Rankin, who had been elected at the annual meeting in October, but was prevented from being present by illness, addressed the meeting briefly, after thanking the members for his election to the presidency. He referred to the high standing of the Chapter in the Institute and to the large Institute membership, it being larger in proportion to its total membership than that of any of the larger Chapters. He laid special stress on the necessity for committee work on the part of members and described such work as a duty. The attention of members was called to the benefit derived by every reputable practitioner from the Institute and its work,—consequently persistent refusal or neglect on the part of members to do their part when called upon, placed them in the unenviable position of accepting material benefit at the hands of their professional brethren without rendering a return.

Regarding new membership, he said: "While I do not advocate any departure from the wise conservatism that has been one of the characteristics of the Chapter, we should make from time to time such modifications in our policy as changed conditions render desirable. Our membership should be increased judiciously, and it is well to keep in mind that under the Institute by-laws requiring all applicants for Institute membership first to be Chapter members, each Chapter becomes a training school, and Chapter membership a probationary state for those desiring Institute membership. It is not necessary for candidates for Chapter membership to have all the qualifications required of Institute members, but it is essential for them to be of such material that they may become eligible for Institute membership."

After transacting routine business, changes in the by-laws were taken up and adopted, . Medary, the First Vice president occupying the chair during the discussion.

At 6.30 the meeting adjourned for an informal dinner, at which twenty-three members were present. At 8 o'clock the members gathered at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to hear an address by Mr. Frank Miles Day on "Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets: A History of the Fabric and Some Account of the Intended Rrestorations." The interest of the address was increased by lantern slides. Mr. Day described in circumstantial detail the work of the Chapter Committee, which covered a period of many years, and presented interesting examples of the difficulties to be surmounted.

The actual restoration has only recently been placed by the municipal authorities in charge of the Chapter, and it is expected that the work will proceed promptly. Mr. C. A. Ziegler is Chairman of the committee now in charge of the work.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Architectural Notes

"I find that far too many people fail to realize that the man who designs a house has any interest or responsibility beyond the actual walls of the structure," writes Louis Boynton in the November number of "House hand Garden." "It is common—perhaps usual—to expect an architect to design a house which, so long as it does not exceed the size of the available ground, may be located by the owner, in a more orf less perfunctory way, without either asking or taking the advice of one—either architect or landscape designer—who has the peculiar kind of vain imagination necessary to visualize the effects which will result from any given arrangement. Good design in any field is only the result of a specialized and highly trained imagination.

"Of course in the small suburban 'lot' there is generally no choice; the location of the house is determined by the fact that there is no room to spare and by the established distance from the sidewalk at which houses are being built. However, I venture to say, that in the case of a lot of a hundred feet square or over, there are almost always sev- obvious and frequently commonplace scheme is by no means the best.

"Of course, the first considerations in a country house are the relation to the sun and the prevailing winds, the contour of the ground and possible views. These elements affect the layout of the grounds as vitally as they do that of the house."

* * *

"The term Colonial, possibly more than any other single architectural adjective, is susceptible to widely varying interpretations. Thus, in New England, one usually associates the term with a white-painted frame building of rectangular precision; in Maryland the frame gives place to red brick, and in Pennsylvania both brick and frame are largely supplanted by stone, the texture of the latter not infrequently, however, being veiled by plaster, and though the general characteristics of the Colonial type are maintained in each section, there are certain diversities of form which originally were peculiar to different locations, this being particularly noticeable in the roof lines," writes Collier Stevenson in " "American Suburbs."

"The derivation of the gambrel has apparently never been satisfactorily determined, but a roof of this type has at least two qualities to justify its utilization. In the first place, its lines are such that virtually two complete stories are created from technically one story and a half; secondly, the lines of the house are kept low and broad.

"Naturally, the gammrel-roof house is not without disadvantages, one of these disadvantages being the sloping ceilings usually considered inevitable in the rooms on the upper floor. In the little country house il-

(Continued on page 821.)

ell Phone, Spruce 6612 Keystone Phone, Race 2799

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 22, 1911.

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(Organized 1899)

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THE LOT OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE.

The lot of Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor seems to be akin to that of Mr. Gilbert's policeman, in "The Pirates of Panzance," in that it is "not a happy one." Some weeks ago Mr. Taylor was called upon, in his official capacity, to answer certain questions propounded by members of a Congressional Committee, whose knowledge of architecture was primitive and elementary, to say the least. Now he is being somewhat vigorously assailed by a California mineralogist because in the Government buildings erected in that State he specified stones other than those quarried in California. Pleasing everybody is, in any season, a task beset with more or less difficulty. May we inquire, in this connection, what has become of the functionary sometimes referred to as "the foolkiller?"

MR. ERNEST FLAGG AND AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

Readers of "The Guide" may recall the sweeping indictment of American architecture by Mr. Ernest Flagg, printed in these pages some months since, together with the bantering and optimistic views of "The Giude" thereby induced.

Mr. Flagg's diatribe has, in the meantime, found its way to California, in which State, we are pleased to note, "The Guide's" stand finds ready and robust endorsement.

The San Francisco "Architect and Engineer," in a discussion of the Flagg interview, observes:

"Ernest Flagg, the distinguished New York architect, has got himself in the limelight by criticising the American skyscraper in particular, and American architecture in general. Flagg considers the American people veritable barbarians in matters of taste, with an artistic sense lamentably undeveloped. Of course this radical extremist excludes his own work from criticism, notwithstanding the fact that said work is not all in keeping with his professed ideals. There is an adage about throwing stones when you live in a glass house that Flagg might well apply to himself. However, it is not likely that the New York architect's wailings will lessen the present tendency to build high structures, for as long as there is a demand for them owners are going to build them, particularly in congested sections where land is at a premium.

"It seems to us that Flagg would have accomplished something if he had made a plea for fireproof buildings and sidestepped the matter of height. A tall building constructed of inflammable material is unquestionably a menace to life and property, and ought not to be tolerated. When we eliminate the combustible building objection to the skyscraper will cease. As to beauty in American architecture, be the building high or low, we can but reiterate our sentiments in the September number: It depends entirely upon the quality of the art put into it."

Which, while perhaps not strikingly novel nor original, is about as concise a way of putting it as any.

PARIS AND THE SKYSCRAPER.

Paris won't have the skyscraper. The objections urged to it in the French capital are largely aesthetic, being based upon the havoc its introduction would work in the architectural beauty of the French streets, considered, by Parisians at least, the most attractive in the Old World. To inject into the Parisian scheme of avenue and skyline so incongruous and jarring an object as the American skyscraper, contends the Parisian, would be to effectively upset the eternal fitness of things. Despite which sentiment among the shopkeeping element in the French city continues to crystallize in favor of, if not the skyscraper as it is known to Americans, in any event a much loftier and more roomy type of building than the type at present in vogue. Land is growing immensely in value in Paris, and the demand for more room becoming increasingly insistent. The logical solution of the problem besetting builders is to build skyward after the American example. Whether the aesthetic element, a force to be reckoned with in the best foreign cities, will be strong enough to repel the threatened invasion or the demand for enlarged facilities prove too insistent to be denied remains to be seen. It cannot fail to be interesting, in the latter eventuality, to note in what mood the architecture of France will approach what has been to this time a distinctively American type of structure. Will Paris adopt in toto, in this regard, ideas long considered the property of the New World, or engraft thereon suggestions peculiarly and vivaciously Gallic?

ENCOURAGING FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.

The suggestion is being advanced that if, in addition to the concession given fireproof construction in lowered insurance rates, there could be brought about a substantial reduction also in the municipal tax rate, this class of construction would be given an impetus little short of revolutionary. When one pauses to consider the question there is no good reason for opposing a concession of this kind to the man who at a considerable expense over and above the cost of ordinary construction erects a building which not only materially reduces the fire hazard in that immediate locality, but which, in addition thereto, supplies a stimulus to better building as well as a standing example of advanced structural ideas. Abroad fireproof construction is enforced by laws, the severity of which would invoke a howl of protest in the average American municipality. Waiving recourse to foreign extremes in municipal regulation, the suggestion of a tax concession would seem to be about as reasonable a way to encourage better building as could be devised. In many cities that could be mentioned fireproof construction is being offered inducements varying in kind and degree. None of

these has appealed to "The Guide" as being practical, direct and effective in the sense of a reasonable tax concession.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

(Continued)

lustrated, the second floor is, on the contrary, quite guiltless of sloping ceilings, for, instead of the usual formers, the line of the first-story walls is continued up to form very wide formers on all sides. By this simple process the low effect of the gambrel-roofed house is maintained, and the disadvantage of a sloping ceiling is entirely eliminated in the family sleeping rooms."

* * *

"While on the subject of American adaptations (of the Swiss Chalet Type)," writes Louis J .Stellman, "it is interesting to note that the architects of this country seem so thoroughly to have understood the motif of Swiss architecture. Simplicity, strength, economy and picturesque harmony with natural surroundings mark the chalet in American architecture even more perhaps than they do, nowadays, in Switzerland where the bizarre influence of foreign builders has added much intricate and fussy elaboration in the trimming of houses. For instance, one sees on most Swiss houses of this and several generations much 'gingerbread' ornamentation. Porch roofs, cornices, doors, windows, often the entire front of a chalent will be encrusted with jig-sawn fret, grill and scroll work, incorporating religious or family mottoes, intricate designs and every sort of distracting embellishment. It reminds one not a little of a wonderful wedding cake or one of the marvelous performing clocks for which Switzerland is famous. But under it all is the solid worth, the wholesome, nourishing, delicious product of the baker's skill; the exact and reliable chronological instrument, the house that satisfies body and soul."

The expert assistance we give our advertisers in the matter of preparing copy so as to make it tell is, in itself, worth all the money they spend with us. Our services in this avenue are at the disposal of every "Guide" advertiser, present as well as prospective.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

The chap that growls about business "doesn't believe in advertising."

There are two ways of doing business. One way is to sit around idle and damn the tariff. The other is to subscribe to Daily Building News, carry an "ad" in "The Guide" and ride in taxicabs.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

ARTS AND DECORATIONS

Oftentimes a good decorator will be very sensitive to the scheme the architect had in mind, and will harmonize his ideas with those of the architect, or will even consult the architect and permit the latter to have at least a negative decision in the materials and colors to be employed. This last is probably the best way to proceed, and in the many cases, especially in moderate-priced houses, where the owner acts as her own decorator, the rule is still a good one to follow. The man who has laid out the room probably knows best how much or how little wainscot to employ, how much of the woodwork had best be concealed by hangings, and where the furniture ought to be placed to accentuate the better features of the room and distract attention from disagreeable ones.

Every room should have some sort of a scheme, and the furniture should not be simply thrown about where a suitable wall space occurs, or where light happens to come. The furniture, the hangings, the woodwork, the walls and the rugs should be grouped into a single composition, where the colors should harmonize, and the size and the shapes of the various pieces of furniture bear some relation to each other.

* * *

Afternoon "bridges" are second only to weddings as an innocent source wherefrom springs the mighty deluge of "knick-knacks" that disfigure our homes. Let an artist or a decorator go into any room and pick out its most trashy, or, to put it more kindly, its most incongruous bric-a-brac, small pictures, etc., and in nearly every case it will be confessed that the article was received as a wedding present or won as a bridge prize. In each instance the buyer was actuated by that same fatal motive—to get the best showing for the available money. That she succeeded is beyond dispute—the thing purchased always "shows." Generally is errs on the side of realism; if, dining out, you eat your fish from plates on which are painted every edible inhabitant of the waters known to ichthyologists, you may be sure the said plates were a prize; or, perhaps, the realism will come later, when a dessert plate is put in front of you with its painted peach or pear rivaling the bloom of the real fruit; and perhaps in addition an embroidered centerpiece with a "natural-looking" bunch of roses or violets, for the fact that conventionalizing is the keynote of good design has seldom been learned by those who select gifts. The small picture, of course, may be, in itself, not bad; it may even be good—a photo of some famous painting; but when a number of these dot the walls or stand three tiers deep on mantelpieces (and some women are deplorably lucky at winning them) a room is immediately cheapened. In the interests of "the house beautiful" bridge clubs should forswear prizes for family enjoyment and stick to fine handkerchiefs, silk stockings, or other personal objects.—"House Beautiful."

By the term "Integral Decoration," writes Aloysius McElroy, I mean such work as arises naturally from the construction of the house, such as the relation between the door and window openings, the heights of the rooms, and what woodwork is customarily built by the contractor who is doing the house. Of course, a room never looks perfect until it appears inhabited, and without furniture, etc., it must necessarily appear bare and cold; yet even without furniture a room should impress one with a sense of being well proportioned, good in color, and in general agreeable.

* * *

It was Mr. Henry James who wrote (after long residence abroad) that we Americans were "the disinherited art." What influenced him into taking this gloomy view of the case was our strong commercial tendency; for it has long been believed that art and letters cannot flourish on the same soil with trade and industry—that there is something so inherently shameful and vulgar about these latter, that the fine arts must give them a wide berth. Strange that such a falacious idea should have become so deep-rooted, even among thoughtful people, when one need not go beyond the Mediterranean history to see examples of great trade centers that gave the world an overflowing measure of beauty. Athens, Byzantium, Venice ,Barcelona, each was a great commercial city in its day, and each at the zenith of its buying and selling produced vigorous and very individual art. And now comes an author to prove that this was no mere coincidence, but that trade was ever the source from which all art sprung; and, further, he predicts that because we have become successful merchants we will as surely attain to high art. The writer is Mr. Frank E. Wallis, and his book treating on the human elements in architecture should be read by every man and woman interested in house building. It is one of the very few books which have come under our notice, that makes architecture intelligible to those without technical training. Taking the every-day examples of buildings on our own streets, Mr. Wallis traces them back, in form and detail, through the centuries to their starting point. And this starting point was man's desire for material possessions, a desire which sent him out in the wilderness to conquer and to trade. "Trade, then, having subdued the wilderness, science with art builds therein temples to the Ideal." The great trade routes radiating from the Mediterranean are outlined in a way that makes the story fascinatingly human, and we see how the traders carried the first rude art with them into strange places. "Trade ambition," says Mr. Wallis, "is the discovering and acquisitive force, science is the constructive capacity that trade ambition

(Continued on page 823.)

Recent Trade Literature

The November number of "Graphite," the readable and newsy home organ of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is up to the usual high standard of this clevverly conducted sheet. An article on "The First Graphite Mine" occupies the place of honor, reinforced by a budget of information concerning the Dixon products, and some very well-selected humorous miscellany.

* * *

"The Mason Builder" for November, issued by the Charles Warner Company, of Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in the interest of Alca Lime ,bears on its cover a striking reproduction in half-tone of the Pantheon at Rome. This number presents the tenth of a series of articles by E. A. Lazell, Ph. D., on "Elementary Studies of Cement," a mass of interesting data regarding the Warner Company's products and considerable humorous material worth reading. "The Mason Builder" may be had on application to any of the offices of the Warner Company.

* * *

"Atlantic Architectural Terra Cotta" is the title of a beautiful little booklet issued by the Atlantic Tera Cotta Company, 1170 Broadway, New York, celebrating the admirable qualities of this excellent building medium and showing half-tone reproductions of important buildings all over the United States in which ornamental terra cotta made by the Atlantic Company is the material used. One of the most recent of this company's local contracts was for the new Packard Building, on North Broad street, the entire front of which is of white glaze terra cotta supplied by the Atlantic Company.

* * *

Follensbee Brothers Company, of Pittsburgh, have published an attractive booklet entitled "Tin Plate," and illustrating their products, including the well known and popular hammered open hearth, bright and roofing tin plate, also a splendid line of fine steel sheets, deep stamping sheets and polished sheets. The catalogue is profusely illustrated and will be mailed free upon application. Follansbee Brothers take especial care in having its roofing tin plates evenly coated, closely inspected and properly assorted. The book contains illustrations of many prominent buildings that have been equipped with Follansbee tin plate.

* * *

"From Forest to You" is the title of a little book recently issued by the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

The Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company contend that the purchaser should be able to see every piece of lumber before he buys it and secure stock graded in conformity with the grading rules adopted by the manufacturers, and, for this reason, they maintain what is claimed to be the most complete assortment of building materials to be found in the Middle West, and they invite at all times an inspection by the prospective purchaser.

In this little booklet, "From Forest to You," they have aimed ti inform their customers briefly as to their source of supply, methods of handling stock on hand, shipipng facilities and their advantageous position for serving the trade. The illustrations in the booklet are actual photographs taken in their logging camps, saw mills and yards, and will give those who never visited them an idea of the magnitude of their business.

This illustrated book, "From Forest to You," will be sent free to readers who will write for it.

More or Less Personal

George H. Storm, head of George H. Storm & Co., Hardwood flooring specialists, foot of East 72nd street, Manhattan, returned about the first of the month from a little gunning trip in the Adirondacks, where he picked a very choice specimen of black bear, the first killed in that section for a number of years. Mr. Storm enjoyed his sport on the preserve of the Adirondack League Club, which he joined some months ago, in the vicinity of Little Moose Lake. Mr. Storm is completing plans for the construction of a fine summer camp on Little Moose, which will be ready for occupancy next year.

* * *

Joseph Rathborne, the veteran Cypress lumberman, who is at the head of the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, of Harvey, La., got home from a three months' trip to Europe on the Adriatic October 27. After spending a brief period at the Waldorf-Astoria he went on home to New Orleans to look after business affairs.

* * *

Frederick C. Righter has opened an office at 1101 Crozer Building, Philadelphia, where he will conduct a general wholesale lumber business.

* * *

Augustus J. Cadwallader, of George F. Craig & Co., and Edwin B. Malone, of Watson Malone & Sons, Philadelphia, two efficient nimrods in the chase for deer and moose, have returned from a hunting trip in the Maine woods.

* * *

Although having disposed of his business in Philadelphia to his son, Frank B. Hazard, and John W. Moore, who have formed the firm of Hazard & Moore, J. F. Hazard will continue to represent A. Weston & Son, of North Tonawanda, in the Quaker City.

ECONOMY OF TILING FOR FLOORS AND WALLS.

The price of labor is an important element in the cost of tiling, and as wages vary considerably in different localities, it is impossible to quote prices on a tiled floor and wainscoting which will hold good for all places. Roughly speaking, however, ordinary tiling costs from about 50 to 60 cents per square foot for floors and from about 60 to 70 cents per square foot for waals. At first glance, this seems to be a large amount paid for a floor or wall covering for the bathroom, kitchen, laundry, vestibule and porch, which are the parts of the house where tiling is most necessary. It should be remembered, however, that in laying a tile floor one saves in so many ways that, in spite of the fact that the initial cost of tiling is considerable, it is nevertheless the most economical of all flooring materials in the parts of the house just mentioned.

A tile floor ,when properly set, is virtually everlasting. It requires no repairing, painting or oiling. It is not necessary to cover it with carpet. Ordinarily it can be cleaned by simply flushing it off with water. This is a tremendous saving of labor in comparison with the laborious scrubbing and oiling, necessary to keep the wooden floor in proper condition.

A tiled wall or wainscoting never has to be papered or painted. It is so durabel that it is not injured by the ordinary knocks and blows which soon make wall paper look so shabby as to necessitate replacing. Wall paper is frequently ruined by dampness, by water or other liquids being splashed upon it, and by smoke or burns from gas jets or lamps. None of these things have the slightest effect upon a tile wall. Consequently, the economy of a tiled wall, due to the saving of repairs, is great.

A house with a tiled bathroom, kitchen, butler's pantry, vestibule and porch always looks fresh and clean, and is free from the disagreeable musty odor so characteristic of old houses. This is caused by the germ of decay, bred in the decomposing organic matter that has been absorbed by wooden floors and walls which are being constantly spattered with water or other liquids containing animal and vegetable matter.

The decorative, sanitary and durable qualities of tiling are so great that there is no better way of practicing real economy than by figuring closely on all other parts of the house, so as to have sufficient surplus to meet the initial expense of tiling the bathroom, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry, vestibule and porch.—"Architect and Engineer."

"The Guide" isn't a portfolio of half-tone reproductions. It's an architectural newspaper. It prints facts and argument as well as pretty pictures. And type, Mr. Advertiser, costs more and counts more than mere pictures.

It's a poor bird fouls its own nest and a poor firm that can't afford to patronize the home trade paper.

ARTS AND DECORATIONS.

(Continued.)

calls into being, and idealism is the master passion of the race that levies tribute of the best from the race in every field.'' We may be comforted; if idealism is a master passion of the race, then even we cannot be ''the disinherited of art,'' for idealism begets the creative faculty which, operating under its enthusiasm, ''adds the element of beauty and the result we call art.'' Mr. Wallis's absorbing exposition of how the early Eastern trade currents were the real forces that created our heritage of architecture should disabuse every reader's mind of the supposed antipathy between industry and art. The truth is that those obsessed by such an idea (and it is common enough in England and much aped here) are handicapped in the production of good art or anything else.—''The House Beautiful.''

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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS INVITED FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDING AT THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT STORRS, CONNECTICUT.

Architects are hereby invited to submit competitive plans for the following named buildings at the Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs, in the town of Mansfield, Conn., to wit:

A Dormitory for which the State has appropriated	$75,000
A Poultry School Building for which the State has appropriated	25,000
An addition to Horse Barn for which the State has appropriated	10,000
An addition to the Dairy Farm for which the State has appropriated	10,000
Cottages for which the State has appropriated	25,000
An addition to the Agricultural Hall for which the State has appropriated	20,000

These appropriations include heating, lighting, furnishing, grading, etc. Architects are invited to visit the College and consult with President Charles L. Beach, who will furnish full information as to location, amount available for each building, etc., etc.

The architect of the plans selected by the Committee in charge will be employed to prepare the working drawings and specifications and to superintend the construction of the buildings. For his compensation he will receive the commission authorized by the American Institute of Architects. No compensation will be paid for plans not finally accepted.

An estimate of cost from some reliable contractor will be required to be submitted with each plan. All plans must be signed by the Architect and deposited with the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut at his office in the capitol, in the city of Hartford, not later than the fourth day of December, A. D. 1911.

The Committee in charge will give a public hearing on said plans in Room No. 62, in the State Capitol, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1911, at 11:00 a. m.

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., this third day of November, 1911.

Thomas D. Broadstreet,
Comptroller.

PLANS FOR SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

Tallahassee, Fla.

The State Building Commission will receive at Tallahassee, Fla., until Thursday, Dec. 7, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., architects' plans for a Supreme Court, Railroad Commission and Library Building in Tallahassee. A general description of the building desired will be furnished upon application to

A. C. CROOM,
Secretary Building Commission,
Tallahassee, Fla.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed Bids for the Construction of a Bulkhead on the Bulkhead and Pierhead Line, in front of Bartram's Park on the west side of the Schuylkill River, will be received by the Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, No. 555 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, November 29th, 1911, and then publicly opened.

Plans, specifications and blank forms upon which Bids must be made, can be obtained at the office above mentioned.

Bidders will take notice that the Department has available for this work Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000) out of the State Appropriation of June 15th, 1911, and Eleven Thousand Dollars ($11,000) out of the loan of June 19th, 1911, and the Contractor will be required, if necessary, to enter into a supplemental contract or contracts for the completion of the work upon the request of the Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, when future appropriations are made, or become available.

No Bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia that the provisions of an Ordinance requiring proposal bonds on all Bids exceeding in amount Five Hundred Dollars ($500), approved May 25th, 1860, has been complied with.

The Director reserves to himself the right to reject any or all Bids as he may deem best for the interest of the City of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. HASSKARL,
Director.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 2, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of December, 1911, and then opened for the reconstruction, etc. (including plumbing), of the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York. The work consists of the construction of two three-story wings, having a total ground area of 1,150 square feet, reconstructing the entire interior of the old buildings and adding a fourth story to a portion thereof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Custodian of the building, or at this office, at

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 11, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of December, 1911, and then opened, for the construction complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits, wiring and interior lighting fixtures), of the Post Office, Court House and Custom House at Miami, Florida. The building is of three stories, with basement and unfinished attic, and has a ground area of approximately 7,200 square feet. Fireproof construction throughout, stone facing, tile and copper roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Miami, Florida, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending November 18th, 1911:

Number of transfers	637
Amount of transfers	$1,546,395.00
Cash consideration	578,900.00
Mortgage consideration	967,495.00
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Which on a six per cent basis amounts to	39,789.34

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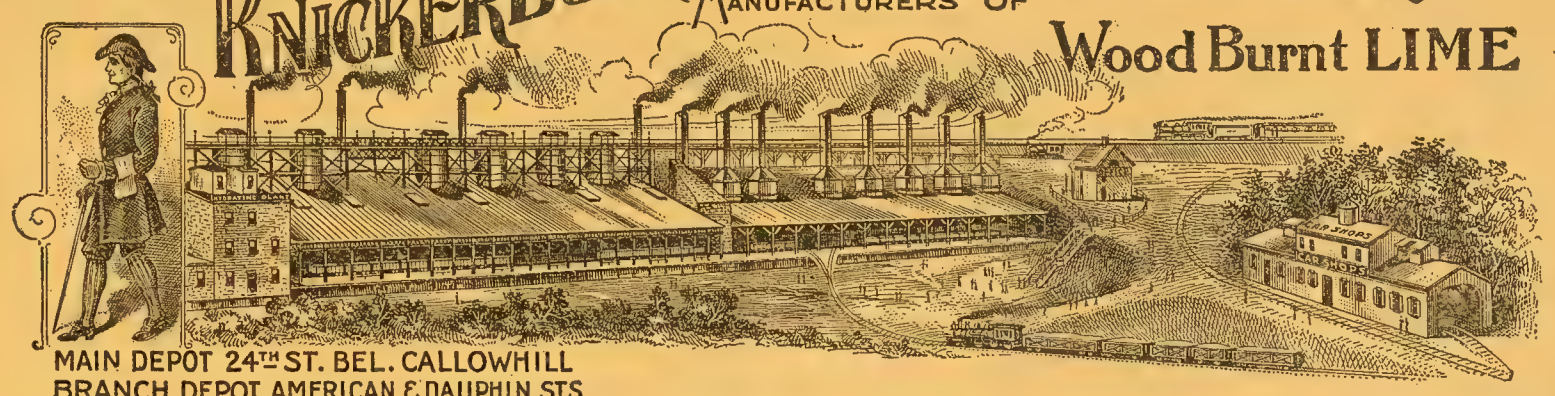
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Thomas B. Smith Co., Betz Bldg., Phila.

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Supplee Elevator Co., 3207 Spg. Garden St

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Darlington Brick and Mining Co.,
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Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
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Bartlett & Co.,
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United Gas Improvement Co.,
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Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.
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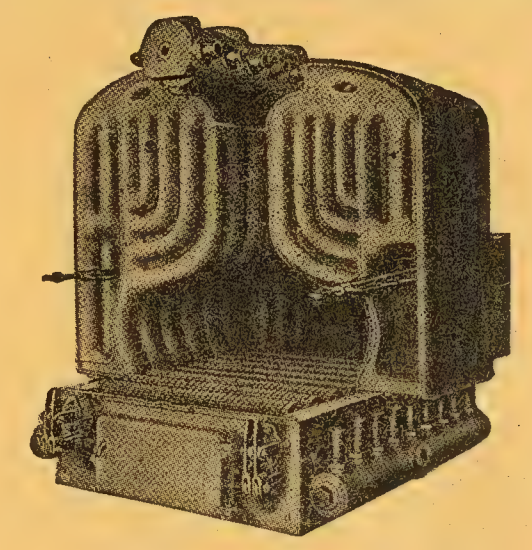
Builders' Guide

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Vol. XXVI., No. 48. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

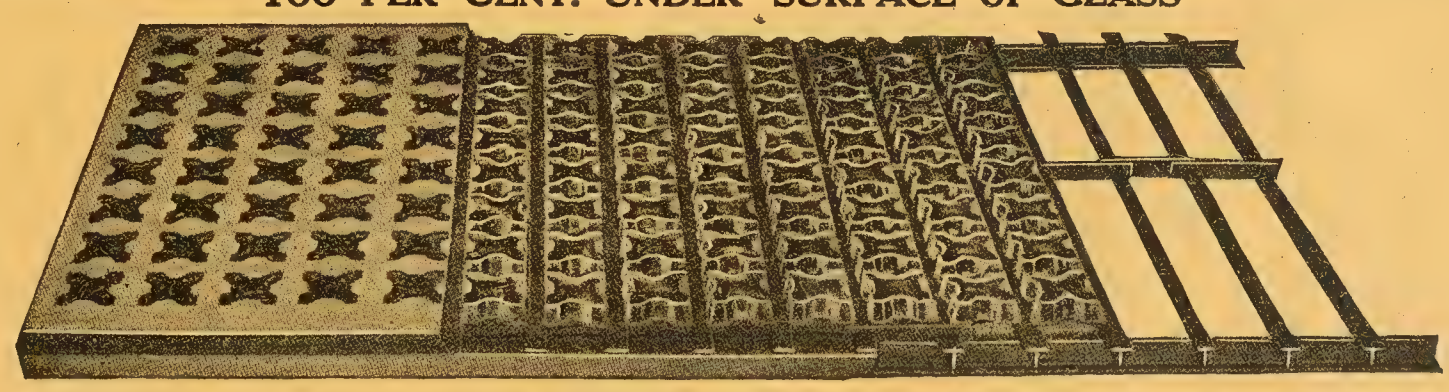
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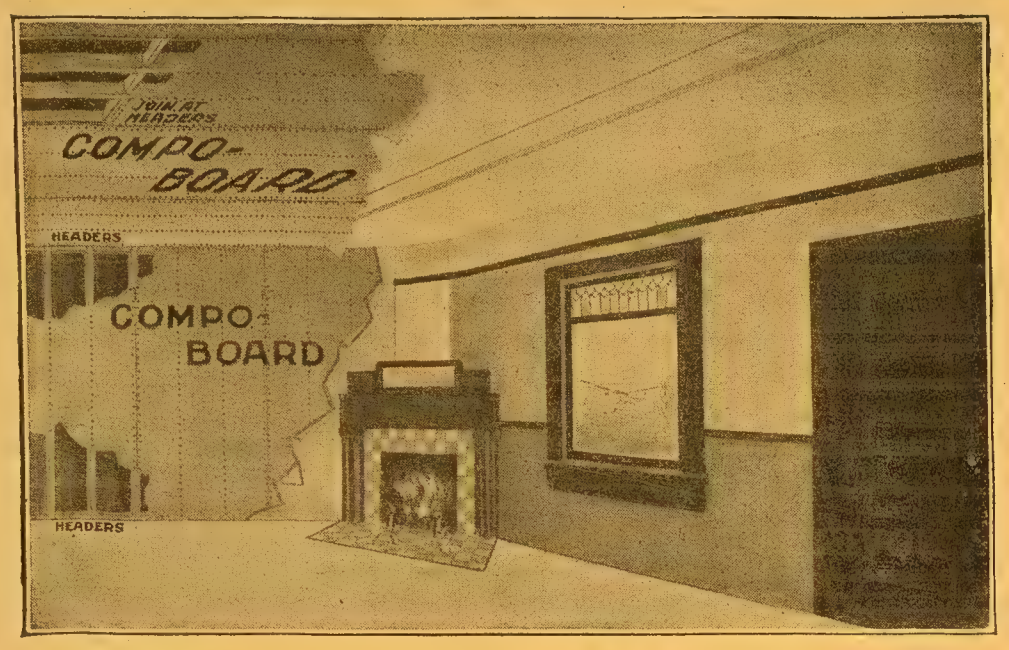
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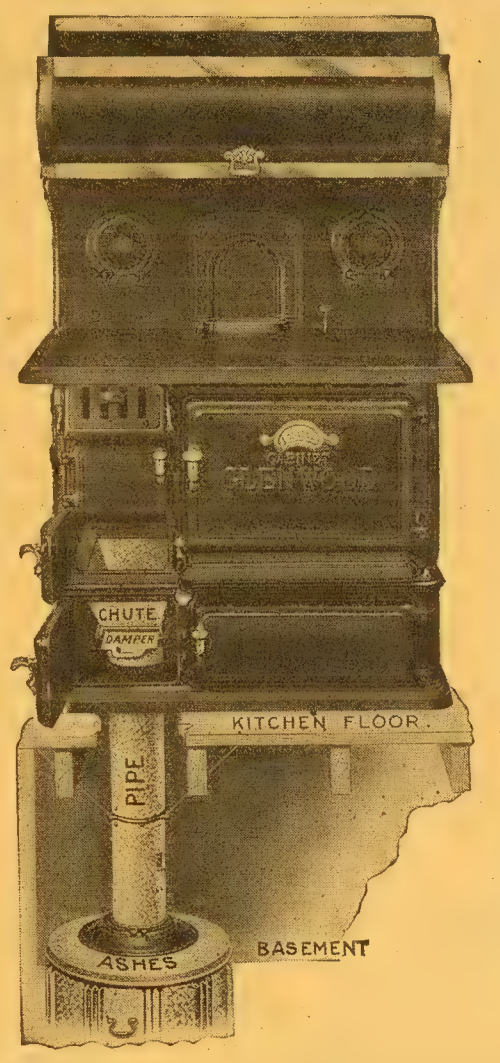
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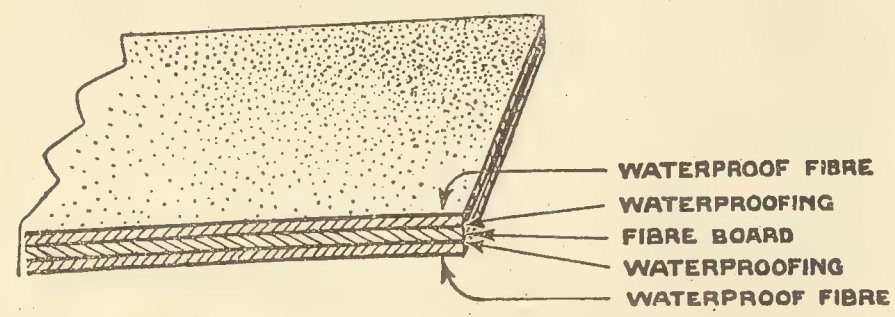
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Vol. XXVI., No. 48. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Building (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Empire Building, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Brick, new front. Architects have received bids.

Memorial Building, Richmond, Va. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble, one story and basement, 40x150 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking revised bids.

Loft Building and Stores (alts.), 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clark Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating, electric lighting. Revised plans completed. Architects taking bids.

Cottage, Lakewood, N. J. Architect, H. Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Geo. Gould, care of architect. Brick and plaster, two stories, 25x36 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Synagogue, 2304-06 Mascher street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Love of Israel Congregation, on premises. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories, 36x92 feet, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due December 2. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 1611 Filbert street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. E. Grau Co., 1709 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Jas. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Residence, Elyton, Md., $10,000. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Walter H. Dilks, 1102 Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 42x55 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Annex Building, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Henry J. Blauvelt, Third and Chestnut streets. Owners, American Mechanic Building, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, six stories, 92x141 feet, slag roof, and slate, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Office Building, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building, Owners, Dairy Supply Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Brick, two stories, 35x50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Garage, Ventnor, N. J., 15,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, H. W. Newton, Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Brick, two stories, 63x120 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting.

Laundry Building (add.), Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government. Frame, one story, 20x30 feet, composition roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due December 15. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring.

Freight Station, Johnstown, Pa. Architect, R. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Brick, two stories, 28x300 feet, composition roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Cottages (4), Holmesburg, Pa., $250,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Brick, and stone, two and three stories, 50x200 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due December 2. The following are figuring: Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Publishing Building, Sixth and St. James street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Biddle Press Co., Ed. T. Biddle, 1010$ Cherry street. Concrete and brick, 17x97 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., $9,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Stanley King, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 43x38 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta, 70x40 feet, two stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 7. The following are figuring: H. G. Hinchman, 223 Arch street, Camden, N. J.; Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J.; Geo. Bachman, Camden, N. J.; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 210 North Thirteenth street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. S. Rogers, Stanwick, N. J.; Geo. F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets; F. L. Hoover & Son, Builders' Exchange; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Buildings (2), Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due November 27. The following are figuring: J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott Construction Co., Hale Building; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street; A. Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. J. Daley, 3061 Germantown avenue.

Houses (16), Fifty-ninth and Lansdowne avenue. Architects, Durham Bros., 1213-15 Filbert street. Owner, Peter McCurdy, 5205 Walnut street. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owenr taking sub-bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 1023-25-27 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Berg Bros., Tenth and Market streets. Brick, six stories, new front. Architects taking bids due December 1. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Farm and Cottages (2), Marshallville, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, Lafayette Building. Owner, E. Brownings, Marshallville, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, hot air heat. Architects taking bids due November 25. The following are figuring: Plummer E. Jefferies, West Chester, Pa.; J. M. Burns, West Chester, Pa.; Daniel Sullivan, West Chester, Pa.; Corcoran Construction Co., West Chester, Pa.; Sam J. Hindman, Coatesville, Pa.

Sewerage Purification Plant, Pennypack Creek, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, H. A. Mackey, Director of Public Works, City Hall. Brick, stone and frame, one story, 20x25 feet, shingle roof. Owners have received bids.

Coal Tipple, Mineral Sidings, Ohio. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Wood and steel, 850 feet long. Owners taking bids due December 5. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, is figuring.

Residence, St. David's, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. W. H. Smith, on premises. Terra cotta and plaster, 35x50 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tin roof, hardwood floors. J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, taking sub-bids.

City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. Architect, J. Milton Dyer, Cuyahoga Building, Cleveland. Owners, City of Cleveland. Granite, five stories, 200x312 feet, copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due December 5. Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Light Manufacturing Building, Broad and Wallace streets. Architect, Charles Balderson, 41? Walnut street. Owners, Company,

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care George F. Lasher, 147 North Tenth street. Brick, concrete and steel, eight stories and ten stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect preparing preliminary plans.

Exchange Building, Margate City, N. J. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 22x49 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due December 1. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Exchange Building, Lebanon, Pa. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Graduate School, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania, care Provost, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans not yet started.

Veterinary Building (add.), Thirty-ninth and Woodland avenue. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania. Brick and concrete and stone, West Wing (add), slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residences (4), Springfield avenue and Cresheim road. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Stock House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $250,000. Architect, Charles Caspar, West End Trust Building. Owners, Stegmaier Brewing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Entire new stock house, brick, steel, concrete, five stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take sub-bids in a few weeks.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Congress Hall (restoration), Sixth and Chestnut streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, A. S. Eisenbower, Bureau of City Property, City Hall. Brick, three stories, consists of general remodeling of exterior and interior. Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street, submitted the lowest bid, $4,800.

Home for Indigents, Holmesbudg, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, Department of Health and Charities. Brick and stone, steel and fireproof, three stories, six buildings. Contract awarded to Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Residence, Washington and Sullivan streets, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. K. S. Ewing, 5509 Wayne avenue. Brick, two and one-half stories, 25x38 feet, tin roof, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 210 High street.

Residence, Lincoln Drive, Germantown. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, J. A. Seeds, care architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x48 feet, steam heating, electric lighting, shingle roof, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Charles Johnson, 5701 Boyer street, Germantown.

Lob Cabin, St. David's, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Chas. S. Walton, Third and Vine streets. Stone and timber, two stories, 65x70 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa., for the foundation and first floor.

Residence and Garage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, E. H. Rowland, Devon, Pa. Brick and stucco, three stories, 42x134 feet; garage, two stories, 46x22 feet; slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Ice Plant and Coal Yards, Fifty-seventh and Hoffman avenue, $12,000. Engineers, York Manufacturing Co., 4501 Girard avenue. Brick and concrete, one story, 100x250 feet. Contract awarded to Herman Voight, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street.

Store Building (alt.), Twelfth and Market streets. Architect, F. A. Wholan, 44 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Owners, United Cigar Stores Co., 44 West Eighteenth street, New York City. Consists of interior alterations, steam heating, electric lighting, slag and copper roof. Contract awarded to Smith Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Gymnasium and Isolation Building, Belmont and Monument avenues. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Home for Deaf Children, on premises. Brick and stone and concrete, two stories, 34x72 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J., $60,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Amsterdam Realty Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, four stories, 40x135 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Amsterdam Fireproof Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Pier, Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa. Architect, Superintendent of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Steel and concrete, 120x582 feet, one story, slag roof. The Butler Bros. Co., 1170 Broadway, New York City, submitted the lowest bid, $267,000.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3708 Chestnut street, $10,000. Architect, G. S. Parsons, 729 Walnut street. Owner, C. R. Williams, on premises. Brick. three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Boiler House, Camden N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 134 South Fourth street. Owners, R. H. Comey & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick and iron, one story, 40x60 feet, concrete roof. Contract awarded to Mockett Construction Co., Camden, N. J.

Buildings (2), Spring City, Pa. Architect, Phillp H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State of Pennsylvania, Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Bids were opened as follows: John R. Wiggins, Heed Building, $214,323; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, $215,210; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, $224,416; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, $222,930; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, $230,776; Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, $234,796.

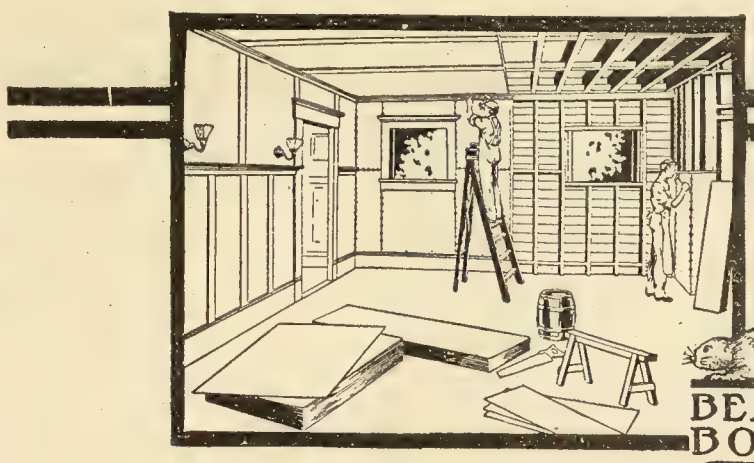
Bulkhead, Delaware avenue, between Fairmount avenue and Callowhill street and Penn street, $160,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, J. F. Hasskarl, Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building, submitted the lowest bid.

Warehouse, 506-12 Race street, $150,000. Architect, C. P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, A. Hartung, 26 South Marshall street. Brick and concrete and steel, nine stories, 79x130 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J., $8,000. Architect, V. B. Smith, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, Petroff & Emily, Atlantic City. Frame, two and one-half stories,



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25x35 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plan in progress.

Cottages (2), Ventnor, N. J., $12,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plan in progress.

Apartment House, Chelsea, N. J., $35,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, fireproof, four stories, 70x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plan in progress.

Residences (4), Atlantic City, N. J., $25,000. Architects, Stout & Reitenack, Bartlett Building. Owner, W. B. Loudenslager, Atlantic City. Concrete, two and one-half stories, 26x45 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plan in progress.

Apartment House, Stores and Bath Houses, Atlantic City, $15,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, name withheld. Brick, three stories, 54x105 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plan in progress.

Garage, Ventnor, N. J., $15,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, H. W. Newton, Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Brick, two stories, 63x120 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Comfort Pavillion, Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., $10,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Steel Pier Co., on premises. Concrete and cement, one story, 30x30 feet. S. H. Headley, Bartlett Building, taking subbids.

Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J., $60,000. Architect, B. Ireland, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Amsterdam Realty Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, four stories, 40x135 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Amsterdam Fireproof Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Residence, Plaza Place, Atlantic City, N. J., $10,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, H. H. Deakyne, Pacific and Kentucky avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x46 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof. Contract awarded to Knauer Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Bungalow, Riverside, N. J., $3,600. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, name withheld. Stucco, two stories, 24x40 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one month.

Residence, Woodbury Heights, N. J., $3,500. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, Mr. S. Barnard, care John Mayhew, Woodbury Heights, N. J. Shingles, two and one-half stories, 27x32 feet. Plans completed. Owner is taking bids.

Residences (3), Woodbury Heights, N. J. Aachitects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, John Mayhew, Woodbury Heights, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, (2) 27x31 feet, (1) 28x33 feet. Plans completed. Owner is taking bids.

Honesty is at the bottom of craftsmanship the same as salesmanship. Also it is at the bottom of pretty nearly every other good business attribute.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

J. Gotherinham (O), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, $2,000. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 14x40 feet, 236 West Harrock street. Cost, $8,000. Dwellings (), two stories, brick, 14x40 feet, 3367 Frankford avenue.

Ferdinand Pozzilo (O), 3314 Almond street. Cost, $3,000. Two three-story brick dwellings, 14x38 feet, 3309 Almond street.

..C. W. Williams (O), Stephen Girard Building. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, $10,000. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 30x50 feet, 3708 Chestnut street.

E. L. Seeds (O), 1101 South Divinity street. Cost, $36,000; 12 dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, $17,400; 6 dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, $6,400; two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, $6,400; 2 dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, $33,000; 11 dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

James F. Maguire (O), 708 Fidelity Building. Cost, $9,000; 3 dwellings, two stories,



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16x42 feet, Fiftieth and Springfield streets. Cost, $78,000; 26 dwellings, two stories, 16x42 feet, Fiftieth and Springfield streets. Cost, $6,000; 2 dwellings, two stories, 16x42 feet, Fiftieth and Springfield streets.

G. A. Bisler (O), 245 North Sixth street. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, $14,500. Dwelling, (1) three stories; store, 50x34 feet, Sixty-sixth and Woodbine avenue.

M. P. Newell (O), 3022 Araming avenue. Cost, $1,000. Stable, two stories, brick, 36x 28 feet, Werkel and Ann streets.

George Miller (O), Hamilton Court, Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, $20,000. Residence, brick, three stories, 37x55 feet, 3924 Walnut street.

J. M. Sharpless (O), Wayne and School Lane avenue. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $6,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 24x37 feet, Sullivan and Washington Lane.

C. B. Fealy (O), Land Title Building. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, $1,600. Garage, one story, stone, 19x25 feet, Sunset and Cresfield avenue.

Alterations and Additions

A. B. Price (O), 3432 Market street. Barber & Perring (C), 1221 Land Title Building. Cost, $600. Garage, 3437 Ludlow street.

H. B. Shoemaker (O), 24 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $300. Garage, Wissahickon avenue.

Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co. (O), 413 Chestnut street. M. M. Porter & Co. (C), 136 North Eighth street. Cost, $500. Office, 607 Market street.

S. K. Hutchinson (O), 1718 Walnut street. Bushnell Bros. (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, $1,100. Laundry building, 2000 Sansom street.

Eagle Coal & Ice Co. (O), Fifty-seventh and Hoffman avenue. H. Voigt (C), 1251 North Twenty-eighth street. Cost, $900. Office, Fifty-seventh and Hoffman avenue.

W. A. Miller & Co. (O), 427 North Second street. C. F. Bachler (C), 27 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $500. Packing house, 427 North Second street.

J. D. Dorney (O), 1204 East Montgomery avenue. C. F. Bachler (C), 27 South Eighteenth street. Cost, $700. Moving picture parlor, 519 East Girard avenue.

P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. Building, Forty-first and Westminster avenue. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $500. Y. M. C. A., Forty-first and Westminster avenue.

Quaker City Realty Co. (O), 627 Wharton street. Cost, $500. Garage, Sixty-first and Christian streets.

S. R. Nichols (O), 130 West Johnston street. M. S. Oberholtzer (C), 5524 Pulaski avenue. Cost, $2,500. Garage.

A. Frazier (O), 5713 Market street. Fisher & Schull (C), Market and Willard streets. Cost, $800. Store and dwelling, 6126 Lansdowne avenue.

Wm. Wankenback & Son (O), 1310 Germantown avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $900. Manufacturing building, 1310 Germantown avenue.

Jos. Kienzel (O), 2810 North Third street. Barnes Bros. (C), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 2810 North Third street.

W. M. Schroder (O), Twenty-second and Oxford streets. W. M. Stevenson (C), 1558 North Twenty-first street. Cost, $510. Garage.

City of Philadelphia (O). Daniel T. McCarthy (C), 1937 North Seventh street. Cost, $29,000. Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Vintage streets.

Dr. J. Mansfield (O), 5620 Germantown avenue. Wm. Pinkerton (C), West Rittenhouse street, Germantown. Cost, $500. Stable addition, Kenyan and Woodlawn avenue.

A. Barn & Son (O), 1517 North Eighth street. Abe Sheslack (C), 518 Reed street. Cost, $630. Store and dwelling, 410 South Fifth street.

A. Flinkman (O), 1922 South Seventh street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 281 South Fifth street.

Polish Catholic Church (O), 242 Fitzwater street. Wm. S. Mundy (C), 211 South Ninth street. Cost, $400. Church.

Annie Green (O), 639 East Clearfield street. Thos. McCarty (C), 639 East Clearfield street. Cost, $1,000. Oyster house, Voillard and Kensington avenue.

Wm. E. Stoerer (O), 324 Gowen avenue. F. L. Hoover & Sons (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 324 Gowen avenue.

A. M. Adams (O), Dingman's Ferry, Pa. W. C. Wright (C), 22 Harvey street. Cost, $850. Dwelling, 316 West Chelten avenue.

Estate of Andrew Wiggins (O), 1524 North Fifty-ninth street. Joseph Wiggins (C), 1529 North Fifty-ninth street. Cost, $500. Dwelling.

Berg Bros. (O), 1027-29 Market street. Cost, $30,000. Store, 1027-29 Market street.

J. L. Gregory, Jr. (O), 3304 Howell street. F. E. Bland (C), 252 North Fifteenth street. Cost, $350. Dwelling, 3304 Howell street.

A. H. Lieberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets. Gelman & Chaflin (C), 906 Hoffman street. Cost, $375. Store and dwelling, 3108 York street.

Ebert Furniture Co. (O), 601 Moore street. B. Ketcham & Son (C), 1029 Brown street. Cost, $12,200. Factory, 601 Moore street.

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WALL BOARD AND ITS USES

By Howard Heppes

During the recent years there has been a remarkable development of this comparatively new building material which has come to be regarded with a good deal of favor among builders, as a convenient substitute under certain conditions, for lath and plaster. Wall boards have advanced beyond the experimental stage. The great problem has been to make a board that would not shrink or warp; that would not contract or expand to any appreciable extent under atmospheric changes and that would "stay put" once it had been applied to a wall. Constant experimenting has overcome these difficulties in the best of the wall boards now made and the house owner or builder can use this very convenient material with entire confidence as to results.

Wall boards have, as the French say, "arrived." They have a recognized place in the building material world; their remarkable adaptability is just beginning to be recognized by home builders and owners and they are coming to be regarded as a permanent building asset.

It is safe to say that there is not a new home built in which wall board cannot be used somewhere to advantage. There is not a garage or summer cottake, an office or a factory in which it will not add to the economy and efficiency of the builder's work. And in the houses that are already built, the opportunities for using it in repair work, in making partitions, in turning waste spaces into cozy rooms or closets, in building shelves, or making clothes chests, wardrobes, etc., are almost without number. The man who has tools and likes to use them will find wall board the most convenient and economical material that ever came to his hand.

A practical application of wall board is on an interior wall for summer cottages or bungalows. The board can be set between the studding but three-quarters inch back from the stud face, so that the face of the studs forms the wood strip which divides the wall into panels. A hardwood paneled wall is obtained by using the wall board which comes ready finished in that effect and no other finish is required. The studding can be stained either to match the wall board or in a contrasting tone of soft dull green. Wide sheets can be used for the ceiling which can be painted a warm cream or a pale ecru, in harmony with the wall below.

Among the most practical and durable of the wall boards now on the market are the ones made in long sheets that reach from the floor to the ceiling and clear across the room overhead, thus eliminating all cross joints. It is an obvious fact that wall board made in various size sheets to fit walls of different heights, and ceilings of different widths, is the most suitable board to use. There are several makes of wall board on the markets which do not greatly differ in desirability. It goes without saying that a wall board which is water proofed against atmospheric moisture, and one that has the least contraction and expansion, is the board which gives the best satisfaction. A wall board that is water proofed against atmospheric moisture, will render the home lined with it, free from dampness and make it clean, dry and sanitary.

A good composition wall board, made of the proper materials and properly applied, is one of the best non-conductors known of heat and cold and will keep a building lined with it, warm in winter and cool in summer, as a good wall board is non-porous and retains the heat in the building. It likewise repels heat from the outside in hot weather, thus keeping the building cool, without generating dampness.

Wall board is meeting with the general approval of home builders throughout the country because of its general utility. It is found very useful not only for lining the entire building, but is an exceedingly handy material for all kinds of repair work, lining attic rooms, closets, stairways, basements, garages, and all outbuildings.

We have in mind an instance of this in a handsome house in Massachusetts where the plaster ceiling of the guest chamber had become seamed with unsightly cracks and partly broken away. The delicate decorations of the side walls were intact and as the owner desired to retain them, it was decided to experiment with wall board for renewing the ceiling. Accordingly, the wall board was laid over the ceiling as it was, without stripping off the plaster, in such a manner that long panels were formed by two-inch wood strips applied over the joining of the sections. The wood strips were painted ivory white and the wall board surface between, a pale apple green, carrying out the color scheme of the side wall decoration belaw. The result was wholly delightful and satisfactory, while eliminating the unpleasant features attending a new plaster ceiling.

There are many advantages to be obtained by using wall board in nearly every class of building. It is very easy to apply, all the tools being required being a saw, a hammer, and a square. For this reason it appeals to the man who desires to do all or part of the work himself without the aid of skilled labor. Any man who can use a saw and a hammer can apply wall board by using ordinary care and obtain a very satisfactory job.

Wall board being nailed directly to the studding and ceiling joists does away with the litter and confusion incident to a lath and plaster job. And, as it is perfectly dry when applied, the home builder saves time in the completion of the building. One can go right ahead with the work without waiting for the walls to dry. As soon as the board is applied the building is ready for the finish and decoration. And, when one uses a board that is waterproofed against atmospheric moisture it naturally makes the building dryer and more sanitary.

If wall board is properly applied it will stay in good condition and last as long as the building stands.

Wall board is adaptable to nearly any style or type of building. It is adaptable to any panel design or style of decoration. The better brands of wall board may be decorated in any manner desired. Can be painted, calsomined, papered or burlapped, the same as plastered wall. The painting surface is far superior to a plastered wall. The wall board being much smoother and having less suction it does not require as much paint as the porous plaster.

In taking into consideration the cost of wall board as compared to other wall linings, the builder should not consider the initial expense of applying only, but should take into consideration, the lasting qualities of the different materials as well. When a good wall board is used, the first cost is the last cost and this factor of permanency and elimination of repairs, should be taken into account in comparing the cost, though usually, the initial cost is is considerably less than other methods of wall treatment.—"Keith's Magazine."

GOOD FOR A SMILE.

Little Jests With a Special Interest For Men Interested in Architecture and Building.

Mike—"And have they tall buildings in America, Pat?"

Pat—"Tall buildings, have they? Faith, Mike, the last one I worked on we had to lay on our stomachs to let the moon pass."

* * *

The member of the legislature, of whome some graft stories had been circulated, was about to build a house.

"You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?" asked the architect.

"No, sir!" said the man. "If you can't build this house without any exposure, I'll get another architect."—"Yonkers Statesman."

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Publications Received.

"Hendricks' Commercial Register." Twentieth annual revised edition. S. E. Hendricks Company, publishers, 74 Lafayette street, New York. 7x10 in., cloth bound, 1,419 pages. Price, $10.00.

The annual revised edition of Herricks' Commercial Register of the United States for Buyers and Sellers, has been published since 1891.

Its aim is to furnish complete classified lists of manufacturers for the benefit of those who want to buy as well as fore those who have something to sell. It covers every branch of the architectural, engineering, electrical, mechanical and kindred trades and professions. The total number of classifications in the book is over 45,000, each representing the manufacturers or dealers of some machine, tool, specialty or material required in the architectural, engineering, mechanical, electrical, railroad, mine and kindred industries. An important feature of this book is the simplicity of its classifications. They are so arranged that the book can be used for either purchasing or mailing purposes. All manufactures of a particular trade are first classified under a general heading for mailing purposes. Each firm or corporation are then classified under as many classifications as every variety of their products call for.

The book offers in compact form many lists of value.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

Iron-Ore Cement in Germany.

It is announced through the International Bureau of Consultation recently established in New York by Dr. Otto Schott, formerly of Germany, that the cement made by the Hemmor plant in Germany has been introduced as "Iron-ore-cement." This cement, called in Germany Erz-cement, contains 1.5 per cent. alumina and about 11 per cent. iron oxide. It is manufactured exclusively by the Hemmor mill, near Hamburg, and is frequently used for buildings in sea water. On account of its lower alumina content it resists sea water better than Portland cement.

Medieval Reinforced Concrete in Paris.

A strange discovery lately made in the walls of the old palace of the Louvre shows that reinforced concrete was by no means unknown in Paris as far back as the sixteenth century, when the rebuilding of the Louvre was undertaken by that industrious builder, Francis I. The "Figaro" states that when executing works in connection with the application of a modern lift the workmen employed found it necessary to cut through some of the old walls, which were apparently of dressed masonry. But, to the surprise of the contractors, it was found that the stone was nothing but the outer shell of construction largely composed of a kind of reinforced concrete. In view of the generally entertained belief that is an essentially modern variety of structural material, the proof of its employment between 300 and 400 years ago is distinctly interesting. Our contemporary states that some one with archaeological tastes has taken the trouble to search the archives for records left by the architects of the epoch in question, with the result that no mention was found of anything but dressed stone for use in the walls. It seems, therefore, that the original contractors, with more wisdom than honesty, decided to make sure of reaping the benefit attending the adoption of reinforced concrete as a substitute for stone masonry.

Cement a Staple.

Portland cement is no longer a mere vogue, but a utility. From the experimental stage, it has passed into the staple class. Statistics show that more than one-third of the new buildings erected in Chicago in the past year were concrete, that metropolis in concrete construction leading all other American municipalities. Second honors go to Seattle, where the percentage is nearly as high as in Chicago. This is particularly striking in view of the availability and cheapness of timber for certain classes of buildings in the Far Northwest. Third place in concrete construction is held by Philadelphia, where that material is playing a large part in the construction of a majority of the new office blocks and industrial plants. —"Cement World."

"Hints on Fireplace Construction" is an attractive pamphlet issued by the H. W. Covert Company, 168 Duane street, New York. A feature of the fireplaces constructed by this company is a reinforced concrete smoke chamber.

Making a success of your line consists in keeping up with the procession. The man who doesn't advertise loses the band.

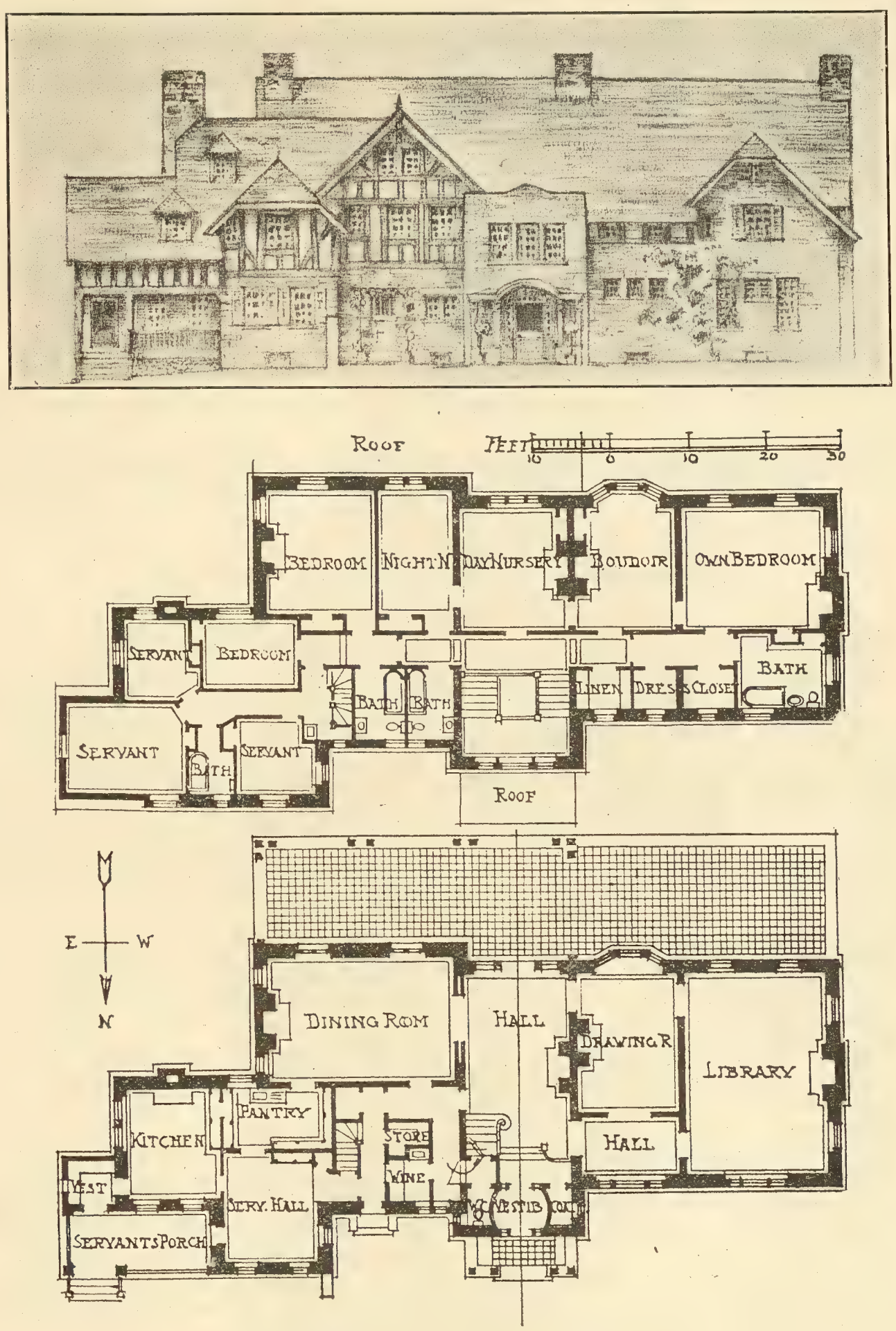
Misleading Ads. of Heating Systems.

There are some manufacturers and dealers in heating apparatus who profess to find nothing trustworthy in the products or work of their competitors. This disposition is not confined to verbal communication, but is noticeable in some of the advertising of certain manufacturers of heating apparatus, where are to be found misstatements so gross as to suggest, to say the least, a narrow conception of the average intelligence of interested persons.

When a manufacturer of steam and hot water boilers makes the bold assertion that a warm air furnace requires seventy-five or eighty per cent. more fuel than a hot water heater, to do an equal amount of heating; that the quality of heated air delivered is scorched and burned; that the management of a furnace is more troublesome than that of a hot water heater; that the cost of furnace heating ten or fifteen years after installation (original cost and subsequent repairs considered) is nearly thirty per cent. greater than for hot water; he is giving out a line of the most palpable untruths. Likewise, when another manufacturer of steam and hot water boilers makes the statement that the warm air furnace is responsible for and is chargeable with a very large percentage of the long list of conflagrations which occur annually in this country, he is guilty of a very great exaggeration, as the insurance reports will show.

Certainly the manufacturer may not take isolated cases of the failure of heating apparatus to operate properly, due perhaps to the incompetencs or ignorance of the heating contractor, and make capital of it for advertising purposes.

No manufacturer of any commodity can market his product year after year with an ever-increasing demand for it, unless such product has superlative value for a given requirement, and it does not follow that the favor in which one heating system is held is maintained at the expense of other heating systems, as all have their proper and legitimate uses. It would be a safer and more progressive business policy for these advertisers to steer clear of false comparisons and to adhere to a ruggedly honest policy in directing public attention to the efficiency of their heating equipment.—''The Sheet Metal Shop.''



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WEST, ARDMORE, PA.

Architect, George Bispham Page, Phila.

Convention of National Builders' Supply Association.

Announcement has just been made of the decision of the National Builders' Supply Association to hold their next annual convention in New York City during the period of the second annual New York cement show, January 29-February 3, 1912. This is the first time for several years that the National Association has held its convention in the East. The annual meetings are becoming constantly more important as the association increases its activity and enlarges its scope. The fact that the convention is held at the same time as the cement show and in the same city, brings out a greater attendance. Thousands of dealers take advantage of the opportunity of going to New York, attending the convention and spending a couple of days at the Cement Show at the same time.

Charles Warner, of Wilmington, Del., is president of the National Builders' Supply Association, and R. Dinsmore has recently succeeded James W. Wardrop as secretary.

Sanitary Opaque White Glass.

Glass, tinted white like marble, where used for wainscoting of bathrooms, not only adds to the sanitary, cleanly appearance of the room, on account of it being an opaque white glass, but gives a perpetual condition to the walls which cannot be obtained by the use of marble or other stone. Marble Soon loses its polish and deteriorates; and tile crazes and shortly becomes unsightly. Glass for this purpose is unequaled, and a bathroom wherein this sanitary material is installed is sure to give added pleasure to the morning ablutions. Glass can also be used for the tops of butler's pantry cabinets, kitchen table tops, etc. Experts in cooking say that fine pastry can be made by kneading on a pastry board made of glass.—''National Glass Budget.''



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WE DO GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY WORK

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

"Monument" Plaster and Stucco:

The Monument Plaster Company, Harrison, N. J., Mackety & Worrell, Philadelphia agents, Forrest Building, Philadelphia, are sending out to the trade two interesting booklets describing the merits of the plasters, stuccos, wire lath and other specialties manufactured by this concern. Of "Monument" plaster, the ompany's principal product, the booklet observes that it—

"Excells all other products, because the basis being lime there is the greatest possible elasticity to the material. It will cover more space than the ordinary mortars.

"It being slow setting. It is mixed by the most accurate process in the most modern machinery built. Every bag has absolutely the right proportion of materials. Any quantity can be wet up at one time—a hundred bags if desired. The mortar that is dropped by workmen is not wasted, as it can be re-tempered and used. It saves one-fourth the labor expense in hod carrying, on account of the large amount of mortar that can be loaded into the hod.

"When mixed in large quantities there is no loss from setting. Material not used one day can be re-tempered and used the following day—an item of economy and importance.

"Monument plaster is made uniform in the most thoroughly equipped and up-to-date mill in the country. Its claim for supremacy lies in the fact that it is best made, most economical in handling, most elastic in the hands of the plasterer—stretches farther, dries quicker and becomes harder and more durable than any other. The use of Monument Plaster insures against the breakage of the keys due to buckling and swelling of lath."

The same slow-setting qualities, it is claimed, are possessed by the company's "Oriental Stucco." By its use the proper results can be obtained, because the body does not set until ample time is allowed to float or dash the material. With the use of proper woodwork and lath and this medium it is now possible to construct a satisfactory stucco house. The company claims the outer walls, when Oriental stucco is used will remain solid, hard and without the disastrous result of cracking. It is said to be superior in every respect to Portland cement for stucco purposes.

It can be as readily mixed as hand-made mortar. Any quantity can be wet-up at a time. As it is slow-setting it can be re-tempered and used. If properly floated joinings do not show.

Oriental stucco is furnished in all colors, you never have to use paint over it, as the color is already mixed in the material and is guaranteed not to fade. The net results of a finished job brings the uniform answer from all who have used it, says the booklet, that Oriental stucco is the best and cheapest made.

Wayne Gasoline Storage Outfits:

The Wayne Gasoline Storage equipment has been designed to meet the demand for a high grade storage system at a moderate cost, where the self-measuring feature is not essential. It is said to afford an absolutely safe as well as convenient means for the storage of gasoline.

The regular equipment consists of pump, tank, fill pipe complete, suction pipe from tank to pump on direct lift type; and suction pipe from tank to union on long distance type. Piping from union to pump on long distance type is not furnished for the reason the distance of tank from pump depends upon local conditions, and varies in every installation. Hose and nozzles are not part of the regular equipment of these outfits, but can be furnished at a slight additional price.

The Wayne equipment is manufactured by the Wayne Oil, Tank and Pump Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Walter A. Schott, Philadelphia representative, Franklin National Bank Building, Philadelphia, who will be pleased to furnish estimates, descriptive literature, etc., on request.

The Webster Modulation System:

The Webster modulation system is a new method of circulating steam at low pressures devised by this company after a long period of test and experimenting. It provides a thoroughly satisfactory heating system for small and medium-sized buildings, in connection with low pressure steam heating apparatus where initial pressure is available without detriment to the economical operation of the plant. Figure 1310 shows a typical Webster modulation system installation.

In principle, the Webster modulation system is essentially the same as the Webster vacuum system of steam circulation, except that no pump nor other exhausting apparatus is necessary. The differential between the supply and return lines is maintained, as usual, by the Webster water-seal motor; the return piping system being invented to the atmosphere, there is never more than atmospheric pressure therein.

The return water is separated from the air and gravitates to a low point in the system, from which it is returned to the boilers automatically.

One of these devices is placed at the supply end of each radiator or coil and enables the occupant of the apartment to maintain any desired temperature, according to the exigencies of the weather conditions.

Manufactured by Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J.

"Universal" Safety Tread:

The universal safety tread is designed for the prevention of accidents by slipping, and is regarded by leading architects and engineers as indispensable in modern building construction.

After years of study and experiment in improving our product, we have finally brought it to a point where it is as near a perfect device as has been offered to protect the pedestrian from slipping or falling wherever there are steps or inclines.

By long and continuous service it has demonstrated its efficiency and durability, and by its unique construction has proved to be the most reliable and durable safety tread on the market.

The universal safety tread is adapted for use on wood, iron, concrete or stone, on stairways and thresholds in factories, schoolhouses, libraries, office buildings, subways, railroad stations, bridge approaches, steps of steam and electric railway cars, ship ladders, etc. It can be made in widths up to twelve inches in one piece, and in any lengths desired.

The universal safety tread is constructed of a heavy steel or brass baseplate in which openings are punched forming rows of vertical teeth.

Manufactured by the Universal Safety Tread Company, 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass.; R. R. Hammond in charge of Philadelphia office, 1103 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

M. B. MEDARY, Jr., *1st Vice-President*, 139 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *President*, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

GEORGE I. LOVATT, *Rec. Secretary*, 416 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary*, 1307 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.

C. L. BORIE, Jr., *Treasurer*, 139 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Architectural Notes

Nothing in the world of art and antiquity has given a more baffling problem than the statue of the Venus of Milo. Perhaps this is quite as it should be, since woman in her flesh is no less prone to the enigmatic and no less alluring as a hopeless study. Thus, perhaps, these facts constitute another of those almost unbelievable coincidences. There is, however, this possibly immaterial distinction: In the statue the riddle concerns only the arms of Venus.

When this now famous sculpture was found in fragments on the Island of Milo, says an exchange, there were missing the entire left arm and the lower three-fourths of the right. Search has been made in every possible shrine and palace of the "glory that was Greece" for these arms, all in vain. Romance after romance has been built on the possible meaning of their strange absence from the refuse of the sculpture's remainder, and artists in all times have given thought to the problem:

"What was Venus doing with her arms?"

Since this exquisite young goddess had a way of running through the Hellenic classics at not distant intervals, doing everything from being born of the sea froth to flirting with the gay Adonis, there is no chance of reading the meaning or probable occupation of the missing arms from these texts.

A glance at the unrestored sculpture reveals an inkling of the approximate position of the arms. Enough remains of the right to show that the upper arm at least was semi-pendant, with the elbow probably touching or resting lightly on the forward slope of the hip. Whether the arm continued to hang, or was bent across the waist, upward toward the face, there is now way of telling.

* * *

Edward R. Bennett, a graduate of the Ecole de Beaux Arts and for several years before the fire engaged on the plans for the beautification of San Francisco, has been appointed by President C. C. Moore to take up the study of the general plan of the Panama-Pacific Exposition with the Executive Architectural Council.

Bennett was for a long time in the employ of various San Francisco architects. He won a scholarship to Paris and entered the famous architectural school of the French capital, where his work immediately attracted attention. After graduating with honors he was taken into the office of George B. Post, of New York, one of the original architects of the Chicago Exposition and dean of the profession in New York. Soon afterward the attention of D. H. Burnham was directed to Bennett, and he went with him to Chicago to take up the study of the plan for that city. Later he worked on the plan for the city of Washington, then on the so-called Burnham plan for San Francisco, and on the plans for Minneapolis, Portland and Cleveland.

In referring to the testimony recently given by Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, before an investigating committee of Congress, we took occasion to direct attention to the apparent unfitness of the chairman of the committee to sit in judgment where questions of architectural practice, and the ethics which govern it, were concerned. Evidence that this lack of the necessary qualifications for the intelligent handling of similar problems is shared by other members of Congress is contained in a statement attributed to Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Committee on Appropriations. With evident satisfaction, this astute gentleman makes the announcement through the public press, that his committee has effected a saving of a quarter of a million dollars each year by dispensing with the services of some eighty draftsmen heretofore employed in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The manner in which this public service has been rendered is probably best shown by quoting from his alleged reply to a request for an appropriation to continue the services of these draftsmen to the end of the fiscal year.

"There is nothing extra coming from Congress to meet such an expenditure and I suggest that since the Government has over 600 buildings, the draftsmen can be dispensed with and new buildings authorized built from plans already made use of."

We are not at this moment discussing the "cheese-paring" policy of the Committee on Appropriations in withholding from an important branch of the Government and one that has shown an exceptionally high standard of efficiency, the money necessary to continue its work, but we are led to suggest that if means could be devised by which it would be possible to place Congressional candidates in the Civil Service class, in order that the people might be assured in advance that their representatives would have sufficient knowledge of the subjects brought before them for consideration to enable them to take intelligent action, the country at large would be greatly benefited.—"The American Architect."

ARCHITECTURAL NEWS NOTES.

The Architectural Arts League, of Atlanta, Ga., now entering upon its third year, elected on October 31, the following officers: President, Hal F. Hentz; vice-president, C. R. Macdonald; secretary and treasurer, Mark M. Sheridan. An exhibition, open to the public, and which will be held in conjunction with the Georgia Institute of Technology, will be held in December.

* * *

The faculty of Fine-Arts have decided to establish a course in Landscape Art at Columbia University. Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., H. A. Caparn and Ferruccio Vitale have been appointed lecturers. Mr. Leavitt will give nine lectures during October, November and December; Mr. Caparn nine during January, February and the early part of March, and Mr. Vitale nine during the latter part of March and April and May.

The lectures will be given in Havemeyer Hall every Wednesday from 1 to 2 P. M. It is the intention of the faculty to allow

(Continued on Page 837)

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612 Keystone Phone, Race 2799

The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and

BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
OFFICES, PERRY BUILDING (Suite 824-825)
Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts.. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 29, 1911.

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(Organized 1857)

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THAT "COMPETITION" QUESTION.

The consensus of opinion in trade and professional press circles favors the view that while the competition still furnishes perhaps the best available means, under certain conditions, for selecting an architect, there are not wanting numerous indications that the institution is declining in popularity. "Where a few years since," observes "The American Architect, "competitions were sufficiently numerous to provide almost continuous employment for some firms of architects, who secured the major portion of their work in that manner, they are to-day, at least, when the immense amount of important work for which architects are annually chosen is considered, comparatively infrequent." Among the causes for this unpopularity are cited "the difficulty in devising any method or plan of competition that affords satisfactory assurance of the winner's ability to secure the faithful execution of his design, without committing proprietors to considerable expense," and the "inexpediency of carrying on many of the more important competitions" "on lines prescribed by best practice," owing to the general desire on the part of owners "to secure the greatest possible amount of free advice in the form of numerous competition sketches." Reiteration is made of Mr. John Hall Rankin's recent suggestion in "The Guide" that "if the profession generally would adhere strictly to the rules and conditions under which competitions may properly be conducted as prescribed by the American Institute of Architects, the objectionable and unsatisfactory features would be reduced to a minimum and the benefits correspondingly increased."

Notwithstanding which "The Guide" finds itself more than ever disposed to adhere to its original position, viz: that the competition, while admirable, in certain respects, when limited to men of exceptional achitectural calibre, is at best an unnecessarily circuitous and objectionable, for the reason that it conveys no assurance that the most meritorious design will be successful and not infrequently involves an undercurrent of log-rolling and favoritism, offensive to the spirit of fair play.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE EXHIBIT AND THE BUSY ARCHITECT.

As a means of introducing to and familiarizing the building public with new ideas, materials and devices there can be no more effective agency than a Builders' Exchange exhibit properly managed. Where such an exhibit exists builder and manufacturer should lend every effort to secure such a measure of active co-operation as will inure to the benefit of each. One of the essentials to such a policy as we have in mind should be a studied systematic and carefully handled campaign to enlist the aid and interest of the architect. We have often felt that if the average Builders' Exchange were able to devise some means to invoke the interest of the architect in its exhibition features, whether by setting aside special occasions of architectural import or some one of many plans whereby the man who writes the specifications, the man who bids under them and the man whose material or product is thus specified, could be brought into a closer and more intimate understanding of their several points of view, all parties to such a reapproachment would be materially benefitted.

Bringing a new material to the notice of the average busy architect in his office through the medium of salesmen is not always feasible, owing to the inability of the engrossed professioal man to spare the several hours each day that might be wasted in seeing the numerous sales representatives having propositions of the kind to advance. Space in trade and architectural publications, no matter how wisely used or how admirable, serve only to whet the interest for a practical demonstration. Nowhere can this demonstration be had under such favorable auspices as in the exhibitory annex to a Builders' Exchange. The one pre-requisite to success is to devise a means to bring the architect to the exchange in sufficient numbers to make such a demonstration worth while.

Our one thought is that if such an exchange were sufficiently commodious in size to permit of the holding of architectural exhibitions or of frequent lectures upon subjects of architectural moment, or so arranged as to afford space for permanent as well as temporary architectural features, the value of trade exhibits of the kind could be most materially enhanced. In this connection it affords us keen gratification to note that the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange is arranging a series of these addresses upon architectural topics by practitioners of established standing. If, by way of deepening the impression of this excellent program, invitations to attend shall be sent to architects generally and the exhibit room shall be thrown open to inspection for a portion of the evening upon the occasion of each address, a prudent move will have been made in what the "Guide" regards as the right direction.

CHANGES ADVOCATED IN WASHINGTON BUILDING REGULATIONS.

Washington, D. C., is the theatre for two novel ideas in building regulation. One, a proposition advanced by Washington Chapter, A. I. of A., regarding the advisability of placing a tax upon bay windows; the other, a movement to secure the repeal of the law limiting the height of non-fireproof structures in that city to fifty feet.

In support of the bay window tax, it is contended that "the unfortunate attempts of owners to secure picturesqueness in the construction of bay windows, which in most cases project over the building line, had done much to mar the beauty of the streets."

The contention in the case of the height limit is that the maximum of fifty feet "does not permit of the construction of residences of a class frequently desired by owners who are unwilling to add from 25 to 33 per cent. to the cost of building by making construction fireproof."

A DAY FOR THANKSGIVING AND SOME OF THE REASONS THEREFOR.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day. Each of us in a retrospective glance back at the twelve months which have intervened since this day a year ago will find much for which to offer up a little prayer of gratitude. All of us for the privilege of living and the inestimable blessing of working each at his allotted task, many of us for health, wealth and the creature comforts therewith associated, for success in business and in our professional efforts, for optimistic conditions and domestic serenity, for gains made and progress recorded. Even those among us to whom the year has not been unfailingly kind may find something for which to be thankful if nothing more comforting than the thought that it might have been worse.

American architecture has in a survey of the year much to be grateful for. Popular intelligence regarding architectural subjects has for one thing undergone a notable advance, thanks to a number of agencies working this end. First and foremost among these agencies stands the American Institute and its subordinate chapters, aided and abetted by a number of architectural organizations distinct therefrom but working along similar lines. Next to these in influence come the technical and popular magazines with their immense and far-reaching influence upon the public taste. And finally, various minor bodies devoted to municipal art, civic planning, modern housing and cognate interests.

The most notable advances in building have been, first, to a more general observance of the principles of fireproof construction, and second, to municipal regulation of the skyscraper and kindred evils in fixed American ideals.

The "Guide" has much to be thankful for in the shape of increased advertising patronage, a greatly enlarged subscription list and a growing influence in the field to which its activities are dedicated. In this connection the management wants to seize the occasion to reiterate the pledges made nearly a year since, viz., that this policy of improvement shall continue until the "Guide" has taken its place among the leaders in architectural and building trade journalism.

Making the Most of Booklets and Circulars.

How best to handle the cards, circulars and booklets which the numerous enterprising manufacturers are continuously offering to dealers is often quite a problem.

The solution of the problem depends chiefly upon the attitude of the dealer. One dealer will regard the manufacturer's advertising matter as trash, to be dumped into the waste basket without so much as unwrapping it.

Another dealer is indifferent. The reason for this attitude is either lack of enterprise or lack of knowledge. He is commercially indolent or else he doesn't know the practical help that the advertising material might bring him if distributed to his customers.

The other class is the enthusiastic and enterprising merchant who is looking for all the help he can get.

He assumes that the manufacturer naturally knows more about the product than anybody else and he welcomes the chance to place this information in the hands of his customers.

The attitude of opposition positively declines help; the attitude of indifference accepts what help may come but doesn't go out of the way to find it; the attitude of enterprise is alert and keen, not simply willing to avail itself of proffered help but eager to take advantage of it.

One of the best ways to get the most possible benefit from advertising matter is to place the care and distribution of it in the hands of some one person in particular.

If this person is the right man for the place he will be constantly asking how to display it to the best advantage and how to get it into the hands of interested customers.

He will use it in connection with the local store advertising, with special offers, and with window displays. He will see that every letter carries one or more pieces of printed matter to prospective customers. He will study the timeliness of the distribution, taking care that literature about merchandise for use in fall and winter is not distributed in the spring and that literature describing the quality and merits of other materials is not held until out of season.

This care of advertising matter, even in a good sized establishment will require only a little of the advertising man's time each day, but the idea is to have one person responsible for it, and at the same time give him the credit of whatever noticeable results are gotten through its judicious use.—"Dutch Boy Painter."

AND THE MORAL IS—ADVERTISE!

The "Guide" knows a big Western concern that is going to shut down and do away with its Philadelphia office because Philadelphia architects will not see its salesmen. The absurdity of the thing resides in the fact that the product this concern makes and it is working to introduce to architects is one the merits of which may as successfully be described in trade paper advertising and descriptive booklets as verbally. If the man at the head of the company would just stop long enough to scatter his collected thoughts, he could hardly fail to see how childish it is in him to suppose that an architect should drop work in hand to see the endless chain of salesmen who call on him in the round of a busy day. One of the chief functions of architectural papers, such as the "Guide," is to present in a form suitable for the architects' reading when he is at leisure just such propositions as that of the concern in question.

Boost your home town! And remember there's no better way to do this than to carry space in the home trade paper.

ADVERTISE.

O merchant, in thine hour of e e e,
If on this paper you should c c c,
Take my advice and now get y y y,
Go straight ahead and advert i i i.
You'll find the stunt the best to u u u,
And one neglect cannot ex-q q q.
A silent business soon de-k k k.
Don't stick with these old-fashioned j j j.
—Cleveland Leader.

The New Attitude.

The competitor no longer regards his rival in trade as a personal enemy. The countless business associations have taught him better things. The world is so large that there is room for all; and competition, though often unwelcome and sever, has its important function in keeping trade active and healthy.—"Dealer's Material Record."

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page 835)

visitors to attend the lectures unless it should interfere with the work of the students.

Like other courses in the school of architecture, the landscape course will require on the average, four years for completion, and the requirements for admission are identical.

* * *

The Washington, D. C., Architectural Club, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions urging that the Lincoln Memorial be placed on the site selected by the McMillan Park Commission, on the banks of the Potomac River, west of the Washington Monument.

The resolution further recites that the club is in favor of a design patterned after the Greek peristyle, about 250 feet high, and to maintain to its top a thickness of at least 200 feet.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Howard J. McGinley, formerly with Gara-McGinley & Co., has opened a roofing and sheet metal shop at 1719 Ludlow street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Mr. Percy W. Swern, architect, formerly of Berwin, Ill., has removed to 417 South Grove avenue, Oak Park, Chicago, Ill., and would like to receive manufacturers' catologues and samples.

* * *

Messrs. F. R. Walker and H. E. Weeks, formerly connected with the office of Mr. J. Milton Dyer, of Cleveland, have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Walker & Weeks, with offices at 1900 Euclid avenue, Cleveland. Catalogues and samples of building materials are requested.

* * *

Anderson, Cain & Shepherd, architects, have removed to the American National Bank Building, Richmond, Va., and No. 14 Leigh Building, Petersburg, Va. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples are desired for the Petersburg office.

Wiring a House

Wiring a house for the use of Electricity has become a very simple and inexpensive matter. An electrician can do this work with less dirt, noise and inconvenience than you endure twice a year during house-cleaning time. Why do you consider Electric Light an essential in a hotel and tolerate something less convenient and efficient in your own home?

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS

TRADE WANTS.

[Rate for advertising in this department, ten cents an agate line, cash with order, counting seven words to the line. Display "ads" will be charged at the regular rate of $1.50 per inch.]

SITUATIONS WANTED

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, (age 29) desires position. Experienced in building construction. Can do estimating draughting and attend to office work. Address Civil Engineer, care of Builders' Guide.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

To stimulate the public to adopt more aesthetic handlings of architectural problems, the South Bend Architectural Club establishes an annual honor award for the best building project completed each year in South Bend vicinity.

The award will be a bronze relief suitably inscribed, which is to be attached to the building picked for honor by the jury of award. A building will be held eligible for the award when the parking and dependencies, if any, are completed. The award will be made in September of each year, beginning with 1912.

The jury of award will consist of three judges qualified by education and training. The method of naming these judges will be announced to the public later. The announcement of the award will be made at a formal dinner following the annual meeting of South Bend Architectural Club, on the first Thursday of January. But no award will be made in any year if, in the judgment of South Bend Architectural Club, or of the jury of award, no building of sufficient merit is eligible.

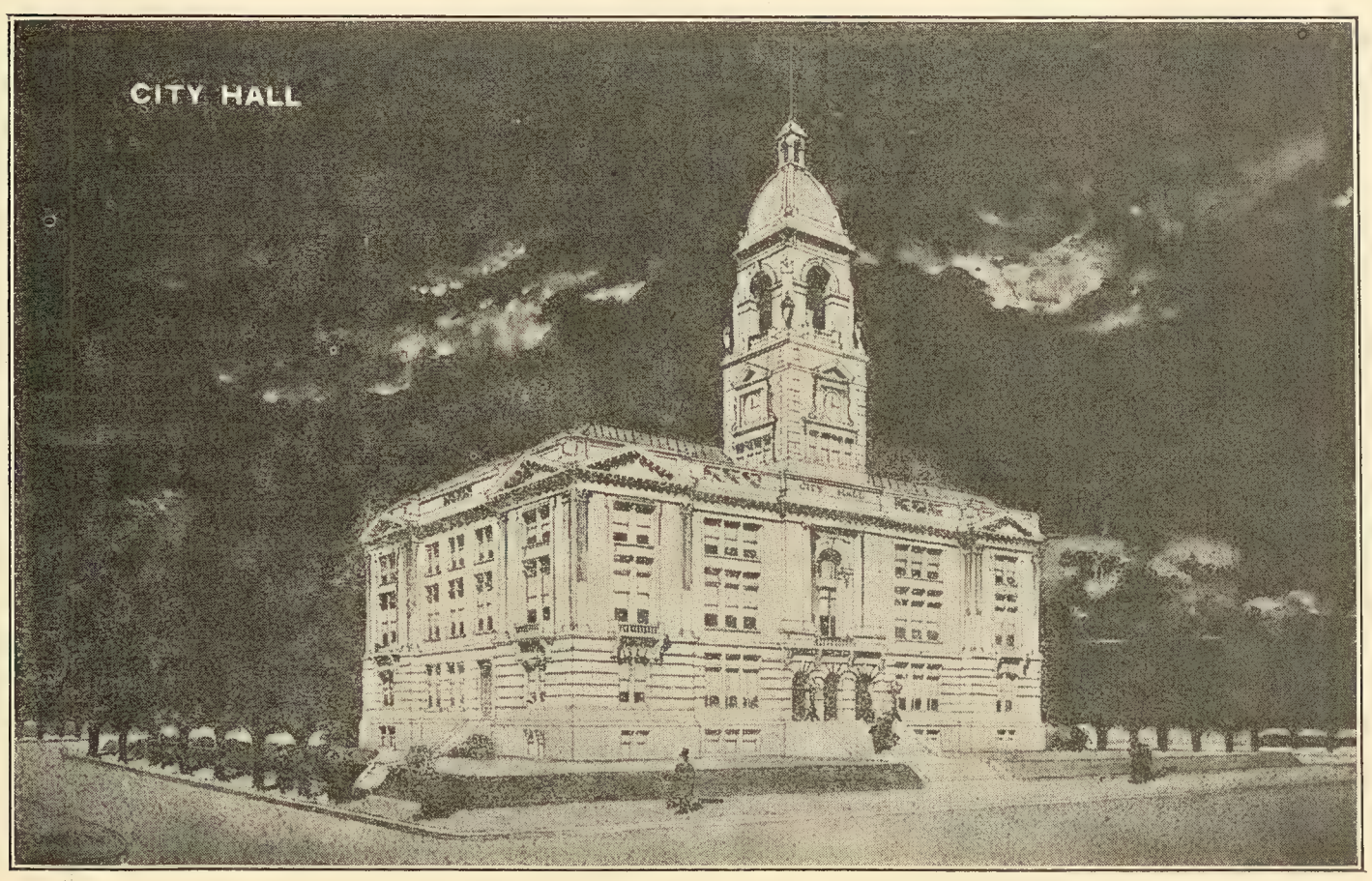
The objects of South Bend Architectural Club are: The advancement of knowledge and the awakening of higher ideals in architecture and the allied arts among its members looking toward the uplifting of professional standards.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) "Herald" says that the transfer of the Empire Portland Cement Company and its property at Warner to the Franklin Manufacturing Company, of Franklin, Pa., has been completed and the deed has been taken by the Keystone Company. General Charles Miller, of Franklin, an important factor in the Franklin concern, held the controlling interest in the Empire plant. The buildings and equipment at Warner have been sold to a western company, and as far as could be learned no plans have been made for the Franklin Company to move any plant here.

H. R. Blauvelt and capitalists of East Tennessee are interested in the organization of the Tennessee Portland Cement Works of Knoxville to establish a Portland cement plant near that city. Mr. Blauvelt states that the preliminary organization of the company is not complete, but that it is proposed to erect a plant of 1,550 barrels daily capacity. It will cost about $500,000, and the buildings will be of cement and steel construction. Other details have not been decided.

According to the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, the term "fireproof construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all parts that carry weights or resist strains, and also all exterior walls, interior walls and interior partitions and also stairway and elevator enclosures are made entirely of incombustible material, and in which all metallic structural members are protected against the effects of fire by coverings of a material which shall be entirely incombustible, and a slow heat conductor, and hereinafter termed "fireproof material." Reinforced concrete as hereinafter defined shall be considered fireproof construction.

The sixth congress of the International Association for Testing Materials will be held under the patronage of the President of the United States, at the Engineering Societies



CITY HALL

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Architect, H. E. DeHoff, Phila.

Building, New York City, during the week beginning September 2, 1912. One of the most important functions of this association is the establishment of standard specifications for materials used in manufacture and construction, which are of great value to engineers and others who are engaged in the purchase and use of the raw materials of the trades.

The nature of the work for which the congress will meet is the development and unification of standard methods of testing; the examination of techincally important properties of materials of construction and other materials of practical value; and the perfecting of apparatus used for this purpose.

The congress papers are to be printed and sent to all members several weeks before the congress, to give opportunity for preparing discussion. They will not be read at the sessions but will be presented in very brief verbal abstract only. The membership of the association is international, and English, German and French are the official languages of the congress. The papers are printed in all three languages, translations being prepared under direction of the general secretary in Vienna.

Papers will be submitted to F. E. Schmitt, chairman Committee on Papers, 220 Broadway, New York City, before January 1, 1912, in order that they may reach the general secretary in Vienna by February 1, 1912.

H. F. J. Porter, 1 Madison avenue, New York, is secretary.

Sufficient applications to insure all the space being taken far in advance of the cement shows have been received by the Cement Products Exhibition Company, 72 West Adams street, Chicago. At the first allotment of space on October 6th, there were more applications for space at the 1912 cement shows than have ever before been filed with the Cement Products Exhibition Company. While all of the best locations were drawn, there were some spaces which were not assigned. These are being disposed of as rapidly as requests for reservations are received.

Unusual interest in the three exhibitions at New York, Chicago and Kansas City is reported. Last year the attendance at the New York Cement Show broke all records.

The Carolina Metal Products Company has recently been incorporated at Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of manufacturing corrugated culverts, ceilings, roofing and other sheet metal products. Theodore G. Empie is the president and general manager.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Chapter, A. I. A., held at Indianapolis on November 4th, was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The meeting was well attended and the interest displayed showed the value to the profession of these annual gatherings of its members.

A plan of expansion was outlined by which the State will be divided into eight districts and a general committee appointed to assist in the work of extending the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. R. Austin, South Bend; first vice-president, M. S. Mahurin, Fort Wayne; second vice-president, H. C. Brubacher, Indianapolis; secretary and treasurer, Herbert W. Foltz, Indianapolis.

The New York Cement Gun Company announces the opening of a branch office at Room 228, 6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Sydney F. Weston, manager, reports that several contracts have already been secured in this territory.

**It is reported that the recently organized Genuine Open Hearth Iron Metal Products Company, Newport, Ky., will sell shop rights for a patent culvert and other metal products. A. L. Andrews, of the Newport Rolling Mill Company, is one of those interested in the new company.

**Clarence A. Bartlett has accepted a position with the Garry Iron and Steel Company, of Niles, Ohio, as sales agent traveling out of Philadelphia, and working through the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware. Mr. Bartlett has an enviable record as a salesman and is well known to the roofing and sheet metal trade throughout the East.

**The Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md., is building an addition costing in the neighborhood of 500,000. A fully equipped sheet metal shop for instruction in the various branches of sheet metal work will be included.

**Charles S. Prizer, formerly connected with the Abram Cox Stove Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has taken up his duties as general manager of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Pa., manufacturers of stoves, ranges and furnaces.

**The Floyd-Wells Company, Royersford, Pa., is sending out to the trade an attractively gotten up booklet, in which, as the first page promises, is "information worth $5." The special feature of the booklet is an engraving of the Bengal furnace, the various parts being indicated by red arrows. Readers of "The Sheet and Metal Shop" may obtain a copy of this little booklet by addressing the manufacturer.

**So successful has been the exhibition in progress at Providence, R. I., which was opened under the auspices of the Rhode Island Chapter, that complying with the popular demand the exhibition hours have been extended and the closing date postponed. The year book of the chapter, now in course of preparation, will, it is stated, be a most elaborate book and contain reproductions of most of the important exhibits.

**The International Metal Ceiling Company is a new corporation recently formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture metal ceilings. The capital is $25,000. The incorporators are Sadye Kaplan, Ira B. Kaplan and P. Brookstabing, 222 Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

The Okonite Company, 253 Broadway, New York City, has published an attractive booklet entitled, "Economy in Joint Making, With Instructions." It contains information which will ess be appreciated, as the subjects treated are of importance to those who must take responsibility for the proper insulating and protecting of joints so that short circuits with their accompanying troubles may be avoided. Copies of the booklet can be secured on application.

* * *

Universal Bulletin for October, published by the Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago, has an interesting article on "Successful Concrete Pavements" as a part of its contents.

* * *

Bishopric Wall Board is described in a catalogue issued by The Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It gives a concise description, with illustrations, of the wall board, sheathing and roofing manufactured by this company.

* * *

Ceresit Waterproofing is the subject of a new catalogue recently issued by the Ceresit Waterproofing Company, Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago. The catalogue is illustrated with photographs of numerous important structures in the construction of which "Ceresit" was used to waterproof retaining walls, sidewalks, tunnels, basements, etc. A long list of buildings in which "Ceresit" was used throughout the United States shows the progress made by this waterproofing material, which has met with the same success in this country as in Germany, the land of its invention.

* * *

The Milburn light is described in a catalogue issued by the Alexander Milburn Company, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of portable acetylene lights for contractors' use.

* * *

Cabot's Cement Stains, interior plaster stains and waterproof brick stains are fully described in an attractive catalogue recently issued by Samuel Cabot, Inc., 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass. In addition to illustrations of numerous handsome residences and other structures in which these stains were used, there are published a number of strong testimonials from prominent architects who have found these Cabot products satisfactory in every way. A color card showing the exact shades in which the stains are made is a valuable feature of the catalogue.

* * *

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending November 25th:

Number of transfers	544
Amount of transfers	$1,534,648.60
Cash consideration	501,498.60
Mortgage consideration	1,033,150.00
Ground rent consideration	2,737.50
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	45,625.01

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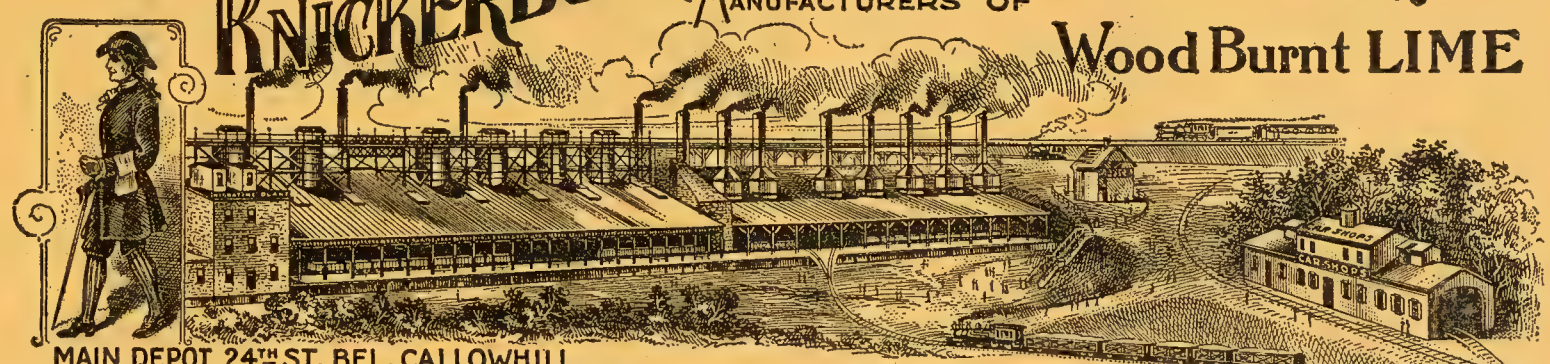
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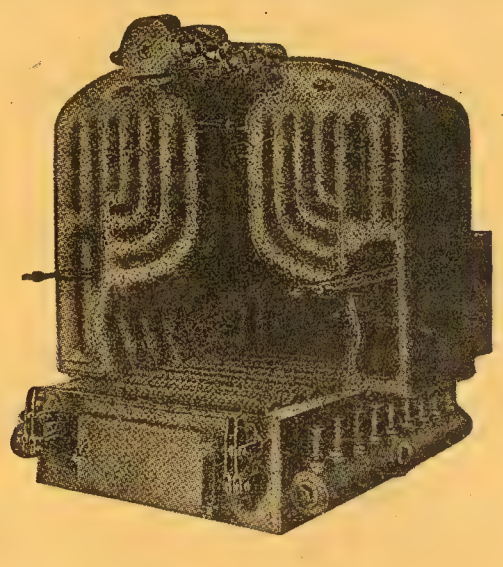
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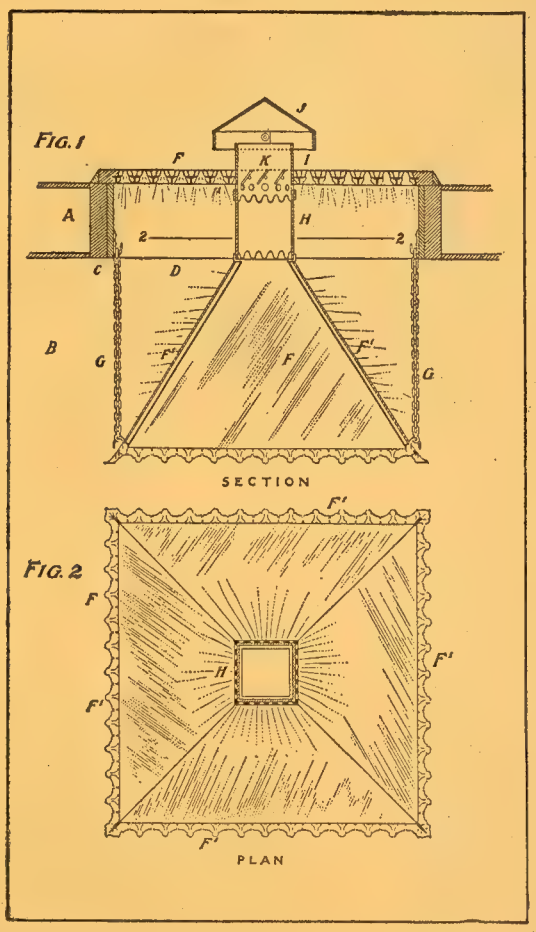
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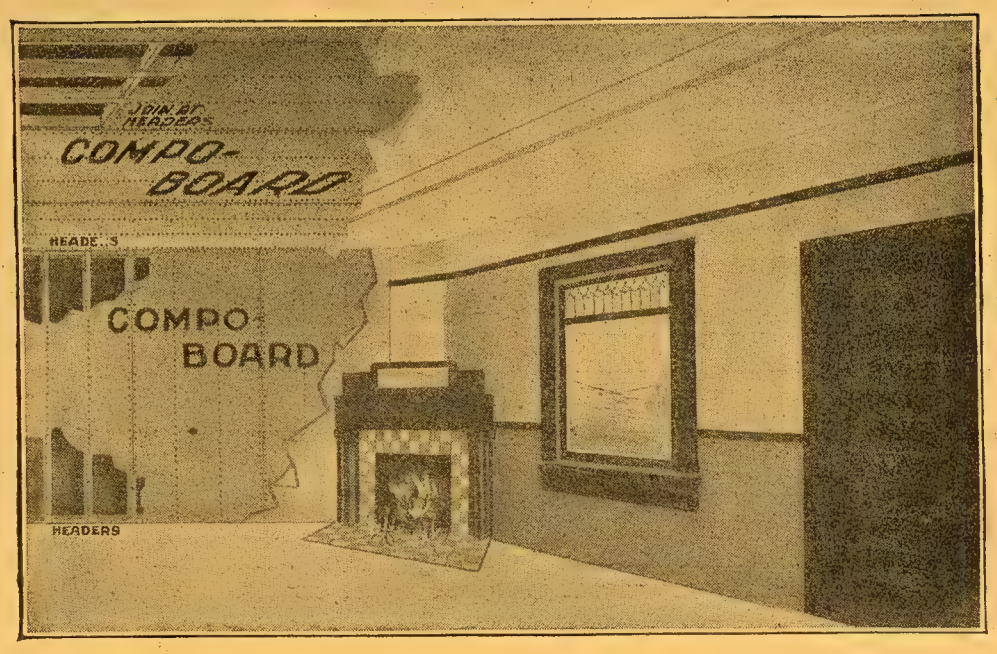
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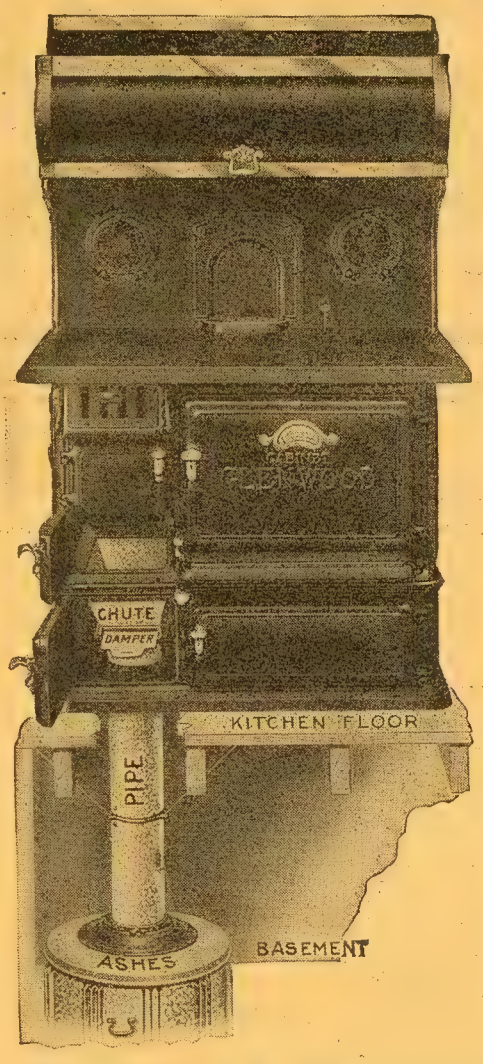
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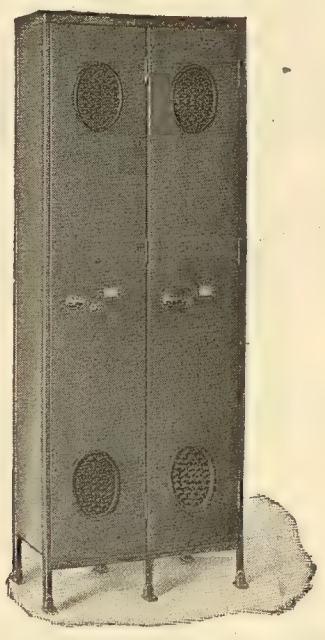
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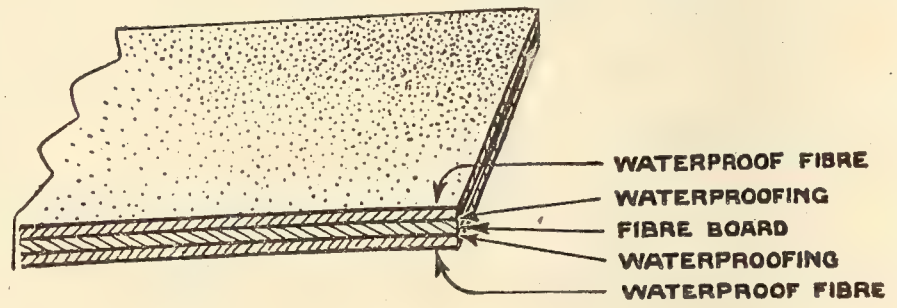
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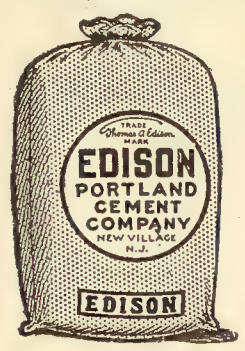
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Vol. XXVI., No. 49. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Deans Cottage, Princeton, N. J. Architects, Goodhue & Ferguson, Boston, Mass. Owners, University of Princeton, N. J. S tnte,orh University of Princeton, N. J. Stone, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due December 12. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), 14 North Preston street. Architect, J. L. Kilpatrick, Eng., care Bell Telephone Co. Owners, Bell Telephone Co. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, slag and composition roof. Owners taking bids due December 7. The following are figuring: Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Borden & Son, 637 North Nineteenth street.

Residences (2), Overbrook, Pa. Architect, J. I. Bright, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Wendell & Wright, Overbrook, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, tile roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 134 South Fourth street. Owner, T. E. Hughes, North American Building. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 41x41 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Architect taking bids due December 8. The following are figuring: J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City, N. J.; E. L. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.

Stores and Apartments, 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Clarke Merchant, 2028 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due December 6. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. R. Rust, 828 Filbert street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Tenth and Market streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Berg Bros., Tenth and Market streets. Brick, six streets. Architects have received bids.

Laundry Building (add), Navy Yard, Philadelphia, $2,500. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government. Frame, one story, 29x30 feet, composition roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due December 15. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Jos. Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; Ed. Fay & Son, Fifteenth and Ranstead streets; Robert Doak, 2415 Gaul street; M. P. Murphy, 263 South Tenth street; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street.

Residence, St. David's, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. W. Horner Smith, on premises. Stone and tile, rough cast, two stories, 31x51 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, taking sub-bids due December 2.

Residence, Media, Pa. Architeste, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, J. P. Moore, Media, Pa. Tile, two and one-half stories, 45x30 feet, composition roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Hospital Chapel, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, Hospital for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill. Stone and tile, two stories, 54x34 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 321-323 Market street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Markoeitz Bros., 321 Market street. Concrete and brick, two additional stories, 30x160 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store Building and Offices, 1033 Parrish street. Architect, J. Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Victor Chorney, on premises. Brick, three stories. Plans in progress.

Exchange Building, Margate City, N. J. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 22x49 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Dairy Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Paul & Seymour Davis, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Wilson Dairy Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, one story, 95x30 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Store Building, Wayne, Pa., $5,000. Architect, Charles L. Hillman, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Edgar Jones, Wayne, Pa. Brick, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Architect has received bids.

Institute, Richmond, Va. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble, one story and basement, 40x150 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 18. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Chas. McCall Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Auditorium, Swarthmore, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, Sixth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Swarthmore College. Stone, brick, 94 by 105 feet, slate roof, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due December 9th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; J. G. Dornell, Swarthmore, Pa.; William Provost, Chester, Pa.; J. J. Murphy & Co., 610 North Twenty-first street.

Office Building, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Bldg. Owners, Dairy Supply Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Brick, two stories, 35 by 50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking revised bids, due December 6th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Paoli, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Bldg. Owner, name withheld. Stone, two wings, 2½ stories, 20 by 50 feet and 25 by 40 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due December 15th. The following are figuring: A. M. Hall, Paoli, Pa.; P. E. Jefferies, West Chester, Pa.; J. M. Burns, West Chester, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; G. L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; M. J. McCome, Devon, Pa.

Passenger Station, Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brick, two stories, concrete, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans about completed. Owners ready for bids in about one week.

Bank, Roanoke, Va. Architects, Wyett & Nolting, Baltimore, Md. Owner, National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Va. Stone, three stories, 50 by 100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due December 15th. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street.

Post Office, Frostburg, Md. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, brick, marble, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, one story, tile and copper roofs, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due January 16th.

Building (alt. and add.), 2227 South Broad street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, B. & J. Wasserman, 2227 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Architects taking bids, due December 11th. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. G.

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Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Guernsey & O'Mara, North American Building; B. Ketcham, 1029 Brown street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Buildings (2), Darlington, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Glen Mills School for Girls. Stone and frame, two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church, Trenton, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owners, St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church, Trenton, N. J. Stone, two stories, 66x125 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due December 14th. The following are figuring: Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William J. McShain, 41(South Thirteenth street; T. J. Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; D. Gugan, Trenton, N. J.

Medical Building (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owners, University of Pennsylvania. Interior alterations to lower floors. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Residences (2), Ardmore, Pa., $40,000 for both. Architect, Horace W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), School Lane, Germantown. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnua street. Owner, George B. Harris, on premises. Stone, three stories, slate roof, hot water heating. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street, Germatnown.

Fastory (add.), Front and Allen streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Beaurele Morris, Front and Allen streets. Brick and steel, three stories, 40x50 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Garage, Haverford, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, C. O. Beckurts, Haverford, Pa. Stone, brick and half timber, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Cottages (4), Holmesburg, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Bldg. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and stone, two and three stories, 50 by 200 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Bids opened, as follows: Sax & Abbot Const. Co., Hale Bldg., $235,872; Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street, $249,160; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Bldg., $250,274; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Bldg., $258,480; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street, $259,080; Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street, $259,700; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, $261,600; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 Lehigh avenue, $264,354; B. Ketcham & Son, 1029 Brown street, $265,622; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, $273,000; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, $276,730.

Buildings, Cumbo Yards, West Virginia, $90,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Cumberland Division, B. & O. R. R. Co. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, electrc light, steam heat. Contract awarded to M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Bldg.

Church, Wyoming and A streets, Germantown. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Bldg. Owners, Boulevard Presbyterian Church, care Architect. Stone, one story and basement, 60 by 60 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Mausoleum, Millville, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Mrs. Kemble, care of architects. Marble inside and granite outside, bronze doors, one story. Contract awarded to Hammell Brothers, Pleasantville, N. J.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

E. J. Lavin (O), Bourse Building. John M. Kennedy (C), Thayer and B streets. Cost, $1,800. Dyeing shops, Westmoreland and C streets. Cost, $2,000. Dyeing shops, Westmoreland and C streets. Cost, $1,800. Dyeing shops, Westmoreland and C streets.

Morris Cutler (O), 957 North Second street. Cost, $350. Dwelling and store, 1811 North Seventh street.

Meyer Weinstein (O), 331 Washington avenue. Fred. Quale (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, $350. Store and dwelling, 754 South Fourth street.

Charles Gruhler (O), 2216 North Fourth street. J. T. McCorkell (C), 1935 North Fifth street. Cost, $750. Storage, brick, two stories, 15x26 feet, 2146 Leithgow street.

G. H. Chapman (O), 201 East Ontario street. Lewis Atlemp (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, $3,000. Moving picture parlor, one story, 30x100 feet, Tacony.

M. E. Rush (O), 5453 Walnut street. Cost, $7,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x73 feet, Fifty-fifth and Sansom streets.

J. H. Seeds (O), 607 West Upsal street. Cost, $7,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 37x61 feet ,Germantown avenue.

McZanghlin & McNamara (O), 3973 Elser street. Cost, $1,000. Shop and stable, two stories, 3973 Elser street, 20x36 feet.

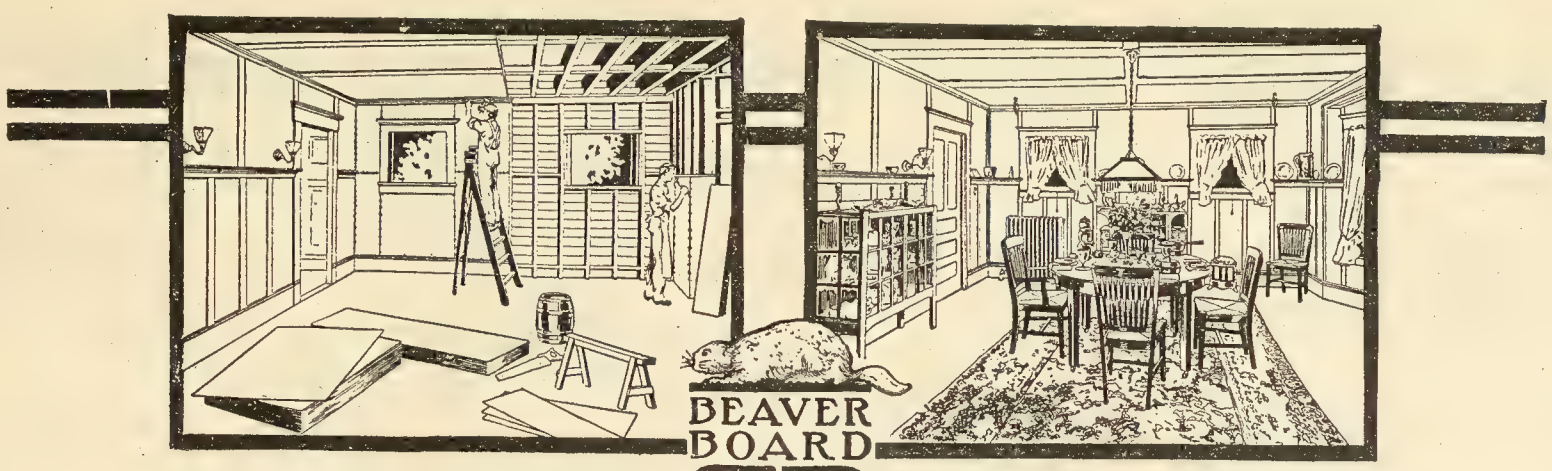
J. K. Davis (O), 209 Hale Building. Cost, $7,500. Three two-story brick dwellings, 16x50 feet, Tenth and Lindley avenue.

M. E. Cook (O), 243 Kalos street. Cost, $1,500. One two-story brick dwelling, 15x32 feet, 241 Kalos street.

Walter L. Slefer (O), 700 Venango street. Cost, $700. Stable and garage, on story, 20x50 feet, 724 Venango street.

Charles F. Hollenback (O), 2845 North Stillman street. H. F. Hartroig (C), 7403 J street. Cost, $3,200. Two two-story buildings, 14x39 feet, brick, 7405-07 L street.

Mark Haller (O), 1802 South Eleventh street. Cost, $1,800. One two-story brick dwelling, 16x35 feet, Eleventh and Wood streets. Cost, $3,600. Two two-story brick dwellings, 16x38 feet. Cost, $2,500. One store, two stories, 16x42 feet.



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J. W. Camac (O), 6215 Woodland avenue. Cost, $3,500. Store and dwelling, 6215 Woodland avenue.

Mr. McGregor (O), 812 South Fifth street. A. T. Hare (C), 810 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 812 South Fifth street.

E. I. Tomlinson (O), 2103 North Twenty-first street. Anne Lea Co. (C), Fourth and Noble streets. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, Twenty-first and Berks streets.

P. Astforth (O), 338 North Thirteenth street. F. G. Zengle (C), 3933 North Fifth street. Cost, $400. Store and dwilling, 2410 North Lawrence street.

Charles A. Potter (O), Summit and Stenton avenues. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, $2,600. Palm house.

G. T. Hause (O), Passyunk avenue and Moore street. J. S. Kline (C), Nineteenth and Moore streets. Cost, $885. Saloon.

Frank Feeney (O), 708 South Fifty-second street. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 708 South Fifty-second street.

Evangelical House for the Aged, Hunting Park avenue and Old York road. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, $500.

J. McIlhenny (O), 220 West Upsal street. F. Elvidge (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,600. Garage.

Louis Elbert (O), 2801 West York street. Wm. E. Stoeffer (C), 1237 North Eleventh street. Cost, $500; 2001 West York street.

W. Henderson (O), 512 South Fourth street. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, $3,900. Dwelling, 514 South Forty-second street.

W. Norris (O), 8 North Thirteenth street. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $1,500. Store, 2322 North Firth street.

The Pennsylvania Co. (O), Fifth and Chestnut streets. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, $4,000. Store, 1517 Chestnut street.

A. H. Lippincott (O), 925 Chestnut street. H. C. Rea Co. (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, $1,800. Factory, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets.

T. B. Smith (O), 2341 North Twenty-second street. Cost, $1,200. Club house, 2341 North Twenty-second street.

Louis Seigel (O), 8405 Eastwick avenue. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwelling, 1450 South Seventh street.

T. Martindale (O), 1933 North Park avenue. Cost, $4,000. Restaurant, 25 North Tenth street.

John Broich (O), Franklin and Wycoming streets. G. J. Reich (C), 1112 Louden street. Cost, $650. Dwelling.

Beaurele & Morris (O), Front and Allen streets. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $500. Machine shop.

General Manufacturing Co. (O), Land Title Building. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, $3,000. Storage, Delaware avenue and Bigler street.

J. F. Frehblatt (O), Atlantic City, N. J. J. D. Lengle (C), Wayne, Pa. Cost, $1,600. Dwelling and garage, 238 Marvine street.

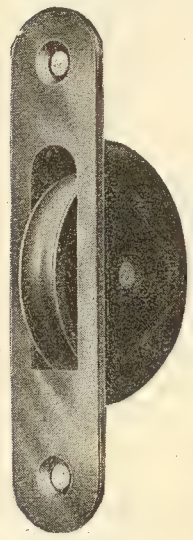
J. J. Goodstein (O), 415 Fairmount avenue. A. R. Hallman (C), Haddonfield, N. J. Cost, $980. Store, Eighty-fourth and Eastwick streets.

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APARTMENT HOUSES

The various opinions that have found expression within the past year in the technical press of both England and America seem to warrant the general statement that progress in the development of domestic architecture has been greater in America during recent years than in any other country. In fact, we are confident that the accuracy of such a statement will not be questioned if we accept a definition of domestic architecture which limits it to country and sugurban houses. It is a question, however, whether we should not include under this general designation every building that is used as a human habitation. There appears to be no good reason why a city dwelling does not belong with as much right to this class as a country dwelling. If city dwellings are admitted, it is obvious that the various types, detached, semi-detached, or even the apartment building variety in which a number of dwellings are provided under a single roof, should also be included. It is this latter subdivision to which the current issue of "The American Architect" is devoted, and while there are commendable individual examples of apartment houses to be found, the inclusion of apartment buildings with country and suburban dwellings under the general caption of "domestic architecture" would probably have the effect of appreciably lowering the average of excellence to which the general classification would otherwise be entitled.

The reasons for apartment house architecture failing to equal in character that of the country or suburban house, or the detached city house, are neither obscure nor difficult of comprehension. First among them probably is the fact that a private house is ordinarily built as a home in which the owner takes great pride and interest. His initial move when about to undertake the building of a residence is to consult an architect of training and reputation by whose advice he is guided throughout the operation. Apartment buildings, on the other hand, have until recently been considered rather in the nature of speculative investments. They have been owned and erected by realty companies whose only thought or interest was to build in a manner insuring the largest possible return on the money invested. As long as the public has been content to accept as habitations and pay a large rental for these structures, devoid of all artistic qualities, and whose plans did violence to every requirement which would be considered fundamental in the planning of a private residence, the builders could not perhaps be expected to appreciate the ultimate wisdom of securing competent architectural advice.

With the increasing appreciation of good architecture on the part of the public, which has been generally noted, there has been a corresponding improvement in the character of apartment buildings. Moreover, a recent movement known variously as the Home Club or Co-operative Apartment plan, by which a number of persons combine and erect one building in which is provided a home for each of them, has done much toward bringing the same interest, which accounts in such large measure for the good results in country house architecture, to the apartment building field. All things fairly considered, it seems safe to state that, compared with the apartment buildings of ten years ago, those now being erected in the larger American cities probably represent an improvement equal to that recorded in any other field or department of architecture in an equal period of time. There is still much to be desired. One feature still lacking in the design of apartment buildings is that which in the country house suggests the domestic side of life. Doubtless, however, "expression" will come with a further study of the problem. Architects of highest ability and training are beginning to give their time to the design of apartment buildings that meet the requirements of cultured people. The comforts and conveniences afforded by the better class of apartment buildings have already resulted in their acceptance as residences by many wealthy tenants, as well as by those in more moderate circumstances. Their present popularity seems to bode a great development in this field, and architects will undoubtedly have much more to do with this type of building in the future than they have had in the past. The possibilities of the field are practically unlimited, and a careful study of the problem appears well worth while.

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GYPSUM PLASTER BOARDS

Fire Resisting Qualities of Gypsum and Gypsum Plaster Board with Some of the Reasons for its Growth in Popular Favor.

You can judge a building by its walls and ceilings. When I go into a house and find the walls and ceilings cracked and marred here and there, that house seems to me empty. It is like a mere shell, beautiful, perhaps, on the exterior, but hollow within—a soul is lacking.

The furnishings may be costly and ample and the rooms commodious, but if the walls and ceilings do not wear a cheerful or unmarred expression, how can we call such a place a home? It is simply a residence. Yet there are many homes like this, and many of the occupants seem content with them, simply because they have been led to expect such defects as common to building construction.

The very presence of plaster cracks, spoiled decorations, ''pops,'' stains, etc., suggests a lack of regard and appreciation for quality and refinement. Perfect walls and ceilings are eloquent—they tell us of character, taste, durability—the appearance of culture.

The use of gypsum plaster in place of lime plaster during the last quarter of a century has made a tremendous stride in the direction of proper interior wall construction. The unsatisfactory results obtained from the use of lime mortar demanded something better, which was found in gypsum plaster.

But plastering has been for years almost as uncertain as to service as the wearing quality of a pair of patent leather shoes, the only saving feature was the fact that the buyer generally accepted this uncertainty as part of his purchase.

Now, we know that most plastering troubles come not from the plaster, but from the plastering surface. No plaster, no matter how good, will hold up if it covers a swelling or buckling lath. Wood will swell, nails will pull, and cracks and marred walls are a natural consequence.

For some time the world has been needing a new lathing material—something that would enable the builder to get away from the defects of wood lath. Something had to be done. Various substitutes were evolved—wire lath, metal lath, etc., with varying degrees of success, but all of these were substitutes rather than improvements. When we change we must improve.

The lathing problem is now said to be solved; and the material unquestionably entitled to the ''blue ribbon'' is plaster board.

Plaster board is not exactly a new material, as it has been on the market for several years, and for many years the sale of plaster board was confined largely to the eastern States. It is a new material in the sense that its real merits are not generally known, the process of introduction having been slow, as is generally the case with any innovation, due largely to that element of human nature that seems to make many of us prejudiced in favor of old methods until our next door neighbor shows us how unprogressive we are by his adoption of better methods. This is not finding fault with the fellow from ''Joplin''—it is all right to be from ''Missouri,'' but it is also an undisputed fact that the fellow who never investigates never knows. It is generally the progressive spirit that wins real success.

Plaster board—this modern successor of lath, is justly entitled to the favorable consideration and use of every architect, contractor and builder. Just why it is the logical lathing material requires only simple analysis. In the first place, it is made of gypsum, the nearest relation to asbestos, and from a fireproofing standpoint superior to asbestos. Asbestos, as is generally known, will not burn, but it will transmit heat. Gypsum will neither burn nor transmit heat, so for fireproofing purposes it is superior to asbestos, and decidedly more economical. This explains why most of the so-called asbestos pipe covering and materials used for similar purposes are composed of about 95 per cent. gypsum.

Plaster boards are made in solid sheets 32x36 inches and about the thickness of ordinary wood lath. They are nailed directly to lathing surfaces. Where wood studs are used, the plaster board completely covers the wood, protecting it from fire, and affords a perfect plastering surface. In addition to being the best lathing material, plaster board is also a perfect insulator against heat and cold.

Gypsum either in plaster board or in the plaster coat absolutely does not contract, expand or buckle. There is nothing in the material to stain, rust or decay, and it has proven by actual performance that it possesses the inherent qualities essential to perfect interior wall construction.

The plaster board most extensively used is composed of alternate layers of calcined gypsum and asbestos felt, and is nailed direct to the studding, furring or joists, and presents a true and substantial surface for the plaster coat. In applying, the joints are broken every other board, which is done by starting every other tier with half a board, and a space of not less than a quarter inch is left on all sides. This space is filled with base coat plaster before the plaster base coat is applied, which produces perfect coalescence or cementing together of the plaster boards, thus forming a homogeneous sheet or continuous wall for the base coat. The base coat of plaster is applied to the dry plaster boards, and the natural affinity between the gypsum in the plaster boards and in the plaster coat effects a perfect indestructible bond, producing a solid wall of gypsum. Such a wall will not only outlast the building, but is an effective fire retardant, is practically indestructible, an effective deadener of sound and is heat and cold proof.

Plaster board adapts itself to any job, large or small. Its advantages are as manifest in the modest cottage as they are in the eighty-family apartment house. There is no building where lathing is used where construction cannot be bettered through its use, and its universal use as a lathing material will materially reduce the present shameful fire waste of the country.

This material is rapidly coming into general use. People use it in the North, the East, the South and the West, and those who know its value and understand its use are plaster board enthusiasts.

Plaster board will not do impossible things, but properly used, and its application is very simple, it is more easily applied than lath and is so infinitely better that it is worthy of the support and patronage of every dealer, architect, contractor and builder.—W. H. Price in ''Dealers' Material Record.''

Old Roman Bricks at ''Show.''

When the preparations for building the Campanile, in Venice, were undertaken the archaelogists were afforded an opportunity to make some interesting studies of the bricks. It was found that they had been used in arches, fortifications, the tops of walls and in other ways before they were built into the campanile, and that they were not Venetian, but Roman bricks. These ancient bricks were made in slices, for in many, layers could be seen undisturbed. The bricks examined were of the first century. One of them bore the imprint of a horseshoe, which may prove that Romans used a horseshoe like ours, although it is generally believed that their horseshoes were strapped on, not nailed.

Among other attractions planned for the Clay Products Exposition in Chicago next March will be some of these old Roman bricks, which will be shown side by side with brick of to-day.

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A BEAUTIFUL REREDOS

That Planned for St. Louis Cathedral Said to be Finest in America.

Ecclessiastical sculpture is shortly to be represented in St. Louis by a work more beautiful than anything of the kind anywhere on the American continent. The reredos is the gift of Mrs. B. B. Graham. Early in 1908 Mrs. Graham authorized the Very Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Dean of the Cathedral, to have the altar anl reredos prepared and the necessary work done in the chancel for its suitable reception.

Mr. Kivas Tully, a St. Louis architect, was commissioned to design the screen. Mr. Tully designed the altar in the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, and the altar at St. Ignatius Church in New York City. He also has planned several churches of magnitude.

The design was completed in 1909, and approved by the Chapter of the Cathedral. The execution if the sculptors' work was placed in the hands of Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter. From November, 1909, until June, 1911, the Graham reredos occupied the time and talents of the Exeter artist.

The magnitude of the task will be better understood when it is realized that the height of the reredos is 33 feet, its width 30 feet, and its weight 140 tons. To carry it a solid concrete base was laid in a pit sunk many feet below the chancel floor of the cathedral.

The general design of the screen is 15th century Gothic, and the direct inspiration for its motif was found in the great cathedrals of Winchester and St. Albans. When the screen at St. Albans was restored about twenty years ago under the direction of Sir Arthur W. Blomfield, R.A., Harry Hems was selected to do the work.

The theme begins with the Greater Prophets of the Old Testament, who foretold the coming of Christ, and leads from that point to the sacrifice on the Cross. Thence it depicts the development of the Christian Era and the inception and growth of the Anglican Church. Beginning with St. Augustine and subsequent leaders, the story is carried to the pioneer American bishops, Seabury and Kemper, and finally down to the present time, which is represented by a statue of the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri. The design also includes the patron saints of England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, and the Doctors of the Greek and Latin Churches. Each step in Church progress is represented by the statue of a saint or a leader.

Some of the statues recall the spirit of the best similar work in Europe. Those of St. Anne and of the Blessed Virgin Mary were copied from the famous group in the Chapel of Henry VII in Westmister Abbey. A beautiful statue of St. Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, embodies a suggestion by the Rev. Baring-Gould, author of "Onward," Christian Soldier."

The figure is that of St. Elizabeth holding her infant son. At the foot of the larger figure is a lamb, the emblem of St. John. All

"The Guide" isn't a portfolio of half-tone reproductions. It's an architectural newspaper. It prints facts and argument as well as pretty pictures. And type, Mr. Advertiser, costs more and counts more than mere pictures.



ESTEY ORCHESTRAL PIPE ORGAN

Installed in the New Chapel of the Widener Memorial Home, Broad St. and Olney Ave. by the Estey Co., Walnut St. at Seventeenth, Phila.

the niches for statues are canopied. The central canopy, above the figure of the crucified Christ, is especially rich in treatment. The subject of the altar piece is the Nativity. In the panels of the altar are three small groups, ''The Annunciation,'' ''The Presentation of Christ in the Temple,'' and ''The Risen Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalene.'' The altar is eleven feet long, the mensa being a slab of pure Carrara marble.—''Ohio Architect, Builder and Engineer.''

Publicity.

Elbert Hubbard says: ''Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership in the Down-and-Out Club.''

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BUILDERS' APPRENTICES.

Some Interesting Observations by Secretary of Boston Masters' Association.

The secretary's monthly letter to the Master Builders' Association, of Boston, on the subject of ''New Apprenticeships'' says:

''Recent public statements by authorities on apprenticeship bring out very clearly the essential problem which confronts the employer at present; namely, how to adapt the vital principle of apprenticeship to the modern complexities of industrial life.

''That this is a pressing problem in the building business is very evident, as has been many times pointed out, for the matter of supplying skilled mechanics to take the places of the veterans who are dropping from the ranks has become more and more difficult.

''Several decades ago a general abandonment of the apprenticeship system began. Along with this abandonment that unjust theory has been developed and actively supported by shortsighted labor unionism which comprehends a leveling up of the wages of all workers in a craft independent of the capability of the individual. This has not contributed to maintaining that enthusiasm for craftsmanship which the intimate apprenticeship system of the old days begat in the trade-learner.

''In the general field of industry, it may be safely said that former methods of apprenticeship cannot be resumed, as great skill and intricacy of operation have destroyed the personal relation between the employer and the apprentice workman. In perhaps lesser degree the same is true of the building business, though here it is easier to conceive of a resumption of former apprenticeship relations, especially in the case of the smaller employer, and, indeed, from time to time we find the indenturing of apprentices taking place. But in general in the building business, as in other lines, present conditions preclude a return to the old way of teaching the beginner his trade.

''What method, then, shall industrialism pursue to educate the necessary supply of manual workers and to provide its supply of immediate directive workers or foremen who must be recruited from the more intelligent and skilled of its manual laborers. It must be a method which under present conditions shall be based on some principle as truly organic as that which made the old apprenticeship successful.

''The experience of Germany clearly indicates this. Apprenticeship is still at the heart of its industrial system, and Germany is manifestly an industrial success.

''Trade schools are helpful, work in the factory may be a method of expediency, but co-operating instruction of the ''work-learner'' in the actual shop or on the work of his employer, and by the latter's specially delegated agents, we believe to be the essential of the 'new apprenticeship.'

''This is so because it preserves that intimate relationship between the learner (apprentice) and the employing power. Only, in this new 'apprenticeship' greater demands upon the employer's time compel him to resign his instructive duty to a staff of practical teachers, whose special business it becomes.''

MILLIONS OF BRICK MADE.

Chicago's Output Annually Would Build Roadway to New York.

Chicago as a brick manufacturing center! Yes, it's true. The city makes enough bricks each year to give ten or more to every inhabitant of the United States. That means nearly two billion bricks. Most of these bricks are utilized for the construction of new buildings in the city and suburbs, though some of them are shipped to other points. The year's output from the big clay holes which one occasionally sees from the car windows would build an automobile roadway fifty feet wide from Chicago to New York.—''Dealers' Material Record.''

**At a recent meeting of brick manufacturers in Newburgh, N. Y., seventy-five yards reported that they held 500,000,000 brick in storage. This is enough to supply the demand until next June.



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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**A series of cities has been uncovered by the Harvard exploration expedition in Guatemala, showing the remarkably advanced state of the vanished Maya civilization. Terraced pyramids were houses of worship, and some of these indicate that they were "poured" concrete. Several cities had been discovered previously, and the Harvard men found four more, with new facts as to the grade of civilization reached by the extinct race of men.

**A standard Portland cement specifiication for all United States Government work is being looked into by a special committee of Government engineers, which has been meeting during the past summer. This committee was appointed to draw up a tentative specification by a conference of Government engineers that first met in Washington, D. C. on June 17, 1911. The draft of this specification was submitted to the conference and proved acceptable in most particulars. The committee was then instructed to consult with the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials and other similar bodies as to the practicability of developing a uniform specification that might become a generally accepted standard throughout the United States. The committee is composed of A. P. Davis, Chief Engineer, U. S. Reclamation Service; J. C. Plant, Supervising Architect's office; Captain W. R. Rose, Coprs of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. A. Carlson, Corps of Civil Engineers, U. S. N.; S. S. Voorhees, Bureau of Standards; A. E. Phillips, Superintendent of Sewers, District of Columbia, and R. J. Wig, Bureau of Standards.

**The same matter of standards is also up before the United States Army Engineers, a board having been appointed for the consideration of changes to the existing army specifications. This board, consisting of a number of army officers, among them Colonel Townsend, Majors Cosby and Shunk, and Mr. Sabin, held a meeting in the Army Building in New York, on Tuesday, September 12, for the purpose of having a hearing upon the suggested modifications to the specification. The meeting was largely attended by cement manufacturers and engineers who had been invited to be present. It lasted for several hours and full consideration was given to the matter.

**It is announced from Toronto that the board of control has approved the specifications for the projected tube railway there, to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000; 19 contracting firms in Canada, the United States and Europe will be invited to tender on the work.

**Milwaukee, Wis., has a new company for the manufacture of sheet metal specialties in the Eslion Sheet Metal Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are Byron J. Eslion, Eugene J. Eslion and Edward Stroebl.

**Work is started on the first of a series of hydrating plants at the Maryland quarries of the Potomac Refining Company on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal near Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Another, or secondary, hydrating plant will be installed, as soon as the first unit is running to capacity; 50,000,000 tons of 96.43 per cent. stone is available. Charles Kritzer, of Chicago, representing the Kritzer Company, has been over the Potomac property and pronounces the limestone unusually uniform, considering its very high showing of calcium carbonate. The Kritzers have the contract for the hydrating machinery and are rushing their factory to make delivery within 30 days. Shipments were expected to begin September 1, and several offers have been made for the entire output on yearly contract. Hydrated lime dealers will be interested in the announcement that $5.50 per ton f. o. b. works is the lowest offer made. The Potomac Company already has its kilns burning and contemplate installing several additional larger kilns this summer.

**The Acme Sheet Metal Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are M. C. Duane, N. E. Wiggins, and G. W. Everitt.

**The architectural profession is not without its satisfying rewards. Some callings there are in which even the most successful of men can leave no mark to show that they have passed along that way, but an architect leaves many monuments in testimony of his usefulness to his day and generation.

**The Excelsior Steel Furnace Company, Chicago, are sending to the trade samples of a new line of square to round boots recently brought out by them. The goods carry a very high finish and have been favorably commended by furnace dealers who desire a free flow of air from leader pipe to boot. The boots are made on automatic machinery designed and made by the Excelsior Company in their Chicago plant, and are so constructed as to be practically frictionless. The goods have also adjusting tops to enable them to be used with different sizes of wall pipes.

**The Fire Retainer Heating Company has recently been incorporated at Dayton, Ohio, with a capital of $500,000, to engage in the manufacture and selling of stoves, furnaces and ranges. The incorporators are: Theodore D. Friend, Thomas J. McCormick, Alfred McGray, H. D. Rinehart and Edith M. Sharpe.

**Merchant & Evans Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of the justly famous Merchant's "Old Method" Roofing Tin, report having already closed business for the season of 1912 for approximately 2,000 trucks, to be equipped with the Hele-Shaw Clutch.

**A very important incident in the development of the cement industry in the Middle West, was the starting up during the first week in October, of the new $2,000,000 plant of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., at Mason City, Iowa, with a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, bringing the total daily output of the company's various mills up to 30,000 barrels.

**A new addition to Pittsburgh'c business world has been made in the formation of the McMahon Craig Metal Weather Strip Company, which has opened offices in the downtown district. Their plant will be located in a suburb.

**The largest contract now under way in Pittsburgh and which will require six months or more to complete, is the remodelling of the First National Bank Building at Fifth and Wood streets, from a one-story building to a 25-story structure. When the bank officials started the construction of their new building over a year ago comment was made at the time of the extensiveness of its foundation. No intimation was given at the time that future improvement was contemplated. This new office building will cost close to $1,000,000.

Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

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Architectural Notes

"To concentrate attention upon the beauty of construction was the original purpose of architectural ornament," observes a writer in "The Craftsman." "To-day we use ornament to attract attention to itself. We apply it wherever it is least appropriate. We rivet and paste it on where it is out of harmony, and we only feel defrauded when we do not possess a great deal of it that is in no wise related to the structure. In the days of the old master builders, even the least experienced workman knew that fine carving attracted light, and that light made clear the purpose of the design. And so stone structures were carved, and at just the right angle to gather up all possible light, so that the decoration became a flowering out of the beauty of the construction. To-day we have scarcely any comprehension of the value of light and shade, and decoration has become a symbol of our inability to construct well and our desire to hide the fact."

* * *

In the Middle Aages, and back in the very early days of the beginnings of civilization, decoration in the interior of houses was always for warmth and color. Rugs were hung at doors and windows to keep out draughts, and the old gray stone walls of the Mediaeval castles were draped with tapestries, not only to hide the walls and to give a look of luxury, but because the women loved to weave into these tapestries their love stories and the histories of the great brave men they loved.

There was need of color in the stone houses of the Middle Ages, for the people of those days had few windows and many enemies, and rooms were of necessity badly lighted. And so when the rugs were hung and the tapestries draped on the walls there was a great gain in comfort and in beauty and in happiness, and having achieved these, decoration was the result. Even here in America we still have the beautiful rugs that the Navajo women wove to hide the ugly bare floors of their huts.

But we have gone a long way from the first purpose of the rugs and the tapestries and brass pitchers and beautiful baskets. We have substituted for them ugly unsanitary carpets, hideous wallpapers and framed pictures without limit and merit. And just as we were humiliated in the days of our great-grandfathers because the beautiful beams of the old construction were revealed, to-day we are ashamed of the plastered wall, and the plaster is hidden by paper, and the paper by pictures. The average housekeeper decides that she must have so many pictures for every wall in every room of her house. She does not select these to suit her taste or her house or her colors. It is a question of quantity and fashion. It seems as though this production of the inartistic and the ephemeral in decoration would continue as long as ornament is unrelated to construction. So long as it is meaningless, a fungus, it will also be inevitably an unnatural and unbeautiful thing.

* * *

ARCHITECTURAL NEWS NOTES.

The State College of Washington, at Pullman, Washington, is offering a four years' course in architectural engineering and architecture, with special courses for students who are adequately prepared. The department is under the supervision of Mr. Rudolph Weaver, who has been appointed both Supervising Architect and Professor of Architecture. Mr. Weaver is a graduate in architecture of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia in 1905, and after a year's practical experience, took a special course at Columbia University. After further working experience, he became an instructor of architecture in the University of Illinois, which position he held for two years previous to coming to the State College of Washington.

* * *

At the International Congress of Architects, which was held in Rome last month, the next place of meeting, for the year 1914, was chosen as St. Petersburg. This year's American representatives were Irving K. Pond, D. H. Burnham, Glenn Brown, George B. Post and W. S. Ames.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Gargoyles, Professor Vining, of Columbia University, gave an interesting talk on Business Psychology. There were several other speakers. The meeting was held at the Hof-Brau House, New York City.

* * *

At the September meeting of the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A., Messrs. John J. Donovan and Edward W. Cannon were elected to membership. The nominees for office for the ensuing year were as follows: President, John Galen Howard; Vice-President, George B. McDougall; Secretary and Treasurer, Sylvain Schnaittacher; Trustees, Albert Pissio and William Curlett.

* * *

A comparison of the building construction started during the months of September and October, 1911, as shown by the tables compiled by "Construction News," show a considerable increase in the number of buildings being erected throughout the country, while the total of costs has decreased something over $2,000,000. Chicago heads the list in the number of buildings, showing an increase of about 1,000,000 over the previous month. New York shows a decline, whereas other cities, notably Cincinnati, Detroit and Pittsburgh, show considerable increases.

* * *

The winter exhibition for 1911 of the National Academy of Design will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society from December 9, 1911, until January 7, 1912. Rules for exhibitors may be obtained upon application.

* * *

An exhibition of drawings by Charles T. E. Dieterien is now being held at the Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
To all points in Canada . . . . . 5.50 a year
To all points in Europe . . . . . 5.50 a year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Subscriptions not discontinued at expiration unless so ordered

PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.
PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MASTER BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 6, 1911.

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THOSE MISBOUND COPIES OF LAST WEEK'S "GUIDE."

Inexcusable carelessness on the part of the binders and mailing department of "The Guide" is responsible for the receipt by certain of our subscribers of imperfectly bound copies of last week's issue. However much we may regret this unfortunate lapse, we are compelled under the circumstances to regard it as one of those mistakes which, a familiar aphorism tells us, will happen in the best-regulated families. We feel safe in assuring such of our readers as had the unpleasant experience of receiving one of these garbled copies that the lapse is one which will not occur again. Fortunately, everything in the misbound copies, to which reference is made, was correct as to text and arrangement. The blunder resided in the fact that the pages were not in their proper order. Ordinarily a mistake of this kind would have been noted in the mailing department. That it was not so noted and these misbound copies permitted to go out is the reason for the present note of explanation and apology.

THEORISTS, DOCTRINAIRES, GABBYJACKS AND THE PRACTICING ARCHITECT.

So much is written about house planning in this scribbling era by persons who theorize upon insufficient knowledge, technicians who ride hobbies, artistic persons whose ideas lack the grace of practicability and other dreamers, iconoclasts and doctrinaires of greater and lesser degree that one is moved to marvel at times how the plain practitioner is able to survive it all and live. Between the arts-and-crafts enthusiasts and "new school' devotees upon the one hand, and the classicists and "harmonists" on the other, the lot of the sane, hard-working, clear-thinking, every-day architect is coming to resemble that of Mr. Gilbert's policeman. Along comes Mr. Ernest Flagg with the announcement that we are a nation of barbarians and have no architecture worth speaking of. Then Mr. Irving Pond rises to point out that such architecture as we have is weak and ineffective, because it fails to express an idea —lacks nationality in fact; and that note of racial message inseparable from all art truly great and convincing. And out of the files of the years some burrowing scribbler digs up a paper by Mr. Francis H. Kimball in which we are assured that everything we had at that time—1892—was a copy of something better done abroad. Whereupon theory rises upon theory in a whole string of publications devoted to architecture, art, house-planning and decoration until the wave of twaddle and flubdub becomes a tide that threatens to engulf not only our artistic intelligence as a people, but every vestige of our common sense as well. The truth of the matter is that architecture, like most other callings in the category of art, is too much written about by persons who are either over-technical or bankrupt of the merest elementals of technique; either over-lauded by underdone enthusiasts or underestimated by overdone doctrinaires. In spite of which every year continues to make a marked and notable advance to better ideals as well as to distinct records of achievement. Looking out over the maze of contradictory tommyrot with which architecture is inflicted by persons who write solely to fill white space "The Guide" is moved to congratulate the architect upon his patient forbearance. There have been times within the past year when the practitioner might have been excused something rash by way of reprisal upon grounds of plain justifiable homicide.

THE DISCORDANT NOTE IN SUBURBAN ARCHITECTURE AND MR. EDISON.

An article in the current number of "House and Garden" contains some excellent observations upon the incongruity marking American suburban architecture as contrasted with the more marked fidelity to type noticeable in similar settlements abroad. "One enters a certain suburb of New York," says Mr. Alfred Morton Githens, in the course of the article in question. "All the houses are new; no buildings were there a year or two ago. It was a clear field for architects to do what they could, for the promoters were anxious to make it an ideal suburb; yet its general impression is discordant in the extreme. Houses are individually more interesting, far above those of the average town in character, yet it is one of the most unpleasant towns one ever sees. One leaves it with discouragement, with the impression that our country architecture is resulting in a condition worse than the much-despised mid-nineteenth century, when at least there was a certain harmony; that our study, our familiarity with the best work in the world has resulted in nothing; that "the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

One passes "Colonial," "half-timber," "modern English plaster," "thatched shingle roofs," "Italian adaptions"—all seriously studied, too, and most of the houses distinctly good according to their several ideals—and the result is wildest discord. Each house strives to assert its independence and drown its fellow. It is as if in an opera Brunhilde and Carmen, Yum-Yum and Aida, Thais and the Runaway Girl were all on the stage together, answering each to each in her own song, some serious, some frivolous, each admirable, and the result diabolical.

An English or a German town never gives this impression. Is it possible that there they have a clearer conception of the basic type? One house may have the orderly arrangement of the Georges and the

next a Tudor-arched doorway and mullioned windows, but the difference seems rather interesting. Is it because they are all perfectly natural in their use of materials and roof forms, members of the same family, so to speak, all examples of the same traditional type, nearer, perhaps, than their builders realized, or that one can recognize at present on account of his having befogged his wits with much reading of the characteristics of these "styles"?

All of which is of unusual interest in view of the recently published interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in which that rather keen observer is quoted as having said that the United States was far ahead, in his judgment, of the best German and English cities in suburban group attractiveness. We are obliged to confess that one of the considerations which impels us to hesitate about accepting this flattering judgment of the Sage of Menlo proceeds from our knowledge of the veteran inventor as the patentee of that impossible architectural atrocity, the Edison Poured Cement House. It is a trifle difficult to reconcile one's artistic intelligence to the views of a man who would construct homes for the masses after the manner of boiler plate or of builder's hardware. We note that Mr. Githens wisely forbears to attempt fixing the blame for the lack of cohesive unity in the conditions made the subject of his complaint. His familiarity with the class of people who have suburban homes designed after certain fixed preconceived ideas of their own to which they persist in clinging with the most amazing tenacity probably prompted this tactful display of reticence.

In an article on the subject of "Scandinavian Wood Carving and Cabinet-ware," in a recent issue of the "Guide," no mention was made of "Arts and Decoration," the excertp was taken. The omission of the credit in this instance was an oversight on our part, for which we hasten to make amends, the publication in question being one of the most valued of our exchanges.

**All salesmen of the National Fireproofing Company were entertained for two days at the general offices of the company in the Fulton Building a fortnight ago, and a feature of the meeting proved to be salient addresses by those in charge of the sales departments. This is the second meeting of the kind this company has held within a year, and it has proved to be an effective method of schooling salesmen in new methods of sales. All plants of the National are in operation, and the annual report of President Henry will show the company to have passed through a very successful year.

**The Shaw Kiln Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, and will probably erect a plant to construct brick and tile kilns.

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An elaborate 96-page book—"Fire-proof Houses"—containing illustrations of Natco houses costing from $4000 to $200,000, showing typical floor plans and giving complete construction details, may be had for 10 cents in postage by addresing the National Fire-proofing Company, Department A., Pittsburgh, Pa. Among the many advantages claimed for Natco tile are, first, that it is fireproof and beyond destruction by conflagration; second damp and sound proof and cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other construction; third, costs no more than brick-and-wood, stone-and-wood or concrete. Lends itself to the best architectural treatment and costs virtually nothing for maintenance or repair. Leading architects are advocating and specifying this tile, which has had a remarkable growth into favor as one of the best of modern constructive mediums.

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Kelsey's Generators:

The reasons why 40,000 home owners who took the trouble to investigate heating systems reached the conclusion that good ventilation and economical heating found its best expression in the "Kelsey Warm Air Generator," are set forth in several new booklets issued by the Kelsey Heating Company, Syracuse, N. Y., which will be sent on application to persons interested. Many of the most attractive country houses in this section of the country are heated by the Kelsey system.

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Thomas M. Meek, who for a number of years past has been selling concrete mixers and other concrete working machines, has recently become connected with the Chicago Fire Brick Company, of Chicago, and is now selling a full line of builders' supplies. Mr. Meek is well acquainted among this trade and his house has a reputation for quick deliveries.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1912, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and lighting fixtures), of the U. S. Post Office at Frostburg, Maryland. The building is one story, basement and unfinished attic, of approximately 3,100 square feet ground area; fireproof construction, except roof; brick facing, with stone, marble and terra cotta trim and cornice; tile and copper roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Frostburg, Maryland, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 29, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1912, and the nopened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and interior lighting fixtures), of the U. S. Post Office at Gaffney, S. C. The building is one story and basement, and has a ground area of approximately 4,200 square feet; fireproof construction throughout; stone facing and tin roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Gaffney, S. C., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

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NEW STANDARD DOCUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Frank Miles Day, Past President of the American Institute of Architects, addressed the Builders' Exchange on Tuesday, November 28th, upon the "Standard Documents of the American Institute of Architects," now about to be published.

These documents consist of standard forms, including an Invitation to Bid, Instructions to Bidders and Forms of Proposal, Bond, Agreement and General Conditions of the Contract.

The American Institute of Architects has been engaged for more than four years in an effort to improve the form of these documents, with a view to making them clear in thought and statement, equitable as between owner and contractor, applicable to work of all classes, binding in law and a standard of good practice.

As in almost all cases, the drawings, specifications, general conditions and agreement are necessary for the complete expression of the obligation of the owner and contractor, they are necessarily "the documents forming the contract,' and they are so designated throughout the forms about to be issued. It is, therefore, inadvisable to speak of a certain one of them as "the contract," but as there is one in which the owner and contractor formally acknowledge their agreement, that document is distinguished as "The Agreement."

The General Conditions contain so much relative not merely to the specifications, but to the drawings and the agreement, that it appears illogical to call them, as customary heretofore, "The General Conditions of the Specifications." It has, therefore, been deemed wise to call them "The General Conditions of the Contract," and it is interesting to note that such is the designation assigned to them by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

As statements placed in any one of the documents are just as binding as if placed in any other, the Agreement has been reserved for matters that are essentially private as between Owner and Contractor, e.g., contract price, terms of payment, date of completion, etc. All other general clauses governing the relations of Owner and Contractor, and the execution of the work, have been placed in the General Conditions of the Contract.

The documents have been very carefully prepared by a committee of architects of high standing and extensive practice. They have been criticised by architects and builders generally in the course of their preparation, and have been very carefully examined from time to time by competent legal advisers. The documents have now been formally adopted by the American Institute of Architects, but they are not necessarily intended to diminish the use of the Uniform Contract, the publishing of which will be continued under the joint auspices of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders.

Mr. Day, in describing the several forms, called attention to the fact that in the main, apart from the arrangement and wording, they do not differ greatly from current practice, but that they are distinctly more binding upon the owner than such documents have heretofore generally been, and distinctly more liberal to the contractor. Attention was also called to the fact that in most contracts generally in use there are two or three matters upon which the builder can appeal from the architects's decision to arbitration, while in the new forms there are eight.

An innovation is made as to the waiver of liens, which in the new form holds good only in case the owner honors his certificates within ten days of presentation. Similarly, if the owner delays longer than ten days in paying certificates, interest begins automatically to run upon the deferred payments. Finally, if the owner upon receiving notice from the contractor should procrastinate on any one of his payments more than fifteen days, the contractor will be at liberty to terminate the contract and recover damages.

It is thought that the work of the Committee represents a distinct advance from any similar documents heretofore published, and that the forms will be widely adopted by architects. One great advantage to those bidding upon plans and specifications will be that they can readily see whether the General Conditions are of the standard form with which they will shortly become familiar, or whether clauses at variance therewith or in addition thereto have been inserted.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Bert Andrews, a salesman well known among the dealers of Ohio, is a great advocate of prompt shipments. Just recently in looking for a car of Lehigh cement which was in some way not delivered just at the moment Bert said it would, Bert had his fingers smashed between two freight cars, but luckily for him it was the fingers on his left hand which were hurt, so he is still able to take orders. He says even if it was his right hand he would take the orders with his left. This is true salesmanship.

* * *

Bert Swett, of Chicago, of the sales force of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, is to come East in the near future in the capacity of Eastern sales manager, with headquarters in New York City.

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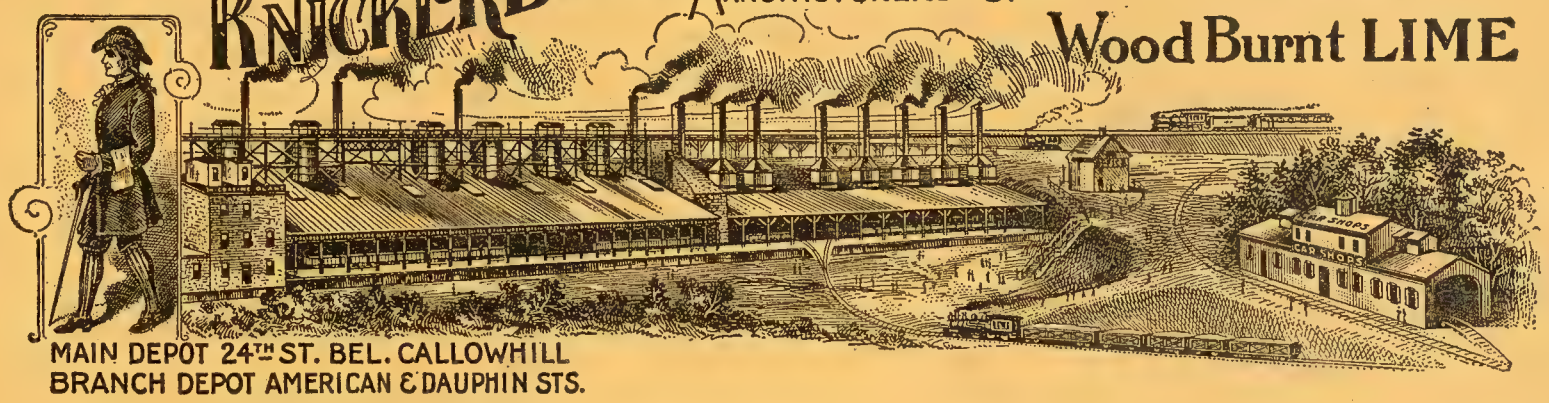
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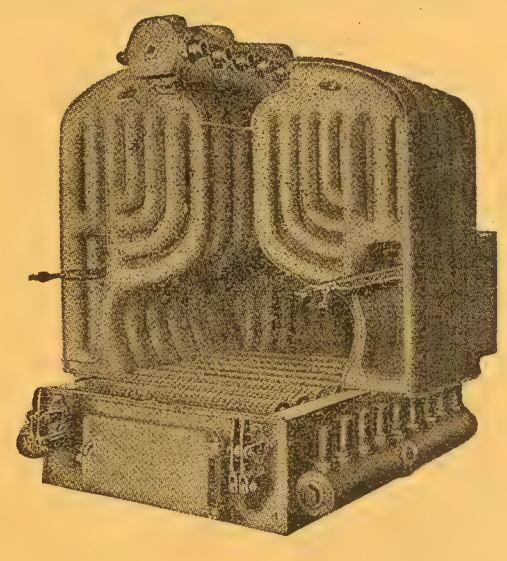
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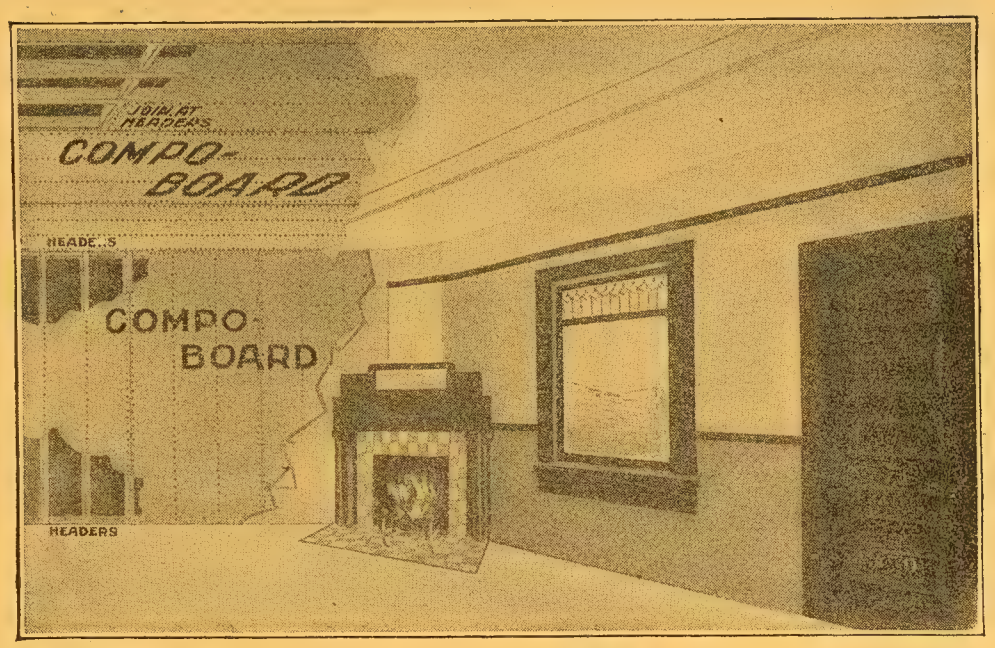
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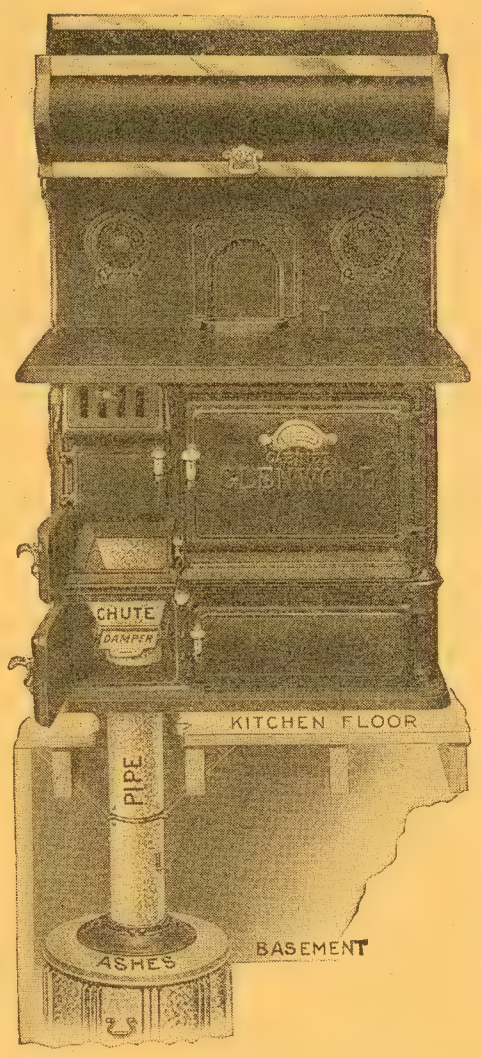
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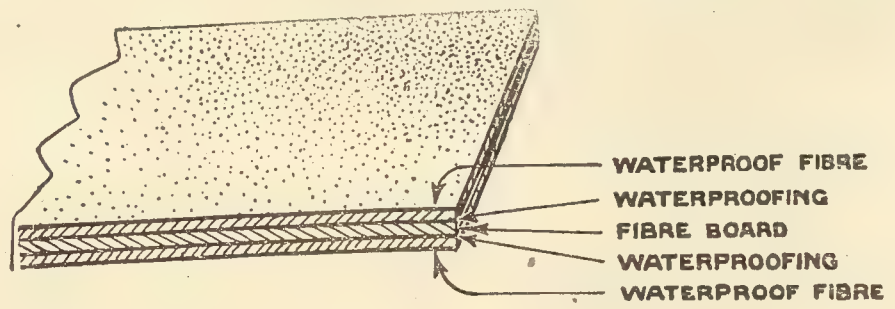
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Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Garage, Twenty-third and Chestnut streets. Architect, F. A. Hays, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, The Philadelphia Motor Company, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Brick, two stories, 95x120 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Club House and Garage, Cape May, N. J., $50,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owners, Cape May Yacht Club, Cape May, N. J. Brick and frame, three stories and basement, 150x45 feet; garage, one story, 30x100 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Stores and Flat House, Germantown avenue and Tulpehocken street. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Martin L. Constabol, 6230 Germantown avenue. Brick, three stories, 30x72 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Edgar B. Howard, Merion, Pa. Stone, two stories, 25x34 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Sunday School, Tioga, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owners, Tioga Baptist Church. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking sub-bids.

Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn. Architect, R. H. Hunt, 1225 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. Owners, Hamilton Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn. Brick and stone, three stories, 150x130 feet, composition roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due December 16. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Apartments and Stores, Randolph and Master streets. Architect Geo. U. Rehfuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, H. Braverman & Bros., 529 Arch street. Brick, three stories, 16x65 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Dye House, 1919 East Westmoreland street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Westmoreland Dye Works, H. D. Weir, 1915 East Westmoreland street. Brick, two stories, 67x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids.

Creamery (alt. and add.), Northbrook, Pa. Architect, C. E. Rahn, 410 Walnut street. Owner, Wm. Kelly, Twelfth and Pine streets. Brick, three stories, composition roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2007 Park avenue. Architect, Samuel Milligan, 520 Walnut street. Owner, Wm. Mathner, 2007 Park avenue. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect takings bids due December 20. T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; P. Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Stewart Bros., 2726 North Orkney street, are figuring.

Post Office (alt. and add.), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Architect, Wm. McCoach, Custodian. Owners, U. S. Government. Brick and stone, interior alterations, electric lighting, steam heating. Bids due December 20. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Guernsey & O'Mara, North American Building; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Jos. Price, 2048 Rittenhouse street.

Residence and Garage, Atlantic City, N. J., $25,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mr. Chas. A. Daniel, 629 Market street. Brick and stucco, three stories, 75x49 feet; garage, one story, 32x22 feet; tile roof, steam heat, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due December 16. The following are figuring: J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City; Taylor & Sons, Atlantic City.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., $12,000. Architect, Chas. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, A. R. McIntire, 723 Sansom street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, hot water heating, hardwood floors, slectric lighting, tile or slate roof. Plans in progress.

Stable, 13 and 15 Clymer street. Architects, Baker & Macky, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Shanahan Ice Cream Co., 782 South Swanson street. Brick, three stories, 29x80 feet, composition roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 13. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1341 Arch street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; W. H. Paul, 1025 Oxford street; G. W. Mink, Real Estate Trust Building.

Institute, Richmond, Va. Architests, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Marble, one story and basement, 40x150 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 18. The following is a complete list of bidders: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; N. I. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; E. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; J. W. Emery, 1523 Sansom street; King Lumber Co., Charlottsville, Va.; J. S. Wilson Co., Richmond, Va.; C. A. Hancock & Son, Lynchburg, Va.; J. L. Nichols, Richmond, Va.; N. A. Chesterman, Richmond, Va.; Norcross Bros. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. C. Robinson, New York City; Couneis Bros. & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Wise Granite Co., Wise, N. C.

School, Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect has received bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Universitty of Pennsylvania. Architects have received bids.

Hall Buildings (alt. and add.), 2115 South street. Architects, Knapp & Bosworth, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owner, John Wanamaker, care W. Haddock, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and stone, three stories, 32x75 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Storage House, Edgemoore Light House Depot, Del. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government, care Light House Inspector, Post Office, Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 75x25 feet, shingle roof. Owners have received bids.

Factory Building (add.), Willard and Jasper streets. Architect, Jacob Maschold, 723 Wainut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick and concrete, 45x95 feet (four story addition). Plans completed. Jos. Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street, are taking sub-bids due December 12.

Factory, Toledo, Ohio. Architects, Schenck & Williams, Dayton, Ohio. Owners, The Toledo Factories Co., Toledo, Ohio. Steel, brick and concrete, four stories, 303x309 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, figured.

Club House, Easton, Pa. Architect, W. M. Michler, Easton, Pa. Owners, Country Club of Northampton County. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x115 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due December 11. Guernsey & O'Mara, North American Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Westfield, Mass. Architect, James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Post Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone and concrete, one story, 66x66 feet, copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due December 14. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence, Queen Lane Manor, Pa. Architects, Goodwin & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, School Lane Land Co., Queen Lane Manor, Pa. Brick and stucco, three stories, 43x28 feet, wing 20x17 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

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David Pepper, Jr., Commonwealth Building. Owners, Trenton Power Co., Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, one story, 50x100 feet, slag roof. Architect has received bids.

Marine Hospital, New York, N. Y., $200,000. Architect, James Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Brick and concrete, four stories, 250x50 feet, copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due December 14. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Cottages (No. 25), Darlington, Pa. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Glen Mills School, Darlington, Pa. Brick, three stories, 80x80 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 15. The following are figuring: J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; P. Jefferies, Chester, Pa.; Wm. Provost, Jr., Chester, Pa.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ridley Park, Pa. Architects, Durham Bros., 1213-15 Filbert street. Owner, Thomas Winsmore, 123 Walnut street. Interior alterations, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed.

Bungalow, Ocean City, N. J. Architects, Durham Bros., 1213-15 Filbert street. Owner, Mrs. A. Thayer, Ocean City, N. J. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans completed.

Factory, between Aleegheny avenue and Erie street. Architect, Amos W. Barnes, 130 South Fifteenth street. Owners, name withheld. Brick and concrete, two stories, 334x113, wing 71x431 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 15. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. Bird & Co., 211 North Eleventh street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; G. L. Sipps, Ninth and Locust streets; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Bakery, Cambridge, Mass. Architect, C. B. Comstock, 23 East 20th street, New York City. Owners, Ward-Corby Co., Cambridge, Mass. Brick and concrete, three stories, 185x214 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due December 19. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Hall Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone, terra cotta, 70x40 feet, two stories. Slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, F. Wallace Armstrong, Moorestown, N. J. Tile and stucco, 2½ stories, 25x70 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Academy (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Stone, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects are taking bids, due December 21st. The following are figuring: Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Clarksburg, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, A. C. Hamill, care of architect. Tile, 2½ stories, 40x36 feet. Slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in two weeks.

Academy (alt. and add. to Convent Building), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Academy, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Stone, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due December 21st. The complete list of bidders are: Fred. Elvidge, 5512 Germantown avenue; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Appleton & Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Garage, Ventnor, N. J., $15,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, M. W. Newton, Eighth and Chestnut streets, Green's Hotel. Brick and stone, two stories, 63x... feet. Slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Brew House and Boiler House, Second and Girard avenue. Architect, Otto C. Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, C. Schmidt & Sons Brew Company, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 50x150 feet. Plans about completed. Builder, A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street, will take sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Farm Cottage, Moorestown, N. J. Architects, Price — McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, F. Wallace Armstrong, Moorestown, N. J. Frame and plaster, 2½ stories, 30x30 feet. Shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stewart L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. Morris Perot, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories. Slate roof, hat water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1416 South Penn Square.

School, Newark, N. J. Architect, F. W. Gilbert, Newark, N. J. Owners, Board of Education of Newark, N. J. Brick, fireproof, three stories. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Snyder & Co., Newark, N. J.

Factory, 303-05 Montrose street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Meyers & Horwitz, care of architects. Five stories and basement, 27x100 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store and Loft Building, 1618 Walnut street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Clark Merchant, 2022 Spruce street. Brick and stone, four stories, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street.

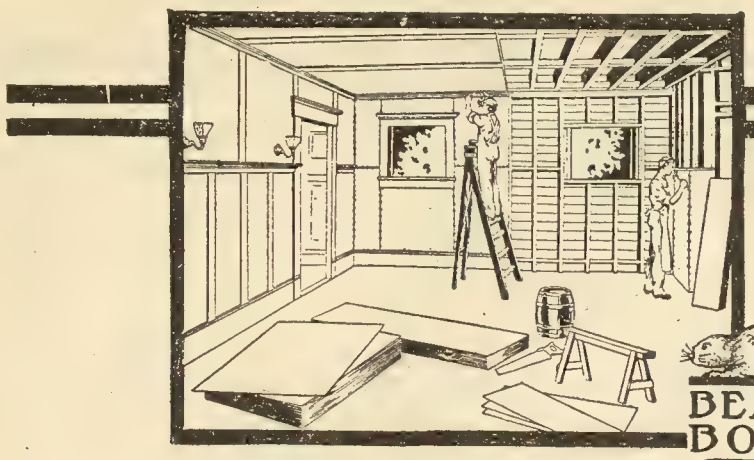
Cottages (23, Holmesburg, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and stone, two and three stories, 50x200 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbot, Hale Building; $188,904.

Fire House, Sixth and Lehigh avenue, $33,550. Architect, Carl B. Zilonziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 39x94 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Wayne Contracting Co., 1218 Filbert street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. Geo. Fales Baker, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x60 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Contract awarded to F. E. English, Sixteenth and Carlisle streets.

Buildings (2), Spring City, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, State of Pennsylvania. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; $214,323.

Store, Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.,



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$25,000. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Walter J. Bersbey, Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City. Brick, one story and basement, 65x45 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia, $15,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. H. Pakradooni, 226 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Dairy Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Seymour and Paul Davis, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Wilson Dairy Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, one story, 75x50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Daniel Knauer Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

School, Westmont, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Westmont, N. J. Brick, tile and stone, one story, 34x34 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Boyer & Lewis, Camden, N. J.

Store Building, Wayne, Pa. Architect, Charles L. Hillman, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Edgar Jones, Wayne, Pa. Brick, two stories, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Contract awarded to J. D. Lengle, Wayne, Pa.

Are you aware that "The Guide" prints every week more real, live, readable, up-to-the-minute stuff about architecture and building than any two of its more pretentious contemporaries? Fact, just the same. Compare 'em and see.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Residences (4), Atlantic City, N. J., $25,000. Architects, Stout & Reitenack, Bartlett Building. Owner, W. B. Loudenslager, Atlantic City. Concrete, two and one-half stories, 26x45 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J., $10,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building. Owner, David Westcott, Atlantic City. Brick, three stories, 30x80 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, composition roof. Plans in progress.

Residence, Chelsea, N. J., $12,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building. Owner, W. Cavelier, Atlantic City. Frame, three stories, 40x50 feet. Electric lighting, steam heating, composition roof. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, Atlantic City, N. J., $15,000. Architects, Stout & Reibenach, Bartlett Building. Owner, Charles F. Schoening, Atlantic City. Brick and frame, 1½ stories, 30x80 feet. Electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof, hardwood floors. Plans near completed.

"I was going to place my order with Blank & Co.," writes an out of town subscriber, "but failing to find their advertisement in your pages, concluded that the firm was of small importance." The firm that bagged the order is comparatively new to the trade, but as a regular advertiser in the home trade paper was able to make an impression that all the accumulated prestige of the older house was unable to overcome. Moral: Advertise.

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

W. K. Hunter (O), 929 Chestnut street. Cost, $28,400. Ten two-story brick dwellings, 16x45 feet, 6205 to 6219 Haverford avenue, and 6203 to 6221 Haverford avenue. Cost, $3,400. Two two-story brick dwellings, 15x41 feet, 63 and 78 South Master street.

Home for Deaf Children (O), Monument road and Belmont avenue. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, $8,700. Addition to building, two story, 30x69 feet.

Yachnitz Bros. (O), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, $6,000. Two dwellings, three stories, 16x57 feet, 618-20 South Sixth street.

M. B. Lockyer (O), Seventh and Madana streets. Wilson Melon (C), 4634 Penn street. Cost, $9,500. One dwelling, three stories, 35x33 feet, store, Seventh street and Sixty-fifth avenue.

..Henry Ellenberg, Jr. (O), 3543 Germantown avenue, Cost $8,000. One two-story dwelling, 22x65 feet, Lendley and Windrim avenue.

D. McKibbin (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, $4,200. Three dwellings, brick, two

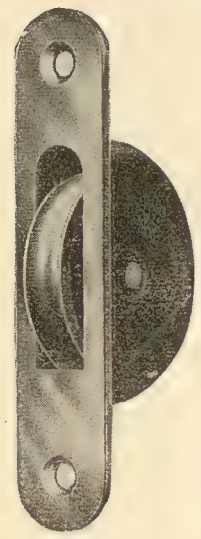
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stories, 14x40 feet, Twenty-ninth and Ruth streets.

American Ice Co. (O), Sixth and Arch streets. Cost, $60,000. Ice plant complete, Fifty-third and Whitby streets, Philadelphia.

Alterations and Additions

M. Dergotz (O), 812 South Third street. L. Kadin (C), 1031 South Second street. Cost, $575. 816 South Third street.

Class & Nachod Brewing Co. (O), Tenth and Montgomery avenue. Philadelphia Construction Co. (C), 1341 Arch street. Cost, $51,000. Stock house.

J. H. McNally (O), 2663 East Thompson street. L. Faulkner (C), 2339 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $400. Dwelling, 2633 Thompson street.

Mrs. Wm. T. Yerkes (O), 920 Clinton street. John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, $525. Dwelling.

Gray's Ferry Abbatoir (O). C. Stahlman (C), 871 Belmont avenue. Cost, $700. Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry avenue.

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B. Rictchy (O), 2204 Ridge avenue. B. Arrow (C), 867 North Sixth street. Cost, $530. Store and dwelling, 854 North Sixth street.

Alpha Realty Co. (O), 1415 Walnut street. J. H. Jordan (C), Thirty-first and Oxford streets. Cost, $3,900. Store, 1423 Walnut street.

C. V. Stahl Motor Co. (O), 2721 Diamond street. Cost, $750. Factory, Twenty-seventh and Diamond streets.

Dr. L. Englando (O), 527 South Eighth street. F. Isaacmans (C), 330 Catharine street. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 960 North Franklin street.

William Norris (O), 3214 Ridge avenue. S. Craner (C), 2317 North Twenty-ninth street. Cost, $725. Store and dwelling, Twenty-ninth and Arizona streets.

G. Mallpass (O), 6711 North Sixth street. T. P. Muench (C), Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Cost, $400.- Dwelling, 6711 North Sixth street.

Ed. Humphreyville (O), 6187 North Broad street. A. B. Millett (C), 1903 Venango street. Cost, $800. Garage, Old York Road and Wagner street.

J. Chas. Frasch (O), Erie avenue and L street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, Erie and Salmon streets.

J. M. Higgale (O), 822 North Forty-first street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1412 Vine street. Cost, $575. Dwelling, 1712 Arch street.

Thos. Martindale (O), Tenth and Market streets. Klonover & Jost (C), Fifteenth and Cherry streets. Cost, $2,000. Store and restaurant, 25 North Tenth street.

J. Rosenberg (O), 614 South American street. J. Farbstein (C), 908 Walnut street. Cost, $1.750. Mill.

S. Serber (O), 607 Parrish street; (O), M. Tomlinson (C), 245 Greenwich street. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 607-09 Parrish street.

S. Girsh (O), 1308 Bainbridge street. J. Rose & Son (C), 5107 Parrish street. Cost, $3,000. Storage house, 432 North Second street.

United Cigar Stores Co. (O), Mint Arcade Building. Smith Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $8,500. Office, Twelfth and Market streets.

J. Bulger (O), Fifth and Chelten avenue. G. Fossel (C), 128 East Chelten avenue. Cost, $700. Dwelling, Haines and Stenton avenues.

Hopkins & Milgram (O), 1529 South Seventh street. S. Gilman (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 2324 South Seventh street.

Mr. Milligan (O), 937 North Seventh street. Baker & Cohen (C), 968 North Seventh street. Cost, $2,600. Dwelling, 933 North Seventh street.

John C. Cave (O), 6149 Haverford avenue. Cost, $500. Dwelling, 6149 Haverford avenue.

A. Rubin (O), 6919 Vine street. Penn Construction Co. (C), 517 Pennsylvania street. Cost, $1,000. Garage.

Mrs. W. McAdoo (O), 1918 Penn street. J. F. Boyer Co. (C), Norristown, Pa. Cost, $1,800. Dwelling.

Bergner & Engle Brewing Co. (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. M. Schmidt (C), 1308 North Sixth street. Cost, $1,885. Brewery.

Roeder, Weruch Co. (O), 5708 North Second street. S. T. & G. C. Nibonan (C), Fourteenth and Chew streets. Cost, $500. Manufacturing building, Twentieth and Chew streets.

W. M. Brown (O), 5154 Keyser street. Mr. H. Brown (C), 2833 North Taney street. Cost, $1,100. Store and dwelling, Green and Logan streets.

A. Ruberstein (O), 1006 South Third street. I. Cohen (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, $1,400. Factory, 1006 South Third street.

L. R. White (O), 2728 North Broad street. N. W. Beon (C), 4411 Germantown avenue. Cost, $1,000. Shed, 2728 North Broad street.

W. C. Association (O), 4102 Ridge avenue. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, $5,500. Gymnasium.

Another Blow at Competitions.

There will be no architectural competitions to select architects to design the six branch library buildings to be erected in Los Angeles from a fund of $210,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie. Although the library board had intended to hold a competition conforming with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects, a committee from the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., personally appeared before the board at its November meeting and convinced them that a competition was not necessary or desirable.

A pamphlet bearing the title "After a Driving Rain," with the inquiry, "Is your house habitable?" and recommending, if it is not, that a coat or two of Edison Waterproofing Paint will make it so. As an illustration is shown a view of a modern residence undergoing the trials of a driving rain storm and by reason of its having been coated with Edison Waterproof Paint, it passed through the test satisfactorily and was found thoroughly dry and habitable. Additional information will be found in this booklet, which can be had free on request to the North Jersey Paint Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

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THE EVOLUTION OF BRICK BUILDING

The Origin of Texture and Color in Modern Brick-Work.

To-day it may seem trite to say that values of the greatest esthetic significance may be obtained in brick-work, but to have said so twenty years ago would have excited the derision of every archtect and builder in the land.

The idea of brick-work prevailing in the Victorian era was that every effort should be spent to obtain a smooth effect of absolute evenness. Not a break should mar the wall, not a shadow or a spot of interest should be allowed to spoil its dead monotony. The bricks with accidentally burned ends, now so eagerly sought, were discarded entirely, or sold as seconds for use in drains or cellar walls. The vogue of monotonous brick-work made possible that unspeakable monstrosity of walls painted in a blinding red, with evenly spaced brick-courses marked out in white line. The logical structure of the material was deliberately ignored, treated as though the builder were ashamed of his material, for even the real mortar joints were not followed in the painted parody over them, which might as well have been done on a board fence. The truly fastidious builder indulged in painting his honest red bricks a sallow yellow color, with brown joints, or if he desired a very tasteful effect, he used a weird viridian green with dead black or pure white joints overpainted.

This was not brick-work—it was a travesty, a deliberate negation of all the values of brick-work, and if it was no less stupid than many architectural fallacies obtaining at the time, it was certainly more utterly hideous than most of them.

It is interesting to trace the origin of the idea of texture and variation in brick-work, which, according to current ancedote, may be attributed to Mr. Stanford White. It seems that this architect, in the earlier days of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, was engaged upon an adaptation of what is now popularly known as the "Harvard" style of architecture.

With his usual desire to get at the root of the matter and acquire a knowledge of the essentials of the problem in hand, he went to Cambridge to study the oldest of the buildings in the grounds of Harvard University. He naturally perceived a fact that had rested unobserved for many decades of painful brick-work, namely, that one of the most significant charms of these old buildings lay in the variegated texture of the brick-work occasioned by the random introduction of burnt or slightly discolored bricks in the wall. He subsequently amazed a brick dealer by definitely specifying and personally selecting a large percentage of the bricks for his building in hand of the sort usually thrown out as seconds.

In addition to this innovation of burnt brick, Mr. White had occasion to further enlighten and amaze those who worked in brick by his treatment of the facade of the Colony Club in New York. Here he threw all precedent to the wind, scandalizing the conservative and delighting the esthetic by using brick, both plain and burnt, in the nature of tile or mosaic, for purely decorative purposes. The entire front of the building was laid with only the ends of the bricks showing, some in the natural red and some in burnt gray, purple or dark green, and the whole diversified with panels and sinkages. The joints were all in line, like a checker-board, and the whole was so subversive to all established ideas of brick-work that it created a storm of controversy in the architectural press throughout the country. From the babel of approbation and condemnation finally arose the acceptance of this amazing "tour de force," and its adoption by progressive architects was as universal and as productive of happy results as the adoption of the use of burnt bricks.

With these departures from the old traditions of monotony in brick-work firmly established, it was not long before the manufacturers rendered further development possible. The setting of regular two-inch by four-inch by eight-inch bricks in ingenious and esthetic ways, was practiced in infinite variations, with the structural joints forcefully expressed and the material used frankly employed.

One manufacturer, firmly convinced that the idea of expressing texture in brick-work was not an ephemeral architectural fad, but a great esthetic discovery, bent his energies to the production of various bricks which should allow the architect a wide range in color, shape and texture.

Beginning with new shapes, wider, flatter and longer than ordinary bricks, the various shapes were cast in certain groups of soft coloring, which if properly blended in selection may, in an interior, be found to reflect the rich values of an Oriental rug, and be admirably set off by dark woodwork. These possibilities may readily be realized by a consideration of the colors and shades which may be commanded from the various groups. Thus the "red group" includes not only varying shades of red, but a certain proportion of coppers, olive greens, purple, browns and blues. The "gray group" includes various shades of brownish gray, running into cream and coffee and deep russets. The "golden group" includes shades from a soft, delicate chamois to a deep golden brown. The full range of either group may be used in a single fireplace or facade with delicately harmonious results, or the solid colors may be used for greater mass effect. In exterior treatments, blank wall spaces or the frieze under the eaves may be richly diversified with decorative panels, using colored bricks as a tile mosaic, which, though structurally bonded into the wall, will possess the value of applied faience treatment.

The way has been opened for infinite possibilities in brick-building, and architects are making the most of the discovery of the importance of "texture," "local color" and "incidental interest" in brick surfaces.

It is indeed the day of the brick, and so beautiful and interesting are the results now obtained in color and texture that it is absolutely impossible that a return to the days of stupid monotony and dead inertia in brick-building could ever be effected.—Charles M. Price, in "Art and Decoration."

The Origin of the Bungalow.

The word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian version of the Hindi bangla, which primarily means Bengalifi or of Bengal, and is also applied to a thatched hut, says "Country Life in America." It may be worth while to explain how this trivial and merely local name came to be fixed on the Englishman's house in India.

Early residents there, engaged in military, administrative or trading duties, lived a nomadic life for the greater part of the year in tents. And since there was nothing in the indigenous buildings of Bengal suited to their requirements their first dwelling houses, designed by themselves and built of materials at site, were naturally planned on the model of the Indian service tents to which they were accustomed—that is, a large and lofty room surrounded by double walls of canvas enclosing space between them, with partitions at two or more corners for bath or store rooms.

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Self-Evident.

Some people quit advertising during the dull season. No wonder it's the dull season. —"Dealers' Building Material Record."

TILE A PLEASING DECORATION FOR CONCRETE SURFACES.

The beauty and treatment of concrete surfaces have not received the important study warranted by the nature of the material. A few authorities advocate leaving concrete surfaces just as they are when the rough forms are removed. However meritorious this may be, the majority of architects look upon concrete as a material which from its very nature gives a most extended opportunity in surface decoration and color. Architecture in stone is essentially dependent upon architectural lines—shade and shadow—whereas architecture in brick or concrete is dependent upon the actual treatment of their surfaces for their character and effect.

From this viewpoint, which is that of the majority of architects, any material enriching the surface of a concrete wall without interfering with its structural strength is possible and worthy of consideration. Of stone, brick, pigments and tile, the latter is, undoubtedly, best adaptable because of its beauty and extreme simplicity in application. In France, Italy and America the application of tile to concrete surfaces has been considerably exploited, so that many actual examples exist upon which to base an opinion as to the effect produced.

From these and from the general principles of design involved, it may be seen that extreme accuracy of tile setting, as we know the material in general use, is harmful to fine effects and not to be desired. Concrete, especially for exterior use, should be sufficiently rough and uneven to insure artistic surface modeling when seen from a considerable distance. This necessitates a free and varied treatment of any tile applied to it, both as to setting and as to coloring. The color of the concrete itself, in the main, determines the color schemes of such tiles as are applied to it. Rough and deeply colored tiles are found to blend most easily with the rough surface of the concrete, although it can be surface of the concrete, although it can easily be imagined how certain bands or spots in tile could be both highly colored and finished to bring out accents sought after by the designer.

Especially in country house work the application of tile must be concentrated largely because of the costliness of entirely covering the concrete. As a matter of effect, from an artist's point of view, what a concrete surface needs is contrast with some material which is more refined and decorative than itself. Panels, band courses or scattered designs in tiles, so long as they do not become all-over patterns, seem particularly advisable in this kind of work, as much depends upon concentrating this decoration as does upon an intelligent selection of colors and an artistic placing of the individual tiles. Without doubt there can be no limit to the ways in which tile employed in this way may be treated. Practically any size and shape, any color, any surface, are being manufactured continually, and along with this, molding and special colors and combinations may be obtained, provided the manufacturer considers the amount to be ordered as warranting him to produce special ideas in this way.—John Wynkoop, in the "American Contractor."



Photograph by
E. H. Smith, Phila.

RESIDENCE OF REUBEN B. CLARK, ARDMORE, PA.

Architect
D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Phila.

Acoustics.

Mr. H. H. Stratham, writing on the subject of "Buildings for Music," in "The Architects' and Builders' Journal," says: "Acoustic effect is a most elusive problem; buildings which ought not, theoretically, to be good for sound sometimes proving unexpectedly satisfactory, while those over which great pains have been taken turn out failures. But one general principle is undeniable: It should be the object of a concert room to assist sound at its point of production, and to prevent any reflection of reduplication of it by echo when it has once been produced. In the construction of the orchestra and its surroundings nothing is so suitable as wood. Hard substances on the walls will drive sound forward, but will give it a harsh, clanging effect. Textiles, on the other hand, drink up the sound without vibrating it; there should therefore be no curtains or such things anywhere about the orchestra. In the auditorium they may sometimes be useful in choking an echo, but this is only when the building is wrong to begin with. Fibrous plaster is a good material for lining the walls of the auditorium; it acts in sympathy with sound without producing much echo. As a general rule, all substances which give sharp reflections of light will give sharp reflections of sound; polished marble and other such materials are therefore misplaced in a concert room. Plate-glass windows are equally bad; they send sharp echoes back; windows should be broken up into small panes with wooden bars. Then shape has to be considered as well as material. As a general rule, concave surfaces are bad, either in plan or section; they tend to focus echo. The two best rooms I can remember for hearing music were the old Exeter Hall, a wide parallelogram with the seats going up in a slope from front to back (the plan adopted also by Wagner in his Bayreuth theatre), and the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, also a parallelogram, with a flat floor, and a flat ceiling with a cant at the walls, and the surface broken up by cross-rib pattern in relief. * * * "

Tar Macadam Roads in Scotland.

Writing in the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," J. N. McCunn, of Glasgow, Scotland, states that roads built with tar macadam in that part of Scotland several years ago have fulfilled all expectations as regards durability and cleanliness. It is noticetable, he writes, that while the ordinary macadam roads have deteriorated under the increasing use of the automobile, the tar macadam roads have remained practically intact.

In regard to sidewalks, he states that the cement or so-called granolithic walks have been found more satisfactory than those of tar macadam. Certain parts of the sidewalk, such as those close to store fronts and at corners, are used more than the other portions, and the effect of this upon tar macadam is to wear the more traveled portions down below the level of the rest. This necessitates patching, which spoils the appearance of the walk. The dripping of water from the eaves of buildings also appears to disintegrate the tar macadam, he states.

An Embryo Architect.

A popular conception of the architect's failing in completing a house within the estimate is illustrated in the story of the proud father who thought he discerned great architectural talen in his six-year-old son.

"Why," asked a neighbor, "does he draw well?"

"No," replied the father, "but he started a few days ago to build a hencoop at an estimated cost of 65 cents, and it has already cost me about $3.50."—"Exchange."

Don't judge the "Guide" by its size, contrasting it unfavorably with swollen monthlies that reach your office. The "Guide" is a weekly. In a month of four weeks it prints and circulates 96 pages of live matter of interest to the builder, material man and architect. Not many monthlies exceed this 96 page limit; comparatively few equal it. So please don't underestimate the "Guide."



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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Detroit Graphite Company, paint makers, of Detroit, Michigan, whose agency for the past year or so has been handled by C. W. Pike & Co., of San Francisco, have opened an office of their own in the Foxcroft building, and placed in charge Mr. H. H. James, who formerly sold their product for C. W. Pike & Co. Both Mr. James and the Detroit Graphite Company are well known to the architects and engineers of the Pacific Coast, and a successful business future is assured them both.

**Another concern which has recently established a San Francisco branch is the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company, whose general offices are in Lansing, Mich., with other branches at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Parkin, Ark. The San Francisco store will soon inaugurate a system of doing their own billing instead of having it done at general Eastern offices.

**The Iowa chapter of the American Institute of Architects in annual convention here elected the following officers: Frank E. Wetherell, Des Moines, president; H. E. Ratcluffe, Keokuk, vice president; Eugene H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, secretary-treasurer; G. W. Bird, Des Moines, and G. M. Kerns, Ottumwa, members of executive committee. The next convention goes to Keokuk in order to bring the architects of the State together for an inspection of the Keokuk dam.

**The Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States ended its two-day annual meeting at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, with the election of officers. E. T. Trigg, of Philadelphia, was elected president; Z. E. Martin, of Chicago, first vice president; E. D. Dyer, of St. Louis, second vice president; G. B. Heckel, of Philadelphia, secretary, and S. L. Sulzberger, of Chicago, treasurer. The next annual gathering will be in Washington, D. C. Papers read before the convention were devoted to technical subjects pertaining to paint manufacturing.

**Due to the fast increasing business in Birmingham, Ala., the H. W. John-Manville Company have found it necessary to change the location of their office from 1220 Empire Building to 606 Chamber of Commerce Building, this address being better adapted for their requirements. This office will continue under the management of Mr. W. H. Fleming, who is well and favorably known throughout this section of the country, having been connected with the New Orleans branch of this company for a considerable time. A complete line of well-known J-M Asbestos and magnesia products, electrical supplies, packings, etc., will be handled from this office.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

The "Burt" Fan Ventilator is illustrated and described in a leaflet issued by the Burt Manufacturing Company, Akron, O.

* * *

McCrum-Howell Company, New York, has issued price list No. 25, containing information concerning the "Richmond" and "Model" Boilers, "Richmond" Raditors and Enamelware.

* * *

The advantages derived by positively freeing drying apparatus of water of condensation are explained by Mr. C. Hill-Smith, industrial engineer, in a pamphlet published by Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J. This deals with the vacuum system as applied to dryers with special reference to the drying of paper. As compared with the usual method of discharging condensation by gravity the vacuum system operates with greater difference in pressure between the dryers and the return header which promotes rapid and positive flow, increasing the efficiency by keeping the dryers free from water. The vacuum valve allows the water and air to be removed from the dryers, but holds back the steam, thus conserving valuable heat, enabling the paper to be dried with less steam or the machine run at higher speeds. In addition to producing difference in pressure, the vacuum pump provides a means of getting the condensation into a tank or heater located within the return header.

* * *

"Comfortable Homes in Baltimore" is the title of a brochure issued by the Jewell Manufacturing Company, Auburn, N. Y., in the interest of the "Jewell" heat controller. The book consists of views of residences in Baltimore accompanied by a number of commendatory letters. Among the residences shown may be mentioned: Residence of John H. Gilden, Jr., H. H. Duker, W. C. Hinrichs, Roland Park; Henry H. Head, Catonsville; E. B. Adt, Roland Park; John L. Alcock, St. Paul street; William M. Goodwin, N. Calvert street; William A. Dickey, Cathedral street; M. V. T. Yellott, Towson; Mrs. S. J. Lanahan, Roland Park, etc.

* * *

Wakefield Candle Fixtures are illustrated and described in a booklet issued by the F. W. Wakefield Brass Company, Vermilion, O.

* * *

Sanitary Self-Flushing Cuspidor is illustrated and described in a folder issued by McDermont & Mory, Dayton, O.

* * *

Great Western Pottery Company, Kokomo, Ind., announces that its new catalog is now off the press and is being sent to jobbers and architects showing the company's complete line of vitreous china lavatories, tanks, water closet combinations and various specialties.

* * *

Wright Specialty Company, Youngwood, Pa., is sending a mailing card to trade illustrating and describing the "Wright" Bubbling Drinking Fountain.

* * *

Of the many attractive volumes that have come to the editor for review, none is more unique or interesting than the little pocket edition of Glidden's "How to Treat Concrete Floors." Bound in an olive green suede cover with gold decorations, the book is a little gem and its contents are as valuable and interesting as the cover is attractive and unique. The Glidden Varnish Company of Cleveland, Ohio, will mail free to any architect or engineer a copy of the book upon application.

* * *

A pamphlet from the Cement Appliances Company, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of the Cement Gun which is to cement construction what the pneumatic hammer and steam derrick are to steel construction. With the Cement Gun is eliminated the separation between the mixing and conveying of concrete and the combining of the two separate operations into one. The introduction of the Cement Gun is a marked advance in rapid and economical concrete construction. Copy of this booklet can be had free by interested parties.

Official Bulletin

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER NOTES.

(Report of W. L. Plack, Delegate from the Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., to the Ninth International Congress of Architects, held in Rome on October 2nd to 15th, 1911.)

Your delegate begs to report that he sailed for Italy on the steamship Verona September 15th. Landed at Naples September 29th. Went by rail to Rome on Sunday, October 1st, and reported at the convention hall in Rome Monday at 10 A. M. But a few of the foreign delegates were present at the first meeting. Mr. George Oakley Totten, Secretary of the American Section; Mr. George D. Mason, of Detroit, Mich., and myself were the only Americans. There were no papers nor discussions during the first day. In the evening the delegates were tendered a reception by the Associated Artists of Rome in their beautiful galleries and club rooms. Most of the foreign delegates displayed magnificent decorations, emblematic of royal favors of their several countries, but, after a few hours of social intermingling, the spirit of equality prevailed among the three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen present, notwithstanding the fact that four or five languages were being spoken by those present.

The following ten days were devoted to short sessions in the forenoon, and visiting places of interest in the afternoon, usually in large groups. Several whole-day excursions were made to near-by places of interest, that to Tivoli being, perhaps, the most interesting and best attended.

The papers were read almost invariably in French, Italian or German, and, upon several occasions it was quite amusing to observe the foreign mannerisms in discussion, and the attempts to translate and interpret, so that the balance of us might understand what was taking place. It was quite noticeable, indeed, that after the second day, each succeeding meeting had less attendance, the reason being that all the papers and discussions were to be finally printed in the four languages and distributed to all those present before the end of the present year.

The Executive Committee of the Congress went into session the afternoon of Tuesday, the 10th, to consider the next meeting place. The American Section, the Greek Section, the German Section and the Russian Section each presented a formal invitation for the next Congress. The English Section partially promised, and were expected to support the United States, but, on the final vote they sided with Russia, and St. Petersburg has been selected for the Tenth International Congress.

There were but nine American representatives, only three of whom were official delegates. The Architects from America were Irving K. Pond, Frank C. Baldwin, George D. Mason, E. W. Donn, Jr., of Washington, D. C., David J. Myers, of Seattle; B. F. Willis, of York; Richard Philipp, of Milwaukee, and George Oakley Totten, the Secretary, and myself, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday night, October 12th, about 140 of the delegates went to Venice, where we spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday. We were received by the architect of the new Campanile, who also has charge of the restorations to the foundations of St. Mark's. An official reception was tendered us in the Ducal Palace by the city authorities on Saturday, and on Sunday one of the State steamers was placed at our disposal and we were taken out quite a distance into the Adriatic, and upon our return were received by a committee of the city authorities, who had a magnificent banquet prepared for us at the new summer hotel on an adjacent island. The delegates then departed in different directions, a few of whom returned to Rome and the south of Italy. Many went north through Germany. Mr. Mason and myself went to Florence, where we remained together four days. I left him there and went to Milan for a day, to Paris four days, to London three days, and was fortunate enough to get a stateroom on the Lusitnia and sailed from Liverpool Saturday, October 28th.

Sanitation Works in Japan.

Before the opening of the World Exposition to be held in Tokyo in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the crowning of the Mikado, the Japanese authorities decided to install a complete system of modern sanitary sewerage, modelled after that of modern Western cities. As the area of Tokyo is one of the largest of the cities of the world, such a complete scheme of sewerage would require many thousand feet of sewer pipe. The mayor of Tokyo, Y. Ozaki, states that approximately seventeen to twenty million dollars will be spent in this improvement, and that the Tokyo system will be composite in nature embodying the most suitable features of many cities. It is probable that the Tokyo system, however, will resemble the Berlin sewerage system in many essential features.

The proper authorities to address regarding the introduction of articles for the sanitation enterprise are K. Inuzuka, Chief of the Bureau of Public Works, Home Department, Tokyo, and the Department of Public Works, City Office, Tokyo.

Before attempting to introduce products into Japan suitable for sanitation of cities, patents should be properly registered according to Japanese law. The Chief of the Patent Bureau at Tokyo will furnish all desired information in this respect.

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ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architect, preceded, as usual, by a banquet, was held on the evening of November 21, at the Hotel Brevoort, in New York City. Mr. Ernest Flagg enlivened the proceedings by producing a copy of the original menu of the dinner held at the Cafe d' Orsay, in Paris, in 1890, at which the idea of the formation of the society was first suggested. Those present at the dinner in question signed their names to the menu—John P. Benson, Evans Preston, J. W. Lavalle, A. L. Brockway, Joseph H. McGuire, John W. Bemis, Edward L. Tilton, Ernest Flagg, Whitney Warren, J. Donaldson, George Cary, Edgar A. Josselyn, Thornton Floyd Turner, Austin W. Lord, Louis de Sibourg, T. R. Plummer, S. B. P. Trowbridge and William A. Boring. Balloting on the trustees of the society for the ensuing year resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Ernest Flagg, Lloyd Warren, Donn Barber, Charles Ewing, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., and James Otis Post.

* * *

The forty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., as we go to press, December 12, 13 and 14, with headquarters at the New Willard. The presentation of the institute's gold medal to Mr. George B. Post and the formal dinner to follow are features of the program, the remaining details of which had not been arranged or, in any event, not given out for publication up to Saturday last.

* * *

The Architectural League opens its twenty-seventh exhibition in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, on January 28, 1912, to continue up to and including February 17. Entry slips, we are advised, must be sent in on or before the 26th of the present month. The dinner of the League is set for January 26, the reception for the day following, and the public lectures underlined for January 31 and February 7 and 14. Medals will be awarded, as usual, for a combined work of architecture, painting and sculpture, and in connection with the exhibition competitions will be held under the auspices of the League for the Henry O. Avery prize, an especial prize of $300. The subject for the architectural prize this year is a chimney piece for a town hall, to be placed at the end of an assembly room, and the competition is to combine architectural, sculptural and mural treatment, and the choice of style is left entirely to the collaborators.

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
Samuel R. McDowell.....Vice-President
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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 13, 1911.

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(Organized 1857)

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ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(Organized 1899)

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PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER A. I. of A.

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MORE ICONOCLASM.

For real, "gen-you-wine," Simon-pure, blowed-in-the-bottle iconoclasm, commend us to one F. W. Fitzpatrick. Here is a swash-buckler of the pen who lays about him after the air of one of those fanciful heroes made familiar to us by Dumas, Hope, Weyman, or Rostand—a kind of lashing and much animated bovine, so to speak, in the architectural china shop. Mr. Fitzpatrick has the ebullient Mr. Ernest Flagg lashed to the mast, the aesthetic Mr. Irving Pond left at the post, and all lesser critics, big, little and midway between, beaten to a spineless frazzle.

"Probably I will be classed with the iconoclasts or with those beyond the pale, the heterodox, for not right here and now clamoring for an abject following of this or that school of design, this or that hide-bound scheme of design, the much worshiped regular, the accepted, the orthodox," writes Fitzpatrick. "Our architects, and in fact all our artistic people, sin, methinks, in that direction, the worship of the fad, the apeing of something of other times and climes, and that is forced into commission for all purposes and at all times because, forsooth, some one they thought in authority said it was the proper caper. They have become copyists, they have choked originality, they have made cultivation subservient and secondary to mere schooling, learning certain set phrases by rote. In architecture everything has to be classic. It is inappropriate in most modern buildings, it is untruthful in construction—according to modern and necessary methods—but it's the thing to do. No man can go into greater rapture over a noble old Greek temple in its own settings than can I, but, ye Gods, it makes me champ the bit to see a modern interpretation of that same Greek temple cocked on a twenty-foot lot, in a busy street, doing duty as a real estate office or a tailor's shop. And so it is with all the other arts. The schooling miscarries. It is intended to bring out what is good in the individual, to incite, to aid what there may be of genius, while in reality it stifles, stunts and destroys what little there may have been originally. Take in music, for instance. How many youngsters do you know who really had music in them, but had it all beaten out with over-training, misdirected, schooling? It may be a depraved taste, but I enjoy playing or singing by one who does it 'by ear' alone. There is more chance of getting melody, real music out of him. Your school product aims only at the top-notch, it becomes mere technique, it is strained, it may be correct, but I'm hanged if it's agreeable or pleasing; there's nothing spontaneous about it, it's but a lot of technical fireworks, musical acrobatic feats. So in painting, why all the fuss as to whether a picture be of the impressionist school, preraphaelite, or Jim Jones' following? Why squabble over the technique? If it tells a story well, if it looks like what the thing it pertrays seems to us, if it appears real, what the mischief does it matter whether it be done with a knife, or that the artist put the color on with a shotgun or a camel's hair brush, or in the manner the great Tom, Dick or Harry may have decreed it should be done? It's like the Government work. The purpose is forgotten in the means of securing the end. It matters really little about the account that is to be paid, for example, so long as the red tape part, the filling, the auditing is right up to Hoyle. It costs more to supply the frills about the doing of the work than does the work itself. And that's the tendency of our present day schooling, faddism, fooling away our time with the husks and the chaff and paying scant attention to the grain.

"In design, and it enters into well nigh everything we do, fads and special schools, should be relegated to their proper place, a very secondary place, and, it seems to me the real principles should be taken out of the cupboard where they have been hidden; they should be well dusted and conspicuously placed where all of us who 'design' should see them constantly."

This, as the late Artemus Ward would say, "is tew mutch;" In musical parlance it is "overdone on the percussive side." What Mr. Fitzpatrick needs is a lesson or two in the use of the soft pedal. One may own to a taste for tabasco without having it the chief ingredient of one's sauce. Mr. Fitzpatrick is unnecessarily violent. Fads, deride them as we may, have their place in the eternal fitness of things; so have technique, red tape and other evolutions with which Mr. Fitzpatrick has small patience. The great American School of Architecture, when it comes, will be a blending of all of these.

ART AND INDIVIDUALITY.

"Art and Individuality," the brilliant address of President Irving K. Pond, of the American Institute of Architects, made the subject of appreciative comment in the pages of "The Guide" some months ago, has begun to excite discussion now that its merits as a striking and original contribution to the literature of architecture have come into more general recognition. "The Architect and Engineer," of San Francisco, reprints it as "the summing up of the mature thought of one who has always been an artist, who has looked upon art as a sane expression of the creative faculty of the individual;" refers to it as a "remarkable paper," and comments upon "its fulness of triumphant statement of art principles."

"The Builder," of London, tempering a tepid criticism with its approval, remarks:

"Mr. Irving K. Pond, the President of the American Institute of Architects, who was present at the Institute meeting on Monday, has expressed opinions about the present condition of American architecture which are as frank as they are interesting. We have not before us a complete copy of the address which he delivered to the American Federation of Arts, but the extracts indicate a refreshing point of view and a terseness of statement which are characteristically American. He believes that architecture should before everything express the spirit of the time and country in which it is produced, and

he does not find in the work of his own country any expression of the salient characters of its higher civilization, of its idealism, its altruism, and many other fine qualities. And as the conditions of contemporary civilization very remotely correspond with those of ancient Egypt, Greece, or Rome, 'this age,' he says, 'holds no place for the extraneous application of the borrowed finery of art, but must insist on an expression of the vital principles of structure and the rational development of ornament which shall not obscure the vital thought, but which shall be of intrinsic worth in defining the character of the mass, and in conferring charm upon the structure.' And then, with extreme candor, he proceeds to illustrate instances of 'brutal utterances of architectural untruth' from contemporary American work. In referring to buildings designed for banks, theatres, churches, schools, factories, and the like, he holds that we have 'no record of such prostitution of art even in the most debased Roman period.' They seem to be, says he, 'cut off by the rod from some interminable Roman colonnade.' Mr. Pond will find few to disagree with his statement of general principles with regard to the purpose of architecture, although they may find his application open to argument. A national style is not evolved in a day; and, rightly or wrongly, it has been thought that classic work provides the rules of the architectural syntax. Work after the character of Robert Louis Stevenson's 'sedulous ape' may perhaps too frequently be the result of a student's enthusiasm; but we do not think that it would be difficult to prove that contemporary work most likely to endure as representative of the "Zeitgeist," even including some of the German and Austrian phases of the type known as "l'art nouveau," has been founded on a knowledge of the structure of classic art."

"The Guide" feels just a little bit proud of the circumstance that to it belongs the honor of being first among all the architectural mediums of the country to point out the exceptional quality of the thought in this very remarkable address. Until "The Guide" was moved to direct attention to the fact that this paper constituted an amazing literary tour de force, quite unexampled in its way, President Pond's address gave rise to little or no discussion.

"CHEAP" ARCHITECTURAL TALENT.

Architect Alfred F. Rosenheim, of Los Angeles, has written some rather pointed paragraphs for the benefit of the man who tries to save money on his building by hiring cheap, "outlaw" architectural talent. Writes Mr. Rosenheim:

"Architects who are able to command a good price always get it, like other people.

"Architects who work for small pay do so, not from pure benevolence, as some pretend, nor from anything else that is pure, save pure inability to get more—i. e., out of the owner. They often do get more, however, a good deal more without the owner's knowledge, though it all comes out of his pocket at last.

"It always pays in the end to employ first-class talent. As to architects, it pays in the beginning as well.

"The loudest complaints about architects are from those who employ the cheaper kind, and the cheaper the kind, the worse the complaint. Those who pay least for their architecture pay most for what they get.

"It is poor economy that begins on the architect who makes your plans. Get a thoroughly good plan to start with and your building will have value even if poorly built; but when you set out with a cheap, ill-designed plan, you will never get a decent building from it, no matter how much you may spend—absolutely never. It would be money in your pocket to start with a good plan if it cost 10 or 20 per cent., rather than build from a poor plan, which you could get for nothing.

"There is nothing more stupid than to haggle and dicker with a good architect about his commission. Get the best man and pay his price. It is one of the very smallest items in the cost of a building at most, so trifling that, could you save it all, you would not be much ahead, and as you must pay something, the possible saving is too insignificant for you to spend your time disputing over it. Then think of the risk you run in imperiling your whole improvement when you buy cheap architecture from a cheap representative of the profession."

OPPOSED TO ARCHITECTURAL "COMPETITIONS."

The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is taking vigorous steps to discourage the holding of architectural competitions and to establish a more professional basis for the practice of architecture. The success of the effort is evidenced by the fact that none of the chapter members participated in the recent competition held at San Diego for a Polytechnic high school to be erected in that city. The latest competition to meet with disfavor is one being conducted at San Bernardino to secure plans for a Y. M. C. A. building. The following circular letter was sent to all the chapter members and also to the building committee at San Bernardino:

"Dear Sir:

"The A. I. A. sub-committee on competitions of the Southern California Capter of the American Institute of Architects, having read the program for the competition of a proposed Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in San Bernardino, California, herewith informs all members of the Southern California Chapter A. I. A. that said program does not conform to the Institute code on competitions, and furthermore instructs all members to refrain from taking part in said competition and performing or offering to perform any services whatever in the cause of said competition.

"As it is the purpose of the American Institute of Architects through its standing committee on competitions and through the sub-committees of the latter to discourage the practice of architectural competitions throughout the country, or where such becomes necessary to subject these competitions to the terms of the institute code in order to insure justice to all parties concerned, the instructions herein set forth become absolute and mandatory, and any member of the Chapter taking part in said competition or offering his services toward the same in any capacity shall be charged with unprofessional conduct and become liable to such action as the board of directors of the Chapter may institute in his particular case.

"Yours very truly,
"THE COMMITTEE,
"Fernand Parmentier, Sec'y."

The Chapter has been successful in prevailing upon the Los Angeles Board of Education to select the architects for the new school buildings direct instead of by competition. The A. I. A. Sub-committee on Competitions, composed of John C. Austin, A. F. Rosenheim and Fernand Parmentier, were present at the meeting. Mr. Rosenheim was called upon to address the board. He outlined the views entertained by the architects toward competitions and the objections thereto, and stated that, while competitions were once in a while held in small places where there were no architects, the practice had long since been abolished in all progressive cities. Also that the purpose of a competition was to select an architect and not a design, as the accepted plan invariably had to be revised and re-drawn, and he thought the members of the board had sufficient acquaintances with the local architects to make the necessary selections without resorting to an old and passing custom. Upon motion the board voted to make the appointments direct.

The question of properly ventilating moving picture show auditoriums is at last beginning to receive the attention it deserves at the hands of health and other municipal authorities. Specific laws covering this subject are in force in Ohio and Kansas, and two cities, Chicago and San Francisco, have ordinances dealing with it. At a recent meeting of New York Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers the necessity of enforcing laws of the kind was the subject of an interesting discussion. The condition of the air in a dark, closed auditorium of the character usually employed after housing for hours thousands of patrons may be more easily imagined than described. It is simply amazing that the health officers of the larger cities should have shown so little interest in a matter which so vitally concerns the public welfare.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1912, and then opened, for the construction, complete (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and lighting fixtures), of the U. S. Post Office at Frostburg, Maryland. The building is one story, basement and unfinished attic, of approximately 3,100 square feet ground area; fireproof construction, except roof; brick facing, with stone, marble and terra cotta trim and cornice; tile and copper roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of site at Frostburg, Maryland, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 29, 1911.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1912, and the nopened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and interior lighting fixtures), of the U. S. Post Office at Gaffney, S. C. The building is one story and basement, and has a ground area of approximately 4,200 square feet; fireproof construction throughout; stone facing and tin roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Gaffney, S. C., or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

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New York Passes Law Compelling Use of Fireproof Booths for Picture Machines.

Following precautions taken by the authorities of such States as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and others, who have enacted laws compelling the use of a fireproof booth or enclosure to eliminate the possibility of fire in case the highly inflammable celluloid films used in moving picture machines catches fire, the State of New York amended Chapter 756, effective July 24, 1911, to read:

''No cinematograph or any other apparatus for projecting moving pictures, which apparatus uses combustible films of more than ten inches in length, shall be set up for use or used in any building place of public assemblage or entertainment, unless such apparatus for the projecting of moving pictures shall be enclosed therein in a booth or inclosure constructed of iron framework covered or lined with asbestos board, or with some equally strong and fire-resisting material, and unless such booth shall have been constructed as provided in Section 210 of this article, and the certificate in Section 211 of this article shall have been issued to the owner or lessee of the premises wherein such booth is situated.''

One of the first to see the need of this protection for moving picture machines and films and to build booths to conform to the requirements of the insurance authorities and inspection departments of the States which passed the laws was the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, whose booths have been tested also and approved by the New York City building department. These booths are known in the trade as ''J-M Transite Asbestos Wood Booths.''

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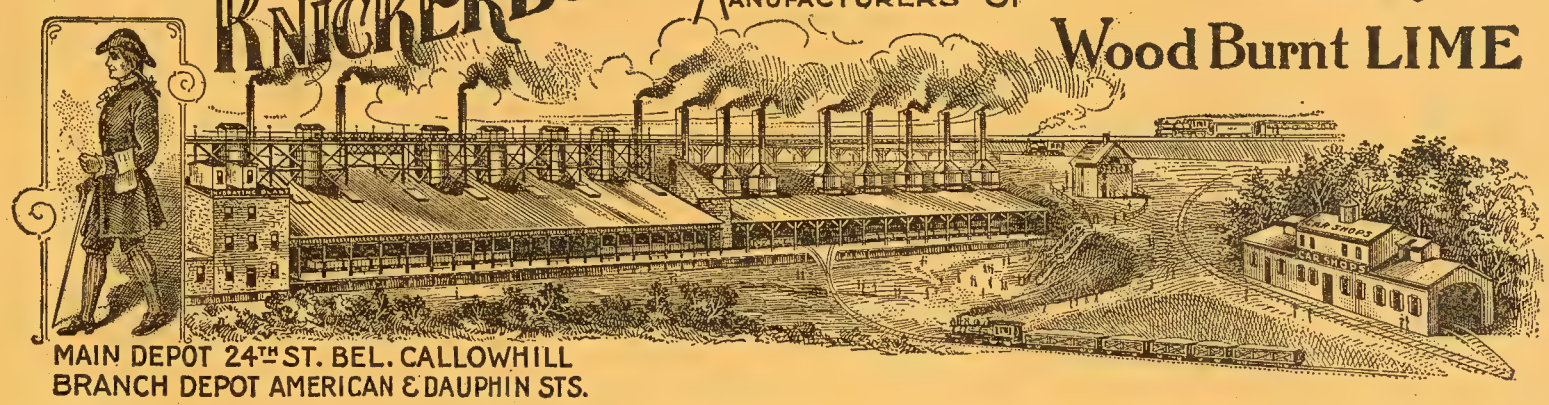
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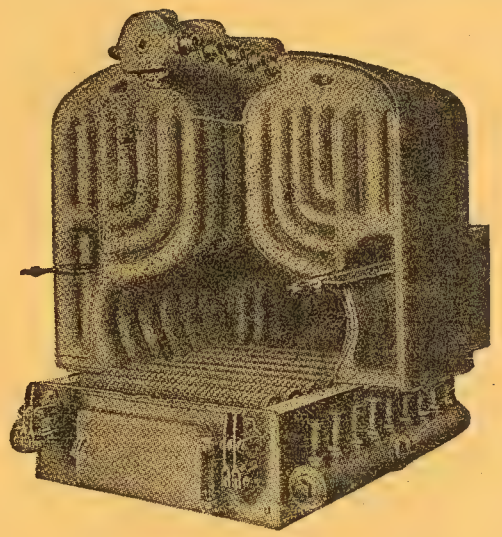
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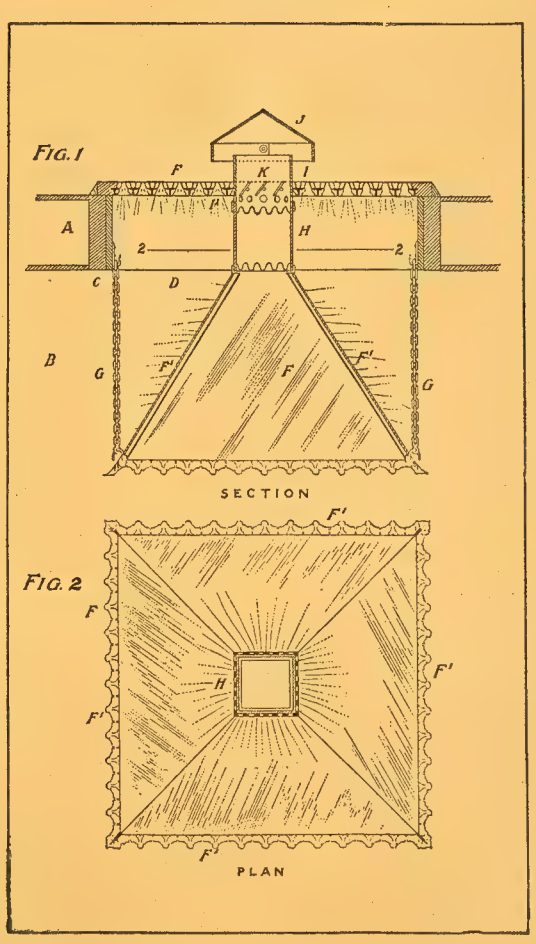
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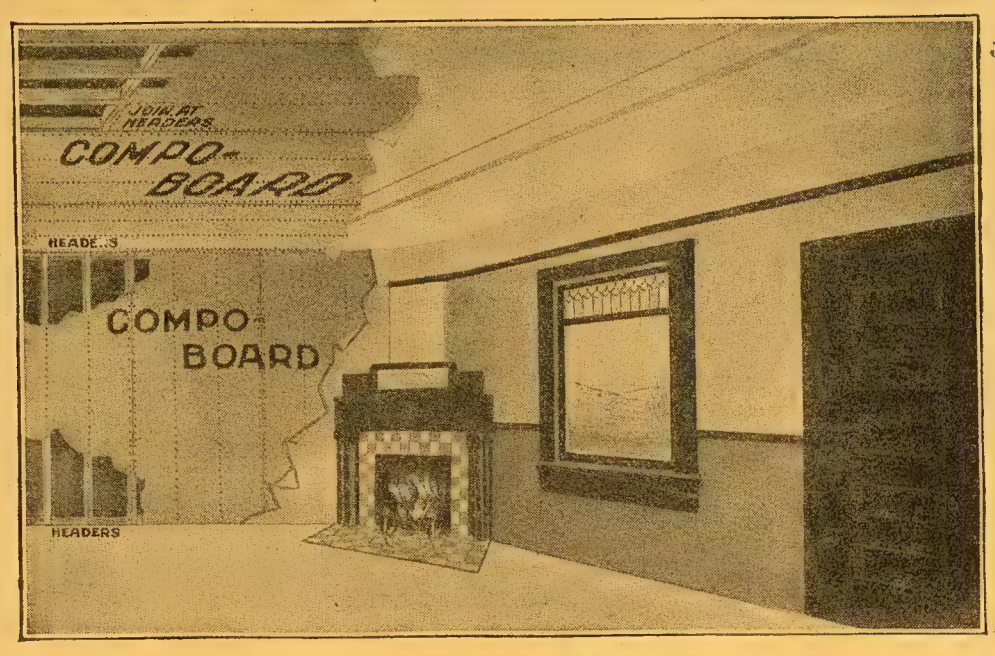
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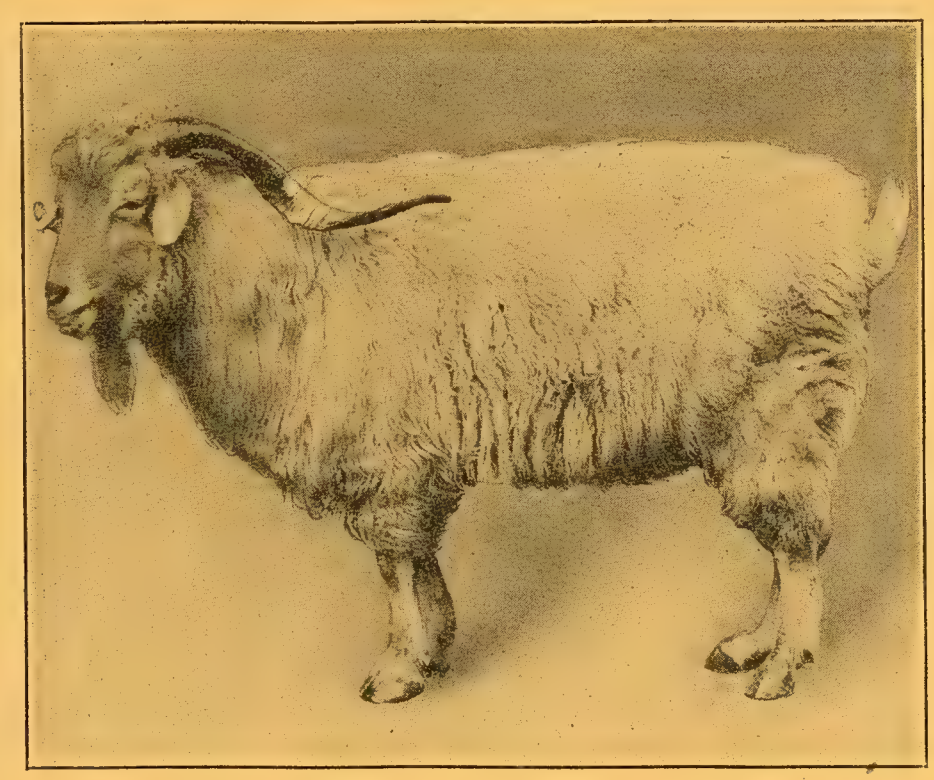
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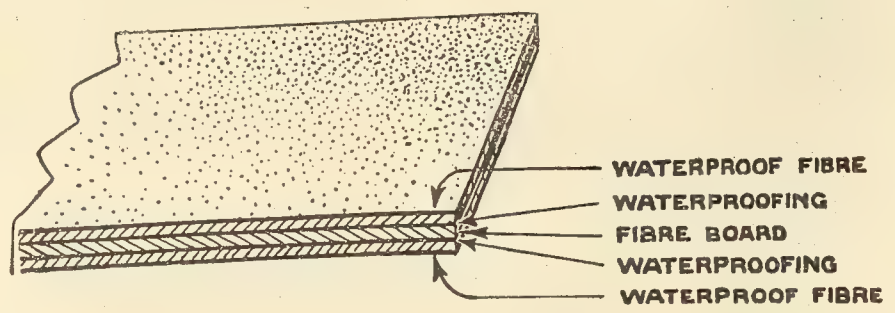
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Vol. XXVI., No. 51. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Apartment House, West Philadelphia, $100,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, four stories, (32) flats, 160x100, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Houses (47), Twentieth street and Limekiln pike, $100,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Three stories, 15x43 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Hospital, Louisville, Ky. Architect, D. X. Murphy Bros., Louisville, Ky. Owners, City of Louisville, J. H. Leathers, Chm. Stone and brick, four stories, fireproof, 720x342 feet, electric lighting, steam heating slag roof, hardwood flooors. Architects taking bids due January 4. M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, is figuring.

Power Plant, Delaware avenue and Walnut street. Architect, private plans. Owners, The Webb Terminal Warehouse Co. Concrete, one story. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are taking bids on all machinery for power plant. Bids due December 23.

Apartment House, southeast corner Firty-third and Chestnut streets. Architect, Fsederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, Frank B. Thompson, Wayne avenue and Harvey street. Brick and stone, four stories, 90x125 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids.

Residence, Upsal street and Wayne avenue. Architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Frederick Shaw, Walnut Lane and Wayne avenue. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 37x44 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting, slate or shingle roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due December 22. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; F. B. Davis, 25 South Seventeenth street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; W. J. Cowell, 942 East Chelten avenue; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Building(alt. and add. for offices), Bristol, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Wm. H. Grundy, Bristol, Pa. Interior alterations. Architects taking bids due December 20, on electric lighting, hardwood work. The following are figuring: J. E. Dubs, 269 South Fifth street; Derby Co., Morris Building; Robert Tarlo & Son, 413 South Fifth street; E. Wilt & Son, 723 North Front street; F. R. Gery & Co., 1835 Market street; Anderson & Jansson Co., 1508 North Front street.

Residence, Overbrook, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, E. L. Tustin, Crozer Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x55 feet, wing 30x55 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 26. The following are figuring: Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Milton Young, Overbrook, Pa.; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Church, Ambler, Pa., $30,000. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Methodist Episcopal Congregation, Ambler, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church, Sunday School and Manse, Sixty-fifth and Lansdowne avenue. Architects, Chas. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church Stone, terra cotta, two stories, 70x125 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Architects taking bids due December 26. The following are figuring: Thos. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; H. P. Schneider, 3713 Old York Road.

Factory, Hunting Park avenue and Bristol street. Architects, Day & Zimmerman, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, Tabor Manufacturing Co., Tenth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Post Office (alt. and add.), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Architect, Wm. McCoach, Custodian. Owners, U. S. Government. Brick and stone, interior alterations, electric lighting, steam heating. Bids due December 20. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Residence, Winston, Salem, N. C., $15,000. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. E. Lasater on premises. Brick and half timber two and one-half stories, 40x60 feet, hot water heating, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Hops Storage, Thirty-second and Master streets. Architect, Charles Casper, West End Trust Building. Owners, Weiger Bros., on premises. Interior alterations. Plans completed. Owner to take bids.

Factory, 303-5-7 Montrose street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Horwitz, care architect. Brick and concrete, five stories, 27x108 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Building (alt. and add.), N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Shenkin Bros., on premises. Brick, four stories, 141x39 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Thirteenth and Spruce streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Frank Mauran, Land Title Building. Brick, stone, terra cotta, concrete, seven stories, 39x250 feet, slag roof, electric lighting steam heating. Owner has received bids.

Hospital, Stamford, Conn. Architect, Geo. B. Post, 347 Fifth avenue, New Yofk. Owners, Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn. Brick, concrete, seven buildings, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids in a few days. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring on revised plans.

Fire House, Newark, N. J. Architects, J. H. & W. C. Ely, Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J. Owners, City of Newark, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 48x114 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due December 23. Abed Bottoms, 41 South Fifteenth street, is figuring.

Apartment House, Forty-fourth and Walnut streets. Architect, H. E. De Hoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, four stories, 146x110 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architect ready for bids.

Stable, Villa Nova, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mr. S. H. Darlington, Villa Nova, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 114x90 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due December 20. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Milton W Young, Overbrook, Pa.; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building.

Office and Coal Trussel and Yard, Port Richmond, Philadelphia. Architect, Wm. H. Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. Office, two stories, 15x29 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids due December 23. The following are figuring in addition to those previously reported: M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Bottling House, Amber and Adams streets, $16,000. Architect, C. T. Biswanger, 411 Walnut street. Owners, Weisbrod & Hess Brewing Co., Adams and Holman streets. Brick and steel, two stories, 43x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residence. Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Tenth and Sansom streets. Owner, D. G. Gimber, Cynwyd, Pa. Brick and half timber, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids Due December 20. A. James Bala, Pa.; Thos. Duff, 3948 Frank-

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ford avenue; A. L. Fretz, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Stores and Residence (alt. and add.), 618 Market street. Architect, H. E. De Hoff, 48 South Sixth street. Owner, J. Ivers, on premises. Brick, three stories, 16x68 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Hotel, Wildwood, N. J. Architect, H. E. De Hoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owners, name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 100x210 feet, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1610 Spruce street. Architects, Dorney & Dickinson, 516 Weightman Building. Owner, Wm. H. Doyle, on premises. Stone and brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, copper roof. Architects have received bids.

Stores and Flat House, Germantown avenue and Tulpehocken street. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Martin I. Constabel, 6230 Germantown avenue. Brick, three stories, 30x72 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due December 21. The following are figuring: H. Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; John Dear, 4544 Greene street, Germantown; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Edgar B. Howard, Merion, Pa. Stone, two stories, 25x34 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Amusement Hall, Media, Pa. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 40x83 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, seating capacity 400. Plans in progress.

Apartments (7), Forty-seventh street, south of Walnut street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank W. Platt, 6103 Locust street. Brick, two stories, 20x75 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architect, Chas. A. Platt, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owner, F. T. Griswold, 333 Chestnut street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35v104 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due December 22. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, are figuring.

Post Office, Miami, Florida. Architect, Jas. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, three stories, 70x110 feet, copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due December 27. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street, are figuring.

Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn.. Architect, R. H. Hunt, 1225 James Building. Owners, Hamilton Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn. Brick and stone, three stories, 150x 130 feet, composition roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due December 16. Additional bidder, M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building.

Factory (alt. and add.), 1430 Callowhill street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1114 Chestnut street. Owner, A. E. Ford, 1430 Chestnut street. Brick, six stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Bath House, Germantown avenue and Stiles street. Architects, Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Bath House Association of Philadelphia. Stone and brick, three stories, 37x61 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects have received revised bids.

Office and Coal Tunnel and Yard, Port Richmond, Philadelphia. Architect, Wm. H. Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. Office, two stories, 15x29 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects taking bids due December 28. Geo. Hogg, 1624 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; M. P. Wells, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Garage, Girard Avenue Market, Philadelphia. Architect, Engineer Department, Boston, Mass. Owners, Swift & Co., Ninth and Girard avenue, care Mr. Ware. Concrete and Steel, one story, 25x36 feet, corrugated iron roof, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, J. B. Rush, Swarthmore, Pa. Owner, Mr. J. F Eastlake, Swarthmore, Pa. Brick and frame, three stories, 35x37 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof. Architect has received bids.

Club House and Garage Twenty-third and Ludlow streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrott, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Philadelphia Automobile Club. Brick and concrete, fireproof, two stories, 137x220 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids Due December 20. The following are figuring: Roydhouse, Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; Appleton & Burrell, 1206 Chancellor street; T. Seeeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Wm. Steele, Sons & Co., 1600 Arch street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Turner, Forman Co., 1314 Arch street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; P. Heabach Construction Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; B. Ketchum & Son, 1029 Brown street; G. A. Fuller & Co., Morris Building; Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic City; Sanford & Brooks, Baltimore; Snare and Friest Co., 143 Liberty street, New York.

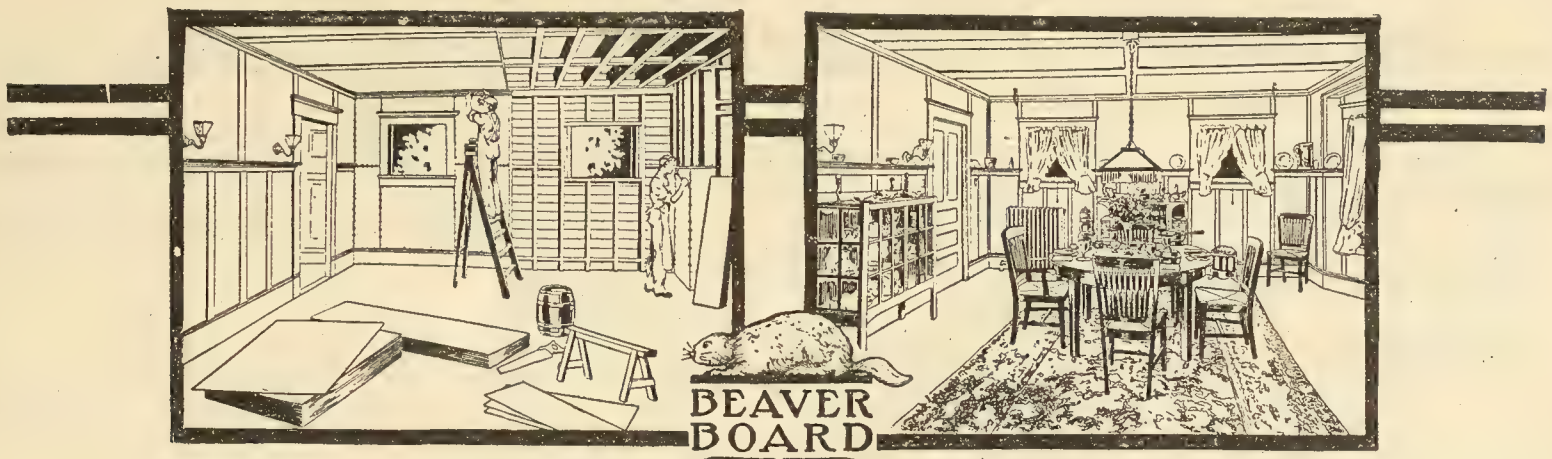
Residence, Dudley aveneu, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, name withheld. Frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 25x42 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due December 20. The following are figuring: G. W. Grover, Morton, Pa.; James Ingram, Lansdowne; Wm. H. Burdsell, Lansdowne; Lowden, Lansdowne, Pa.

Publishing Building, Sixth and St. James streets. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Biddle Press Co., care Edward T. Biddle, 1010 Cherry street. Concrete and brick, 17x97 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due December 23. The following are figuring: H. C. Rea Co., 711 North Fifteenth street; Turner, Forman Cons. Co., 1314 Arch street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1604 Sansom street; John R. Wiggins Co., Heed Building.

Factory Building (alt. and add.), 25 & 29 North Thirteent street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Bacherack, on premises. Brick, four stories, 74x 50 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architects taking bids due December 20. The following are figuring: Lamb Building Co., 1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardisan Co., 606 Cherry street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; H. C. Brown, 258 South Eighth street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Bank and Office Building, Knoxville, Tenn. Architect, J. K. Peebles, Norfolk, Virginia. Owners, Holston National Bank of Knoxville, Tenn. Brick and stone, twelve stories, 50x 150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam hetating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due January 12. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Road House and Garage, Second Street Pike and Fisher's Lane. Architect, C. P. Berger, 1416 South ePnn Square. Owner, Frank Schilling, Rising Sun avenue and Fisher's Lane. Brick and stone, three stories, 45x 81 feet; garage, 34x62 feet; slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids Due December 21. The following are figuring: J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street;



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School, Doylestown, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Doylestown. Brick and stone, three stories, 100x50 feet. Slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due December 28th.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 246 West Girard avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1108 Chestnut street. Owner, Otto Schulze, on premises. Brick, one story add. Slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bank (alt. and add.), 608 South Second street. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1600 Chestnut street. Owners, Southwark National Bank, 608 South Second street. Brick and marble, two stories, add. Steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Tenth and Market streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Berg Brothers, Tenth and Market streets. Brick, six stories. Architects taking bids, due December 23rd. The following are figuring on revised plans: J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Stable, rear of 421-23 Bainbridge street. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 727 Walnut street. Owner, Sam. Wilensky, 223 Fitzwater street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 30x105 feet. Slag roof, electric lighting. Owners ready for bids.

City Hall (alt. and add. to building), Gloucester, N. J. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 727 Walnut street. Owners, City of Gloucester, N. J. Brick (add.), one story, 20x60 feet. Slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Chapel, Seventh and Columbia avenue. Architect, B. J. Medoff, 524 Walnut street. Owners, Congregation Ohol of Jacob. Stone, terra cotta, 22x55 feet, two stories, tin roof, electric lightin, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 318 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Brick and stone. Contract awarded to Frank Preston, 1720 Hollywood street.

Swimming School and Gymnasium (alt. and add.), Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Stone, one and one-half stories, two wings, 89x34 feet and 10x41 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Thomas Seeds, Twelfth and Race streets.

Cottage, Olney, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Louis Burk, 1214 North Third street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 46x20 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to C. West, Frankford, Phila.

Residence (alt. and add.), Woodbury, N. J. Architect, C. A. Peddle, 134 South Fourth street. Owner, M. W. Newton, care architect. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. D. Fletcher, Woodbury, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Riverton, N. J., $7,000. Architect, C. A. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner Sam S. Daniesl, Riverton, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Louis Louden, Riverton, N. J.

Laundry Building (add.), Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Frame, one story, 29x30 feet. Composition roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Lanston Monotype Co. (O), Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. Wm. Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $200,000. Factory, six stories, 276x77 feet and 109x45 feet, Twenty-fourth and Locust steets.

John Schneider (0), 541 East Girard avenue. P. Heibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $5,000. Store and dwelling, 541 East Girard avenue.

City of Philadelphia (0). Geo. Hogg (C), 1634 Thompson street. Cost, $1,500. Public bath, one story, 14x27 feet, 228 Snyder avenue.

Mary L. Rieben (O), 2808 Gordon street. Jacob Rieben (C), 2808 Gordon street. Cost, $1,500. One two-story dwelling, 14x43 feet, 2314 North Twenty-eighth street.

Northwestern General Hospital (O), 2017 North Twenty-second street. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, $6,500. Dispensary, 20x25 feet, 2017 North Twenty-second street.

Thos. Mulrine (O), 931 South Front street. Wm. H. Paul (C), 1029 Oxford street. Cost, $1,500. One stable, two stories 30x52 feet, 931 South Front street.

R. A. White (O), Twelfth and Sixty-sixth avenue, Oak Lane. T. F. Muller (C), Oak Lane. Cost, $350. Garage, Oak Lane.

S. Lortescoe (O), 2103 North Sixty-third street. Geo. Ferry (C), 1128 Daly street. Cost, $450. Dwelling, 403 North Sixty-third street.

W. & H. Rowland (O), Frankford, Pa. J. F. Davis (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, $2,700. Mill, brick, one story, 50x78 feet, Tacony and Lewis streets.

United Presbyterian Church (O) Fifteenth and Race streets. Thos. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, $14,500. Church, one story, 27x56 feet. A and Young streets.

John Schneider (O), 541 East Girard avenue. P. Haibach Construction Co. (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, $5,000. Store and dwelling, 541 East Girard avenue.

Alterations and Additions

A. H. Zullinger (O), Fortieth and Locust streets. H. B. Nichols (C), 4529 Springfield avenue. Cost, $6,000. Apartment house, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets.

Sara Weitz (O), 3017 Diamond street. D. Wittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, $1,100. Store, 3012 Ridge avenue.

J. Parker & Son (O), Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets. C. H. Zibley (C), 340 South Quince street. Cost, $3,000. Mill.

A. Zohmiller (O), 1255 Columbia avenue. Zeigenfuss & Bro. (C), 4032 North Seventh street. Cost, $800. Saloon and dwelling.

Henry Wehmeyer (O), 1603 North Sixteenth street. F. G. English (C), 1610 North Carlisle street. Cost, $500. Garage.

H. Zibman (O), 3416 Germantown avenue. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, 3416 Germantown avenue.

W. M. King (O), 6625 Greenway avenue. Cost, $450. Stable, 6625 Greenway avenue.

U. of P. Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Twenty-second street. Cost, $2,335. Hospital.

Mrs. Clark Merchant(O), 517 Arch street. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, $14,000. Stores, 1615 Walnut street.

James Lesdal (O), 3816 Pavilion avenue. H. C. Mellon (C), 2121 Locust street. Cost, $875. Dwelling and garage, 3816 Powelton avenue.

E. T. Lynch (O), 6021 Sansom street. Lynch Bros. (C), 5425 Vine street. Cost, $1,200. Shop, 25x48 feet, two stories, brick, 5425 Summer street.

R. J. Peoples (O), 4050 Parkside avenue. Cost, $700. Garage.

T. Morris Perot, Jr. (O), Bethlehem Pike. J. P. Thompson (C), 1432 South Penn Square. Cost, $3,850. Dwelling, 132 Bethlehem Pike.

Mrs. Sandberger (O), Fifteenth and Federal streets. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $500. Store and dwelling, Fifteenth and Federal streets.

American Cockoo Clock Co. (O), 628 North Fifth street. J. S. Wilson Co. (C), Brown street. Cost, $1,000. Factory, Ruffner and Germantown avenue.

J. Jankee (O), 3700 Frankford avenue. Cost, $300. Residence, Broad and Medary avenue.

G. Buehler (O), 512 Race street. H. A. Hobert (C), 2820 East Cumberland street. Cost, $300. Residence, 503 Race street.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR METAL CEILINGS.

First take the actual dimensions of the room in feet and inches, then add to each dimensions twice the depth of the cornice to be used. Add to this 4 inches for variation. For example, take a room the measurements of which are 15 feet 0 inch by 39 feet 0 inch.

If your cornice extends down on the wall 12 inches, add 24 inches to each dimension, and then add 4 inches for variation to each dimension, which is tabulated as follows:

Size of room.....	15 ft. 0 in. x 39 ft. 0 in.
Cornice	2 ft. 0 in. x 2 ft. 0 in.
For variation	0 ft. 4 in. x 0 ft. 4 in.
Total	17 ft. 4 in. x 41 ft. 4 in.

We now have the dimensions, 17 feet 4 inches by 41 feet 4 inches; multiplied, gives the actual number of square feet of metal in the entire ceiling, cornice, etc., namely, 716 square feet.

The deeper the cornice the greater the cost of the material. The selection of its depth shall be governed by the height of ceiling. For a room 12 feet high the depth of plate must be considered in making a selection of designs. After the selection has been made and the price agreed upon, multiply the cost of the metal by the square feet in the ceiling. To this must be added the cost of labor for erecting.

Don't judge the "Guide" by its size, contrasting it unfavorably with swollen monthlies that reach your office. The "Guide" is a weekly. In a month of four weeks it prints and circulates 96 pages of live matter of interest to the builder, material man and architect. Not many monthlies exceed this 96 page limit; comparatively few equal it. So please don't underestimate the "Guide."

THE TRANSPLANTED ITALIAN VILLA*

By MELVILLE McPHERSON

When American cities were young and uncrowded and life in them was comparatively simple, people did not feel a definite need for getting away from it all for a part of each year. But since the cities have grown so big and crowded and life in them so complex and exhausting, the only thing that makes life endurable in them is to get somewhere into the open now and then. Thus we have come gradually to understand the villa of the Roman patrician, the Maison de Plaisance of the French, and the English country house. And not only to understand but to appropriate the idea to our own use.

The Italian villa, which was the inspiration of all country houses and still stands as the perfect type, has borne transplanting to the United States uncommonly well. There are many very fine examples of it in various parts of the country, and while they vary in many particulars from the true type, the spirit of it remains, which is the essential thing.

Among the historic villas of Italy there is a wide variety, but underlying them all is one basic principle. The houses may be of the utmost simplicity or extremely baroque in style; there may be what seems to us an absolute poverty of green growing things in the garden, or there may be a semi-tropical luxury of growth, such as characterizes the villas around Lake Maggiore; there may be garden space that seems adequate only for a mere doll's house, or there may be a whole hillside with groves and terraces; but there must be, ever and always, a harmony between the house and its surroundings. This is the art of villa planting. There must be that perfect relation and proportion between the house and its garden and the surrounding landscape that is observed in the proper framing of a picture of the perfect setting of a gem. The villa architect must first study his location and suit his house to it, and must then make the garden harmonize with the lines of the house, and paths and alleys conforming definitely to the principal entrances of the house; the fountains, lily ponds and such shrubs, trees and flowers as there may be placed in accordance with the general scheme, which, though exact and, perhaps, obvious in its conventionality, must never for a moment suggest a geometric problem done in greenery and gravel.

The house should never dominate the scene, and, no matter how limited the space, the villa architect who has the true feeling will always contrive some little surprises—a charming vista from the doorway, effects of distance on an apparently accidental disclosure of any particularly beautiful feature of the landscape at some point in the garden. And if he would observe the last letter in the law of villa architecture, the whole must be enclosed by wall or hedge or some formal lines which give a sense of shutting the busy world and its cares and leaving one to rest and repose.

Here and there architects have introduced the type of the Italian villa into city residences, and while it adapts itself quite readily to this use where there is a block or so of ground—many villas in Italy having but limited garden space—this is a perversion of the original purpose.

In its original sense the villa was the country residence of the city man. It was usually designed for summer use, though many Roman patricians maintained villas in various places for different seasons. The ancient Romans were country lovers, and the Italian villa was an expression of this love—an expression to which the patricians gave vent as soon as their civilization had reached a point where they could feel safe outside the fortified walls of a city. The present-day city-bred American has turned to the country as a saving grace, and whether he may be classed as a true country lover or not, he is more and more adopting the villa mode of life, with his winters in the city and his summers in the country.

Many ancient villas were built on a very large scale and in three parts. The villa urbana comprised the house and pleasure grounds of the owner. The villa rusticana contained the buildings and grounds of the servants, farmers, cattle and other stock. The fructeria, or agricultural department, provided the food supply of the entire establishment, which was quite self-supporting.

By far more numerous, however, were the villas which pretended nothing beyond the villa urbana, and depended for supplies upon Rome or the nearest town. This is the sort that we find transplanted to American soil and taking kindly to it.

It has been said that the Italian villa is a negation of nature, and it might be added that it is an affirmation of art and the artificial. In its purity the Italian villa knew no lawns, no natural growth of tree or shrubbery, no flower beds. The grounds were strictly formal in character, with gravel paths, alleys, trees or shrubs. For greenery they used the cypress, pine, laurel, liex and other evergreens, which were usually clipped in conventional forms, now as borders, again as niches or mazes, or pleached bowers or alleys. No effort was made to hide the hand of the artist, nor was the art and artificiality distasteful to the patricians. Nowadays there is some question whether there is more of charm for the city weary in a garden of formal beauty or one where nature is allowed her own way.

In Italy the artist's hand was evident, also, in the architecture, and sculpture played an important part. This suited the formal garden so long as a nice sense of proportion was maintained, but a tendency to allow the architectural features to dominate the garden marked the decadence of the formal villa. Then came the barbarian hordes in Italy, and of the ancient villas only a few fragments remain. During the Renaissance the villa appeared again on the same lines as the old ones, and the style with variations found its way to France and England and later to us.

Many changes occurred in the transplanting to other European countries. Villas became in France and England permanent residences, grounds were extended out of all proportion, and the landscape gardener began to work at cross purposes with the architect. Formal villas lost caste. Meanwhile there had been another invasion of Italy by barbarians, this time inartistic Britishers, who bought up the Renaissance villas and "improved" them, sodding the parterres and cutting them with paths and flower beds, trimming away the pleached alleys and grottoes, transplanting the lemon trees from their eastern vases into the ground. The Italian villas one sees to-day in Italy are a sort of modified British edition.

In American the Italian villa has also undergone changes. Here there is a greater freedom, perhaps, though not less of beauty, so long as the spirit of harmony between house and garden prevails. Some builders have made the mistake of thinking they have achieved an Italian villa when they have built a stucco house on two or three town lots, and have scattered over the lawn some bits of cheap Italian statuary, a few cracked urns and, perhaps, a marble bench from an old Italian garden. These have some of the letter, but none of the spirit of the classic villa.

But within a decade or so there have been built some very charming Italian villas, which have all of the spirit if not all the letter of the villa law.

When Americans first fled from the overcrowded cities to the country they wanted to get away from everything conventional. So our first country houses were not Italian. Grounds were left as nearly natural in their irregularities as possible, few trees were sacrificed, and there was plenty of grass left to grow as it would. "Back to nature" was the shibboleth of weary city dwellers, and it is still with many of them.

But there is a constantly growing number who can find rest and delight in the more artful form of country house, and on Long Island, at Newport, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, one comes not infrequently upon charming Italian villas, where busy New Yorkers and Bostonians hide from their cases and enjoy art and nature in conjunction. And elsewhere in the country, within fairly easy reach of other big cities, are other villas of this type, which is becoming more and more the expression of cultured taste.

For the most part the houses are of cement, stucco, or plaster, any of the materials suggestive of Italian structure, and the increasing popularity and practicability of these materials may have something to do with the increasing popularity of this style of architecture. The house may be simple or pretentious according to the purse and predilection of the owner, but no villa architect with the true ideal will allow his house to dominate the surroundings. If money must

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be spent, he will spend it where it will not stand out as so many dollar marks spattered over the outside walls, and he will not spend it all on the house, leaving the grounds to take care of themselves.

The use of evergreen trees and shrubs, characteristic of the classic villas, has an added value in those parts of the United States where winter is wont to strip the country of all its greenery. A garden with evergreens is not so bleak in winter, and such a villa offers itself as a vacation place in the mid-winter as well as the mid-summer holidays.

Partly for this reason the Italian villa has remained more truly Italian in the East than in California, where one would naturally expect to find the truer counterpart. California is often likened to Italy, but as a matter of fact in California nature is so insistently luxuriant, with any small encouragement from man, that no one has the heart to deny her even for the sake of a truly Italian villa.

Of course, in California the Spanish style of architecture is the prevalent note in both town and country, but there are a few villas which are essentially Italian in their charm of vista, harmony of house and garden—everything, in fact, but the negation of nature. The Italian cypresses, in rows of military regularity, lose something of their formality when screened by the portiere boughs of a pepper tree, the clipped edge is less austere with a rose vine clambering over it, and orange and lemon trees won't stay dwarfed long enough for earthen vases. Altogether the Italian villa as found in California has no exact counterpart in Italy, unless it be in the lake region, where nature seems less niggardly than farther south. Perhaps it was because nature was loth to give that that ancient Romans resorted to art in the construction of their villas.

One of the most interesting country places in California is the Gillespie villa at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. While it varies widely in many rspects, perhaps none other in this country has been conceived more truly in the spirit of the ancient Italian villlas. The site was selected twenty-five years ago because of its wonderful possibilities. Then the plans for a house were made by the owner and a college mate, well known in the architectural profession. The plans were fitted to the site, and perhaps some foundations laid, but nothing more was done until things were planted where they would be most effective and given time to grow up in their places. Then the terraces were laid out and completed, and lily ponds and canals of running water, and all in its own good time came the house of simple Greek outline, but so perfectly placed and surrounded that a week or a month is all too short to appreciate the charm of it. The villa is not yet complete, nor ever will be, as the owner rarely visits it without making some slight change or addition—a fountain here, a seat there where a vista may be enjoyed at leisure or a new path through the groves of rare trees. Italy, Greece, Persia and other lands have given their mite of suggestion toward an ensemble that would make one of those ancient Roman patricians apoplectic with envy.

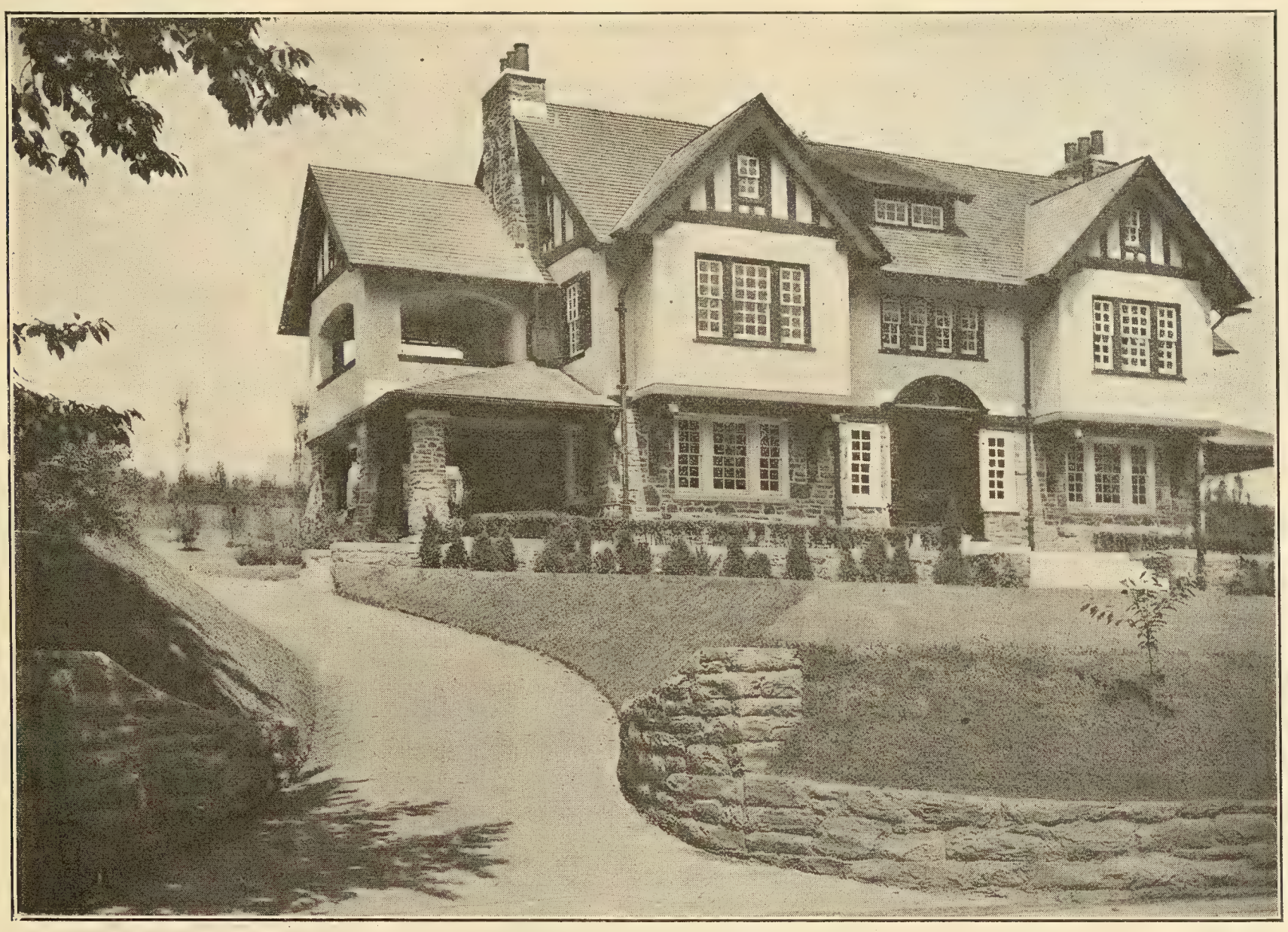
The growing tendency toward villa life in America may develop new ideas in villa design, but always there will be many content with the beauties of the Italian type. And not the least desirable feature of it is that it is particularly well adapted to fireproofing—a feature of inestimable value for country houses, which are practically without fire protection.—From "Building Progress" for September.

Brick Makers Were First Strikers.

According to scriptural quotations the brick makers were the first strikers, as is shown by the following extracts from the Bible:

"And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with vigor. And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service. And Moses and Aaron went in and told Pharaoh 'Let the people go that they may hold a feast.' And the King of Egypt said unto them, 'Wherefore do ye let the people from their work? ye make them rest from their burdens.' And Pharaoh commanded the same day the task-masters, saying: 'Ye shall not more give the people straw to make brick as heretofore. And the tale of the bricks which they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them. Ye shall not diminish aught thereof, for they be idle. Therefore they cry, saying: "Let us go!" Let there be more work laid upon the men, and let them not regard vain words.' Pharaoh said to the children of Israel: 'Ye are idle, ye are idle. Go, therefore, now and work, for there shall be no straw given you, yet ye deliver the tale of bricks.'" What followed is a matter of history. They walked out and stayed out for forty years, and then their descendants got other and better jobs.

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E. H. Smith, Phila.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News, with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The dates for the annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers have been definitely fixed for January 23, 24 and 25, 1912. In addition to the membership ballot sent out October 31, it is anticipated that another ballot will be issued in time to be canvassed before the annual meeting.

**An attendance of twenty members and guests was registered at the November meeting of the New York Chapter, which was held in the Engineering Societies building, November 14. The proceedings included a discussion of the "Aims and Purposes of the Chapter;" a short paper by Thomas Barwick, on "By Advice of Our Consulting Engineer," dealing with the relative efficiency of a city bureau and a private engineer with regard to work on city buildings; and a talk on "Ventilation of Moving Picture Shows," by Secretary Joseph Graham.

President W. M. Mackay appointed the following committee to act in connection with the parent body to arrange for the entertainment at the annual meeting: D. D. Kimball, M. F. Thomas, H. J. Barron, F. G. McCann and Thomas Barwick.

**Kiln-dried Americans is the appellation given by a writer in the Milwaukee (Wis.) "Wisconsin" to the average house-dweller in America who provides no means for properly humidifying the air after it passes through the heating system. He quotes from a recent address by Dr. Paul W. Goldsbury, who states that "if the air outside should be carrying half a grain of water per cubic foot, which is perhaps a normal condition, and should be quickly heated and passed into the room, as is usually the case, it would be then in a condition when its appetite for moisture is increased eight times, and what it brought in from the street would be only one-eighth of what it ought to have to be relatively comfortable and healthful. It is true that the furnaces are usually provided with a water tank, but this is placed to suit convenience in filling it, and is in the colder part of the air chamber of the furnace, so that the air hurrying past has not either the time or the proper conditions to enable it to gather much as it passes, and is delivered into the rooms with little more moisture per cubic foot than it had out of doors. On the other hand, the indoor air, with its increased temperature, to be most comfortable and healthful, should carry about six grains per cubic foot.

"When these conditions are known one can begin to realize how much under-moistened the living rooms of houses are in winter. In official measurements of schoolrooms and hospitals, places for which provision is customarily made for proper air, the humidity has often been measured at below 3½ grains per cubic foot and occasionally below 1 grain."

**Goldner & Goldberg, architects, formerly of Westchester and Jackson avenues, desire to announce the removal of their offices to the A-re-co Building, 391 East 149th street, at Third avenue, New York. Telephone, 2676 Melrose.

**C. W. Stniford, Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks and Ferries of the City of New York, E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer, of New York City, and W. J. Barney, Second Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries of the City of New York, have been appointed a board of consulting engineers to examine and report on plans for improvement of the port facilities of Portland, Ore. The city of Portland has authorized an issue of bonds to the



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amount of $2,500,000 for the initial steps of this improvement.

**Hugh Pitcher, who succeeded the late Caleb M. Peelee as president of the Peelee Company, manufacturers of elevator doors and gates, and who, since the latter's death, has been quite ill, has so far recovered that he is again at his office.

**Wright D. Goss, president of the Empire Brick and Supply Company, of 103 Park avenue, who was appointed by Mayor Gaynor to serve on the harbor improvement committee to attend the conference called by the National Rivers and Harbors Commission at Washington, returned yesterday.

**More in the nature of a great family reunion than the usual banquet of an industrial group was the annual social session of the Philadelphia Furniture and Bedding Manufacturers' Association at the Majestic Hotel. The affair was held in the Louis XIV. room, which, after the dinner was served, was cleared for dancing. The tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square. Grouped about them were the representatives of firms whose total product yearly approximate $2,000,000, and make this city one of the foremost furniture markets of the country. Firms represented were Bodenstein & Kuemmerle, Jacob Behrend, J. R. Bunting Bedding Company, Page & Rainey, Charles H. Schwartz, Russell Bros. & Co., Burt Brothers, Philadelphia Metallic Bed Company, John Knoell & Sons, William H. McMahen, Klages & Roach, Kraan Furniture Company, Fred C. Rupp and the Ebert Furniture Company. Illness prevented the attendance of Benjamin Ritter, H. D. Dougherty and William H. McMahen. The affair was voted as one of the most delightful ever held by the association, and congratulations were freely extended to the Reception Committee, which was composed of Messrs. J. J. Keenan, A. R. Rossell, Clarence D. Burt, S. J. Page and Benjamin Ritter.

**The Thompson-Starrett Company held the annual meeting of stockholders to elect directors on Tuesday last, at 51 Wall street, New York City. Twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-seven shares of a total of 15,000, were represented at the meeting, and the following named directors were unanimously elected: Frank Bailey, E. T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Preston Davie, J. H. Dinwiddie, Joseph A. Flynn, L. J. Horowitz, C. H. Kelsey, Edward L. Marston, V. C. Mulford, Robert Olyphant, E. C. Stanley, W. A. Starrett, H. K. S. Williams and R. B. Woodward. Edward L. Marston and Robert Olyphant are the only new directors, all of the others having served before.

**At the annual meeting of the members of the Stove Salesmen's Association of Pennsylvania, held at the Hotel Walton, the following officers were elected: President, George W. Wagoner, Royersford, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, William G. Levis, Philadelphia; Robert L. Hoy, Baltimore, Md., and C. D. Carter, New York; Secretary, George L. Woodburn, Philadelphia; Treasurer, O. M. Fagley, Philadelphia. The association comprises the selling forces of practically all the stove manufacturing concerns and the large jobbing interests in the State. They were organized in 1897 and chartered under the Pennsylvania laws in 1906.

**The following announcement sent out by P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn., is self-explanatory: "With deepest regret, we announce the death of Mr. Edward L. Prior, on Friday, the 17th of November, 1911. He was engaged in the service of this company for forty-eight years, and was its assistant treasurer since 1903. Faithful, efficient and loyal, he earned a place in its history and in our memories which will not soon be forgotten.

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PATIENCE IN BUILDING.

"There is a good deal of smiling at the expense of a certain very wealthy and very earnest your couple up Long Island Sound who started, some six years ago, to build themselves a Tudor mansion, but who have not yet finished it. Only the servants' wing is built, and from its windows they watch and direct the slow rearing of the main hall. Other houses meanwhile—large, pretentious ones, too—have been started, finished, and occupied in the same colony, and their comfortably ensconced owners smile pityingly at the couple who are waiting for timber to be sun-dried, hardware to be hand-wrought, or oak beams to be hauled from demolished Revolutionary barns before they can complete their house. But he laughs best who laughs last,'" comments "The House Beautiful."

"The Tudor mansion and Long Island Sound will both be in their place to witness the passing of all the residences on the shore; by which time our descendants may have developed beyond our unwholesome hurried life. 'No work of art can be said to take too long in making,' asserted one of our modern sculptors, 'if only, in the end, it is beautiful.' Perhaps he was thinking of how Lorenzo Ghiberti put twenty years, all the working years of his life, in fact, on the famous doors of the Baptistery, while Sansovino spent as much on those for San Marco. It is not recorded that the citizens of Florence or Venice took him to task as the American Commission took Paul Bartlett to task because he devoted half as long to the making of the very best Lafayette statue that it was in him ti make. Which reminiscence brings to mind how, when the New York Public Library was opened a certain Sunday editor was very boastful of his full-page attack on Messrs. Carrere and Hastings for having kept the people waiting a decade for it. He thought he had scored a telling point when he enumerated the many skyscrapers that had arisen in our midst while the slow-growing library was still hidden behind a high board fence. The difference between quickly riveting together a steel skeleton and then sheathing it in stone, in the one case, and piling up course upon course of solid masonry whose every block was first carefully examined as to color, texture, etc., in the other, had entirely escaped the editorial perception. But in what other building in all these United States can one get that deep ethical satisfaction that comes from honest and intelligent workmanship to the degree that one gets it in every detail of our Public Library. If the editor in question had devoted his page to educating readers to the fact that conscientious work must of necessity be slow, he would deserve a crown in the world to come, where even the most practical, we are sure, are going to fall under the spell of the beautiful. Meanwhile, it is a hopeful sign to find a family willing to spend years of study on their own home and to wait patiently to get every detail as it should be."

Seriously, now. Shouldn't you be a regular subscriber to a paper of this type?

Architectural Notes.

Walter Cook, of New York, is the new president of the American Institute of Architects. Glenn Brown, of Washington, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer. The selection of a place for the 1912 convention of the institute is left to the Board of directors, which will convene in January.

In the presence of a distinguished company whcih included President Taft, the French Ambassador and scores of men eminent in the profession to which he has devoted more than fifty years of his life George B. Post, of New York, was presented with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects—the highest gift in its bestowal.

President Taft, in extending congratulations to the venerable architect, applauded the idealism which has constituted his long-time devotion to the advancement of architecture in this country. Mr. Taft said he would not make a speech, but that he came merely to lend such sanction as the office "which I temporarily hold," might lend to the occasion."

He said he was glad Mr. Post had lived "to see his profession develop to such a height in this country and to feel that so much of it has been due to his efforts."

Ambassador Jusserand paid high tribute to the recipient of the gold medal.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, also spoke. The exercises were held in the new National Museum.

Edward A. Crane, of Philadelphia, was elected one of three directors of the American Institute of Architects from Philadelphia out of a total of five voted for. John Hall Rankin and C. C. Zantzinger, also of Philadelphia, were elected fellows. The institute, which has been holding its forty-fifth annual convention in Washington, came to a close with a banquet.

The Society of Columbia College Architects are conducting two courses of lectures. The lectures are a corporate part of the school's curriculum, and the students are examined at the end of the term upon the substance of the lectures. One course is in the theory of architecture, and the other in the theory of professional practice. The lectures are being given in Havemeyer Hall. So far this term the lecturers have been: William B. Tuthill, F. A. Nelson, H. R. Marshall, Lloyd Warren, Stockton B. Colt, Arnold W. Brunner, Robert W. Boyd and Bassett Jones. Members of the committee on education are: Henry Snyder Kissam, I. N. Phelps Stokes, S. B. P. Trowbridge, D. Everett Waid, Lloyd Warren. Henry Hornbostel is president of the society.

* * *

An exhibition of sketches in oil, water colors and pencil is being held at the "T" Square Club, No. 1204 Chancellor street, Philadelphia. These sketches were made by Nicola D'Ascenzo while abroad this summer on a study trip. Mr. D'Ascenzo while abroad visited the most important cathedrals of England, France and Italy for the purpose of study and research, and came home with a wealth of material to aid him in his decorative work.

* * *

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have formally requested the New York Chapter, by resolution, to take action in protest against the making of a contract with a New York firm of architects, supposedly McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, to plan a municipal building for Brooklyn, upon a basis of payment which is alleged not to be in accord with the code of the American Institute of Architects. The Manhattan architects, according to Borough President Steers, of Brooklyn, who favors the arrangement, have agreed to do the work at a 5 per cent. commission, and also pay back to the city between $45,000 and $60,000 which the city had spent in trying to make contracts with other concerns. The estimated cost being $3,000,000, the architects' fee would be $150,000, minus the rebate above mentioned.

* * *

A competition of architects has been invited for the furnishing of plans for the new church building to be erected by the Ninth Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-eighth street and Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia. This church recently sold its building, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Sansom streets, and the plans which are invited will be for a $100,000 structure.

* * *

In conformity with a recent enactment passed by the Council of Pittsburgh the Mayor has designated the following members of the new Art Commission: John W. Beatty, director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute; John W. Alexander, New York, painter, president of the National Academy of Design; Herman A. McNeil, of New York, sculptor, president of the National Sculptural Society; Henry K. McGoodwin, Pittsburgh, architect, acting dean of the school of applied design, Carnegie Technical schools; A. B. Harlow, architect; A. B. Orth, architect; W. L. Mellon, chairman of the Gulf Refining Company, all of Pittsburgh.

With so representative a body of men there can be no doubt that Pittsburgh's art interests will be most thoroughly conserved.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision defeating another attempt of a serious character to violate the laws of the State governing the practice of architecture.

There was a vacancy in the office of city architect of the city of Chicago, June 15, 1910, and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Worksc had made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for eligibles to fill the position. An examination was held June 21, 1910, and Theodore F. Laist received the highest rating, and on August 10, 1911, he was certified to the Department of Public Works in accordance with the provision of an act regulating the civil service of cities. Later the Civil Service Commission revoked the certificate because Laist was not a licensed architect under the requirements of an act providing for the licensing of architects and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession. Laist reported for duty at the Department of Public Works and claimed to right to the office ot city architect, but the commission refused to allow him to assume office because his certificate had been revoked.

Laist filed his petition, in the name of the people, in the Circuit Court of Coook County, praying for a writ of mandamus directing the Civil Service Commission forthwith to certify him for appointment as city architect. The Circuit Court dismissed the petition, and the relator was allowed an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court on the ground that the validity of the act to provide for the licensing of architects is involved.

The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

**Monks & Johnson architects and engineers of Boston, Mass., have associated themselves with Henry F. Keyes, of the same city, in the planning of certain large industrial enterprises.

* * *

The architectural firm of Betts & Hosmer Milwaukee, Wis., has been dissolved. Mr. C. C. Hosmer has opened an office in the Wells Building Milwaukee, where he will be pleased to receive catalogs, manufacturers' samples, etc. Mr. Betts remains at the old address 121 Wisconsin street.

* * *

Walter S. Painter, for several years chief architect of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has resigned that position and entered into partnership with Francis S. Swales, the consulting architect to the European offices of the same company. The firm name will be Painter & Swales. The Canadian Pacific has entrusted the new firm with its hotels at Vancouver and Glacier, B. C., and at Lake Louise and Banff, Alta., and other work in the mountains to the extent of several million dollars. The offices established by Mr. Swales in London, England, and Montreal will be continued by the firm and another office at Vancouver has been opened. Mr. Painter will take charge at Vancouver and Mr. Swales at Montreal.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To all points in United States . . . . . $5.00 a year
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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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PUBLISHED BY

Building News Publishing Company, Inc.

PERRY BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. Harvey, 2nd.....President
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 20, 1911.

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THE SEASON'S GREETINGS.

By the time this number of "The Guide" reaches the hands of its subscribers we shall be close to the eve of Christmas. May we seize the occasion as one fitting in which to wish our many friends the good things appropriate to the season; adding thereto the hope that the coming year may prove, both to them and to us, one fraught with happiness and prosperity. 1911 has been a year to be red-lettered in the history of "The Giude" —a year of tireless development, of incessant progress, of ceaseless gain and betterment. Largely local under its former management, "The Guide" has undergone a broadening and reaching out process in the year now drawing to its close that has raised it to the status of national scope and influence. Its field to-day is the building and architectural activity of America. The gains during the year in circulation, in trade and professional esteem, in advertising patronage have been little short of phenomenal. For these we beg to express a profound gratitude to our many friends, old as well as new—gratitude, first, to the old friends who, with a confidence in us which we shall not readily forget, stuck loyally to us in the days of regeneration and rehabilitation, and next to the new friends, who, accepting our professions without question, responded valiantly to our call for aid in the work of giving to Pennsylvania a representative building trades publication. Nor can we forget in this season of retrospection our good and loyal friends the architects. How large a debt we owe to the friendly interest, kindly counsel and active co-operation of the architects of Pennsylvania, including in their number many of the finest minds associated with the artistic development of the present day, we find ourselves unable to express in mere words. Let it suffice to say that we shall remain always grateful, always appreciative, ever mindful of this obligation. If we do not infallibly hold up as we should in the years to come, the highest ideals of the craft in general and of the craft in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania in particular, let it be known that the fault is with the head, not the heart. "The Guide" faces 1912 in a spirit of militant hopefulness. It means to realize in the months to come many of its cherished schemes of betterment. Let us express the hope that when this little editorial comes to be written twelve months hence it will be to appear in a larger, thicker, more profusely illustrated "Guide" than that in which it now finds a place. To our subscribers near and afar, to our advertisers old and new, to our friends at home and abroad we wish a merry, gladsome Christmas and a New Year prosperous and joyous beyond all that have gone before.

Are you aware that "The Guide" prints every week more real, live, readable, up-to-the-minute stuff about architecture and building than any two of its more pretentious contemporaries? Fact, just the same. Compare 'em and see.

OUR SPECIAL BUILDING NUMBER.

Early in January will appear the regular Semi-Annual Building Report Number of "The Guide," presenting in concise, tabulated form the official figures governing building activity during the half year ending December 31. The present outlook is that this number will exceed in size, merit and interest anything of its kind within "The Guide's" twenty-six years of consecutive publication. Many of the largest houses in the building trades have already contracted for space in this notable number, and new reservations are coming in with every mail. No expense will be spared by the management to make this forthcoming special in every sense conspicuously striking and representative. If you have not reserved a space for your announcement, Mr. Manufacturer, there still remains time for you to do so. Although thousands of sample and marked copies of this issue will go out in addition to the regular mailing edition, there will be no increase in the usual space rate. To firms who engage space within the next ten days we can arrange to give a limited amount of reading notice, under appropriate headings, without extra charge . Phone or write without delay for representation in this number.

"THE DECORATIVE QUALITY OF TILE."

"The Guide" is pleased to be able to announce for publication in an early number a splendidly illustrated article on "The Decorative Quality of Tile," from the pen of an expert in the use of this decorative medium. Also, for publication early in the new year, another deftly illustrated article on the subject of texture brick and the approved methods of laying it by one of the foremost authorities in the United States. Two other notable articles, on themes of architectural interest, from the pen of a widely-known Philadelphia architect, are among the good things booked for publication in the not distant future. These papers, having been specially prepared for "The Guide," should be of unusual interest.

PHILADELPHIA CRAFTSMANSHIP.

The "Public Ledger," of this city, directs attention to the fact that the great wrought iron gate, in the King Memorial Chapel of St. Colombo at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, is the work of a Philadelphian.

"The erection of the great wrought iron gate in the King Memorial Chapel of St. Colombo at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, which is the work of a Philadelphia artisan," comments the "Ledger," marks an interesting point in the development of the true relation of artist-artisan work to architecture, for it is the product of the skill of a master craftsman.

Samuel Yellin was born in Germany, near Nuremburg, which from mediaeval times has been a centre of the iron industry. He was apprenticed in his early youth to an iron-worker, and came to America ten years ago. He worked in an iron workshop and came to the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art to study art. In time he was made instructor in the class for wrought iron, which was established six years ago by Mrs. John Harrison. The students who develop particular aptitude for the work are employed by Mr. Yellin in his shop. Thus, the chief part of carrying out the work on the gate for St. John's Chapel was intrusted to one of these students, William A. Zimmerman, who has entered into the spirit of the conception with an appreciation that is rare in these days of machine work.

The gate, which is Spanish Renaissance, is 19 feet high, more than 16 feet wide, and weighs three and a half tons. It is finished in half-polish. As special features, there are columns of solid iron six inches thick, all hand-forged and chiseled with elaborate ornament. Even the sacred monogram at the crown is hammered from the solid. The two cherub heads just below this are one chiseled and the other in repousse—the likeness of the two being wonderfully maintained in these opposite handlings. The many elegantly proportioned spindles, which form the bars, are splendid specimens of forging, and every leaf and scroll is wrought with all the love and care of the best mediaeval skill.

"This is only one of the important orders executed by Mr. Yellin, assisted by some of his pupils. Another example of his work is the wrought iron gate of South Church (Episcopal) in New York City. Bertram G. Goodhue, of the firm of Cram, Ferguson & Goodhue, the architects of this edifice, who also is the selected architect for the 47 new buildings at West Point Academy, considers this the best wrought iron gate in America."

John Burton Barber, also of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, was selected out of all the craftsmen in America to carve the choir stalls for this great New York cathedral. Obviously, the fame of this good old Quaker City as a centre of all that is best in architecture and craftsmanship must be looking up. The skill of the Philadelphia architect has long been on a parity with that of the Philadelphia lawyer. Abbey, Pennell and a host of others have fixed our eminence in the more delicate arts of painting and illustrating. Are we destined to lead the way in the more tangible achievements of craftsmanship as well?

"Doing nothing" and "nothing doing" are synonyms. The fellow that doesn't advertise doesn't succeed.

Did you ever stop to figure what outsiders must think of the house that doesn't advertise in the home trade paper?

Recent Trade Literature

An interesting poster is being sent out by the Tidewater Portland Cement Company, of Baltimore, showing an embossed cut of the Panama Canal. This gives about the best idea of the nature and magnitude of this work on any map we have seen. The embossing makes this practically a relief map. A good half-tone view of the works of the Tidewater Portland Cement Company, at Union Bridge, Md., is also shown.

* * *

The Tidewater, being a deep sea going company, is more than commonly interested in the Panama Canal. This poster is timely now because of the fact that the canal is so soon to be opened.

* * *

The "Indicator," published by the Otis Elevator Company, contains an article in the November number concerning traction machines of the 1:1 and 2:1 type. "The Principles of Electro-Dynamics" is an article continued from a previous issue.

* * *

An attractive booklet illustrating and describing asbestos booths, curtains and other moving theatre necessities, is being sent out by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, a copy of which they will send on request to anyone interested.

* * *

"The Efficiency of Wire Glass Windows" is the title of a lecture delivered by Henry A. Fisk before the Insurance Society of New York on April 25 last. This is a very concise and conclusive argument in favor of wire glass windows for protection against external hazard, and in the published paper the evidence of actual fires is fully presented by illustrations and technical data.

* * *

"Russwin Panic-Exit Bolts" is a handsome booklet issued by the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn., covering the Panic-Exit bolts manufactured by this well-known concern. The booklet is tastefully illustrated, arranged so that any of the varied designs may be specified by number and contains full directions for specifications. Copies of this booklet may be had on request either to the main office or any of the branches, the Philadelphia branch being 1201 Chestnut street, this city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Practical Cement Work" is the title of an admirable little treatise dealing with the subject of cement construction, by W. B. Henry, published by the Concrete Age Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga. One of the commendable things to be said about this volume is that it fully justifies its title, being a budget of thoroughly practical ideas by a practical mechanic who blends with his views upon how to work out the various problems associated with cement construction just enough theory to show his thorough command of the subject in all of its phases. "Practical Cement Work" is neatly bound in a striking yellow cloth cover, effectively printed, contains an index that admits of easy access to any one of its many sub-divisions and is altogether the most satisfactory work of its kind within pocket limitations that we have been privileged to review. "Practical Cement Work" sells for 50 cents.

THE APARTMENT HOUSES OF BERLIN.

By Elisha Sniffen.

[Editorial Note—Mr. Sniffen, who is secretary of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York, returned recently from an extended trip through Europe. While in Berlin Mr. Sniffen made a careful study of real estate conditions and the remarkable development that is taking place in the outskirts of the city. On his return to this country the "New York Times" secured this interview on conditions as he found them.]

The visitor notes at once the repose of a well-ordered city, free from confusion in any part of its vast business districts, with streets, splendidly paved and clean as a pin, that are brightened by flower beds and garden effects in vivid colors. Berlin reminds one of a huge garden in full bloom.

There is a building and remodeling activity all over the city, and even in the suburbs that reminds you of New York. They have beaten us in originality and variety of design, and our style of square block is there the rarest thing. Berlin streets are laid out in beautifully curved lines, starting or ending in squares or public places.

In the city proper, among the finest residential streets is that known as the Kurfurstendamm. It is the prolongation of the Tiergarten Strasse, and runs through Charlottenberg up to the Grunewald colony. Both sides of the street are lined with high-class modern apartment houses. The rents range from 4,000 marks to 10,000 marks for eight to fifteen rooms, not counting servants' rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, etc.

I may cite the suburb of Schoenberg as an apartment house quarter corresponding to our Washington Heights section. Schoeneberg was founded by one of Berlin's most prominent real estate operators, George Haberland, who formed a syndicate and bought the site, which about ten years ago was farm land. It took him several years to get control of what he wanted, and he then started to lay out model streets on curved lines.

When his landscape designs were completed, large plots were sold off to builders and building companies for improvement, his company retaining absolute control over both the landscape designs and the architectural treatment of the buildings to be constructed. His com-

Wiring a House

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pany offered a number of prizes for architectural designs, the first award being 8,000 marks, the second 6,000 marks, and so on. There are at present some 500 houses in the City of Schoeneberg, and the architects were certainly artists, for I have never seen so many beautiful designs before in apartment buildings.

Apartment houses are either four or five stories in height, according to the section of the city and the value of the land. They contain from two to three families on a floor in eight to nine room apartments. Berliners do not count the rooms in an apartment as we do; only inhabitable rooms, excluding storerooms, servants' rooms, kitchens, and bathrooms, are meant when one speaks of, say, a nine-room apartment. Spites bring from 2,000 to 2,800 marks rent a year, and would bring easily in New York 5,000 to 8,000 marks. The rooms are enormous, many of them being 20 by 25, 18 by 20, etc.

Schoeneberg is now six years old, and has been a huge success for its promoters. Indeed, when vacancies occur there, apartments are snapped up from a waiting list; yet the tenant is obliged to bring his own gas and electric light fixtures with him. Neither are you provided with washstands, but you can find the plumbing connections in the wall. You may have your washstand as simple or elaborate as you like, but you must pay all the plumbing bills for connection. The lease is for one to three years, and you must give the owner three months' notice of your intention of its termination; he, in turn, must serve you with three months' notice should he wish to raise your rent.

There are now many sections like Schoeneberg. The city does not help new developments of this sort in any way, but after they are finished their streets and garden are taken over by the city. For the most part, the houses are owned by realty companies or syndicates. The cost of transportation from the suburbs to the business district is about 2½ cents on cars, in which there is plenty of room to sit down.

As a rule, apartment houses over there are not managed by real estate firms, but by the owner himself, with the assistance of a janitor and his wife, who are in a class by themselves. The houses have more privacy than our, and sleepy hall boys, elevator men, and the like are not met with there. You ring for an entrance and are at once shown to the elevator by the janitor or his wife, who are politeness personified. The car stops at your door by an electric device, returning in the same manner—no noise—everything of the utmost simplicity.

A part of Schoeneberg is sometimes referred to as "the District of Columbia," on account of the many Americans residing there. Its centre is the Bayrische Platz, the delight of the Berliner and the visitor alike, with its beautiful fountains, grottoes, white benches, green lawns and flower borders. From this centre radiate magnificently laid-out streets, whose buildings vie in originality of design. One of the streets is in the architecture of old Neuremberg. It might have been taken from the stage decorations of Wagner's "Meistersinger." The street picture is an exact copy of historic prototypes. Schoeneberg, together with other suburbs on similar lines, is making the newer Berlin a city of exceptional beauty.

I have great respect for the magnitude of our realty operations in New York, but Berlin can make us sit up and take notice when it comes to buying undeveloped suburban land and taking chances.

Imagine a seventeen-million-dollar deal in vacant lots in New York! Recently a part of the Templehof Parade Ground, the colossal exercise ground of the Kaiser's own regiments, was bought by a syndicate formed by Mr. Haberland under the leadership of the Deutsche Bank and the Beriln Realty Company. The property was bought from the Government for 72,000,000 marks, and consists of about 1,500,000 square metres.

It is intended to improve and lay out the tract somewhat after the manner of the Bavarian Quarter. The company has the right to pay the Government in twenty annual payments—without interest—rather a unique proposition.

The underground trains are models of cleanliness. In fact, they don't stand for dirt in Berlin. Another thing in which they are ahead of us is: every corner has an artistically designed sign post, showing the name of the street and of the cross street in large blue enamel letters on a white background.

In laying out the city the children are not forgotten, for playgrounds are everywhere in evidence. Living is cheap, but good. There are numerous places of amusement of a nice order where a man and his family can spend the evening and take refreshment; and in any restaurant in any part of the city, even its remotest suburbs, you can get a most delicious meal at positively one-fourth the price in New York City.

In the sale or purchase of a piece of property, after the same had been examined by a competent attorney or company, the purchaser pays a transfer tax as follows: One per cent. of the purchase price to the State Government; two-thirds per cent. of the purchase price to the empire; to the community where the property is located, 1 per cent. of the purchase price for improved property, or 2 per cent. of the purchase price if the land is vacant; also one-third of 1 per cent. of the purchase price for the necessary papers and court fees.

The broker's commission is paid by the seller, who also pays the tax on the unearned increment. The object of this tax is to protect long-term possession. It was originally meant to tax the unearned (undeserved) profit, but since a distinction between deserved and undeserved profits is next to impossible, all profit isnow taxed. The principal payment to the community is the Grundwert Steuer (assessment tax), which amounts to between $2 and $3 per thousand dollars. In Berlin, at present, it is $2.40 per thousand dollars. Churches, charitable institutions, and crowned heads are exempt from all taxation; direct heirs are exempt from the transfer tax.

All buildings in Berlin and its suburbs must be made fireproof. Insurance against fire loss is compulsory, and is written in Berlin proper by municipal companies only, the name of the company being prominently placed on every building.

The expert assistance we give our advertisers in the matter of preparing copy so as to make it tell is, in itself, worth all the money they spend with us. Our services in this avenue are at the disposal of every "Guide" advertiser, present as well as prospective.

If you like the work we are doing to make "The Guide" a truly representative structural trades organ, take the trouble to write and say so. A word of encouragement helps a whole lot sometimes.

There are two ways of doing business. One way is to sit around idle and damn the tariff. The other is to subscribe to Daily Building News, carry an "ad" in "The Guide" and ride in taxicabs.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

Philadelphia — suburban Philadelphia—is the richest field in the world for the advertising decorator and furnisher.

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." Moral Advertise!

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Empirite Natural Flat Paint:

Empirite is a new flat paint that is said to be the finest product of the kind ever offered the trade. It is made from a pure oxide of zinc base ground in 10 per cent. of oil, and so constituted thae it mixes readily with water, thus eliminating the cost of turpentine thinners. It is claimed for it that it will cover 33 1-3 per cent. better than lead and oil, and 20 per cent. better than any other flat finish. Among the many advantages claimed for Empirite are: That it requires no sizing, two coats on a naked plastered wall giving a perfect job; that it always dries to the touch within an hour after it is applied; may be recoated twenty-four hours after applied, and is washable with soap and water in forty-eight hours; will cover as well in two coats as any lead-and-oil product in three; is made in white and fourteen beautiful shades, and costs the painter just about half the price of lead-and-oil or ordinary lithofone flat paint. Empirite is manufactured by the Muralo Company, New Brighton, N. Y.; is packed in 100-lb. kegs, 25-lb. cans, 10-lb. cans, and 5-lb. cans, and will be furnished in the form of samples for test. For additional information concerning this remarkable finish address the manufacturers.

Pyrofuse Waste Destroyers:

J. B. Prescott & Son, of Webster, Mass., are the patentees of two patterns of household garbage incinerators that are said to be the most perfect devices for this purpose ever invented. One is known as Type G, and designed to be a part of the building; the other, Type K, is detachable and may be installed anywhere at any time. These incinerators are absolutely odorless, free of every one of the objectionable features associated with devices of the kind; cannot get out of service under the hardest kind of usage, and so far as the average household, hotel or apartment house is concerned, solve the garbage disposal question for all time. The manufacturers have a number of illustrated descriptive pamphlets which they will be glad to send to architects and others interested.

Otis Automatic Push-Button Elevator:

Here is a residence elevator that is filling the proverbial "long-felt want" in the up-to-date house—a passenger elevator that can be operated without the necessity of an elevator attendant, works automatically and with perfect safety, is so simple that a child may work it without danger, and makes every room in the modern home accessible and "livable." The method of operation is thus described:

By pressing a button placed in a hallway, the car is brought to that floor, stopping automatically when opposite the landing. Inside the car we place a bank of buttons which are numbered to correspond with the the various floors. By momentarily pressing one of these buttons the passenger operates the car to the desired landing. At the will of the passenger the car is instantly sopped at any point in its travel by pressing the Stop Button.

The passenger has full control of the elevator, as the hall buttons are inoperative while the car is in motion and until the passenger has left the car.

We provide the enclosure doors with automatic interlocking door fixtures which prevent the opening of any door until the car has stopped opposite to the floor corresponding to the button pressed.

The car cannot be operated until the door has been closed and also locked.

Manufactured by the Otis Elivator Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City, who will send descriptive literature on request.

Kelsey Warm-Air Generator:

One of the most noticeable features claimed for the Kelsey Warm-Air Generator, as compared with other warm-air heating systems, is that there is little difficulty in heating that part of the house facing the wind. Children's playrooms and nurseries are often on the top floor and they ought to be more healthfully heated and ventilated than other rooms. When rooms facing the wind are cold and cannot be properly heated with warm air, it is sometimes due to improper installation of the heating plant, but more often to the faulty construction of the heater and its incapacity to force warm air in any particular direction. In ordinary furnaces the warm air is heated in one body and is bound to rush up through that side of the furnace away from the wind, and then out through those pipes which offer the least resistance—that is, through the popes in the direction away from the wind.

But in the Kelsey Warm-Air Generator the air is not heated in a solid body, but in separate currents in the heat tubes, and these separate currents of air are then carried to the top of the generator and are practically forced out through the nearest conducting pipes and into the rooms so connected.

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Manufactured by the Kelsey Heating Company, Syracuse, New York. Local sales agents, the Makin Heating Company, 6-8 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia.

Cast Iron Columns and Bases:

Mr. Albert Goldner, 1138 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, is the local sales representative for Farrar & Trefts, of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of Friction Pulleys, Steam and Gas Engines, Cast Iron Columns and Bases, Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings, Pattern Work, etc. This firm makes a specialty of cast iron columns and bases for the building trade and turns out an article that meets successfully the requirements of the trade.

TRADE NOTES.

**E. D. Very, principal assistant to the Commissioner in the Department of Street Cleaning, of New York, has designed a cart for collecting refuse. The new cart has a low body and large capacity and is divided into two compartments, one for ashes and the other for garbage. With the present carts, and the method of separate collections of ashes and garbage it is necessary to make two trips to each house, but with the combined cart only one trip will be necessary. The cart has not yet been adopted for the department. In this connection it is rumored that the authorities have been privately wondering if it would not be advantageous for the city to hire a contractor to clean the streets, and it is reported that a prominent contracting firm now engaged in subway work contemplates making an offer to do this work.

**A layout of buildings for the cathedral grounds has been favorably passed upon by the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and this week a design for a synod hall was approved. The architecture of the new building will of course, harmonize with the main edifice and will be built of stone. At the New York office of the architects, Cram Goodhue & Ferguson, 170 Fifth avenue, it was said that the drawings are now at the Boston office, where they are being completed. Bishop Greer said that ground will be broken this winter. The necessary funds are in hand. The estimated cost of the building is $300,000. There will be a large assembly hall with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred besides many committee rooms. The building will be at the disposal of various civic societies to which the church may wish to lend encouragement, as denominational societies.

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Number of Transfers	582
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Cash Consideration	351,060.00
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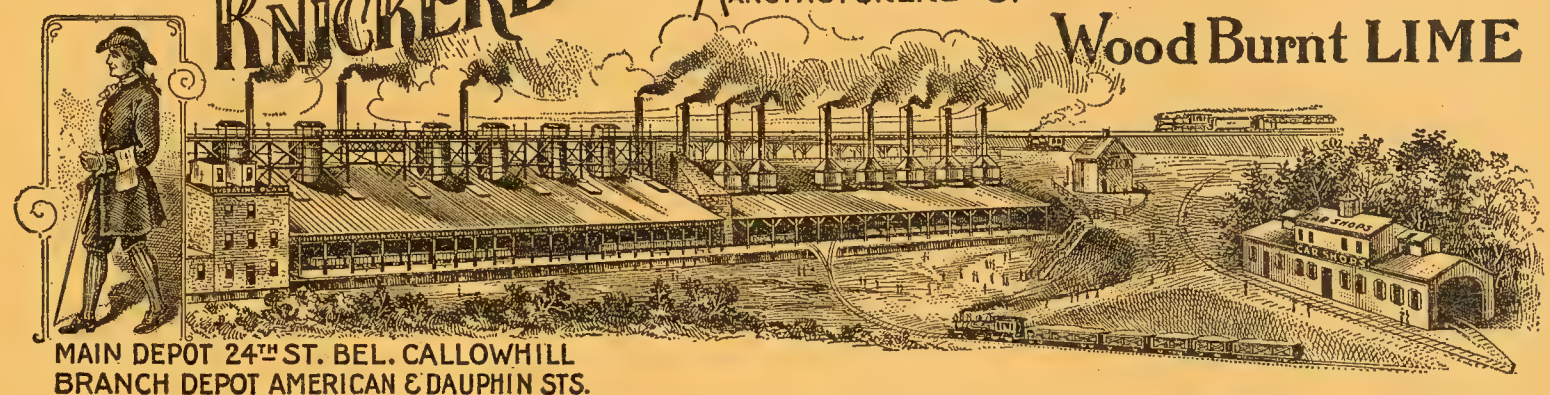
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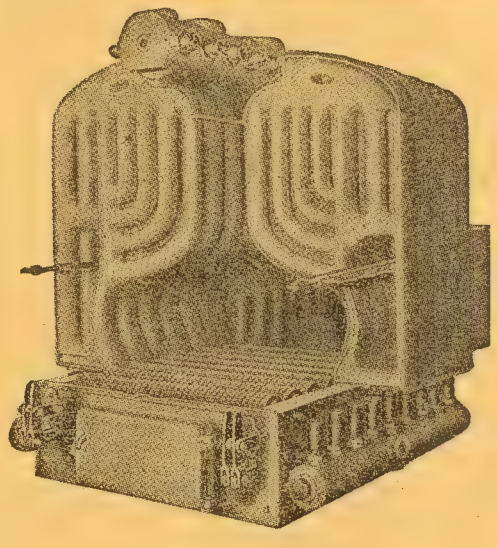
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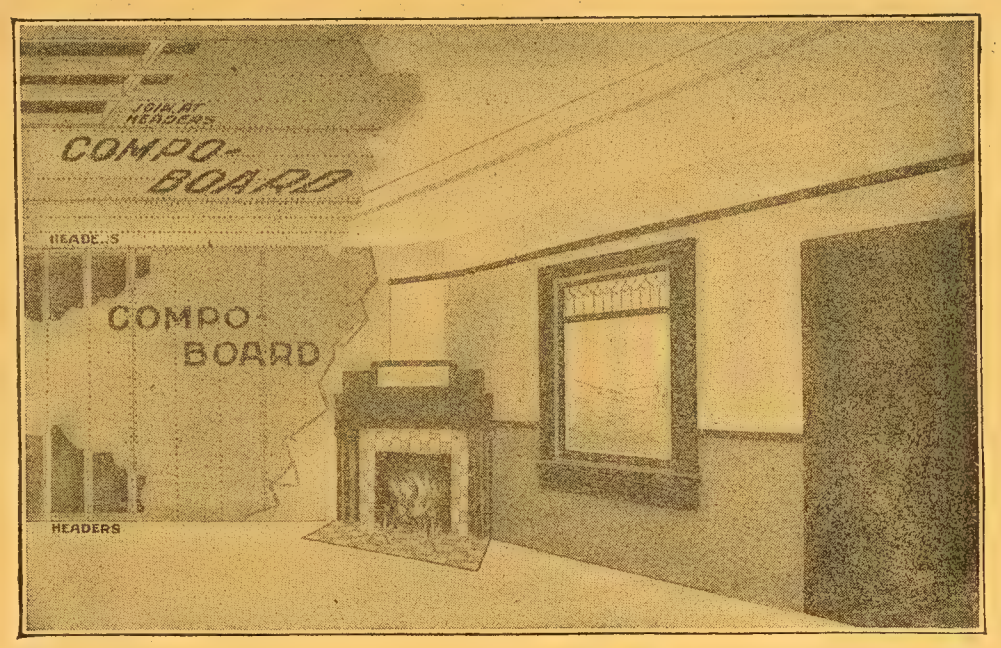
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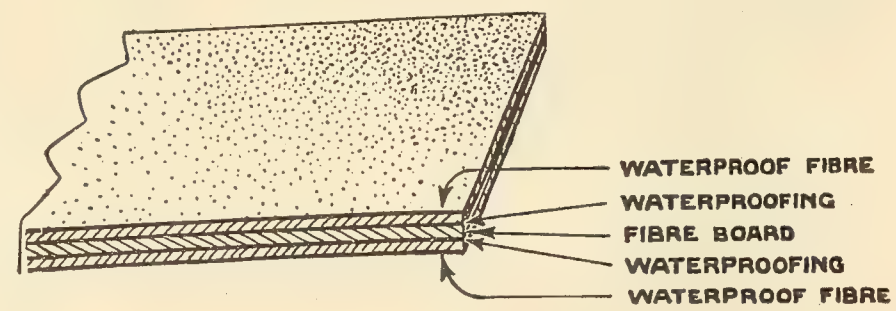
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Containing Official Bulletin of the Master Builders' Exchange.

Vol. XXVI., No. 52. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911. Less than One Year 15 Cents per Copy

Construction News

New Operations; Architects and Owners; Cost Limit; Last Days of Filing Bids; Firms Figuring; Character of Material and Equipment Required; a Budget of Opportunities for Builders, Supply and Specialty Houses

Store (alt. and add), 1428 Chestnut street. Architect, R. C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. Keebler, on premises. Stone, one story, new front, copper roof, electric light. Architect taking bids due December 29th. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Broad and Walnut streets, $1,000,000. Architects, Hewitt & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owners, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, on premises. Stone, brick, terra cotta, seventeen stories, 186x60 feet, electric light, steam heat, slag roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due January 16th. The following are figuring: Fuller Construction Company, Morris Building; Hedden Construction Company, Newark- N. J.; Roydhouse Arey & Co., Fidelity Building; G. F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Salem, N. J., $10,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, D. Stewart Cravin, Salem, N. J. Brick and rough cast, 2½ stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bottling House, Ambler and streets, $16,000. Architect, C. T. Biswangor, 411 Walnut street. Owners, Weisbrod & Hess Brewing Company, Adams and Holman streets. Brick and steel, two stories, 43x90 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking bids due January 4th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1616 Thompson street; P. Haibach Construction Company. Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William Tecklenberg, 2005 North Fifth street.

Post Office, Frostburg, Md. Architect, J. Knox Tayler, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone and brick, two stories, 55x56 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due January 12th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

..Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architect, Charles A. Platt, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owner, F. T. Griswald, 333 Chestnut street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35x104 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Final plans in progress. Architect ready for bids in ten days.

Publishing Building, Sixth and St. James streets. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Biddle Press Company, care of Edward T. Biddle, 1010 Cherry street. Concrete and brick, 17x97 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Have received bids.

Tank Tower, Snyder and Swanson streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Becker, Smith & Page, on premices. Steel tower and tank. Have received bids.

Station and Sheds, Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, William Cookman, Broad Street Staion. Owners, Pennsylvania Railway Company. Brick and concrete, two stories, 57x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans completed. Owner will take bids.

Ward Buildings, Second and Luzerne streets. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 40x160 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Have received bids.

Station and Sheds, Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Architect, William Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners Pennsylvania Railway Company. Brick and concrete, two stories, 57x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat, three steel sheds, 16x300 feet. Architect taking bids due January 2d. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Roydhouse, Arey & Company, Fidelity Building; J. S. Rogers, Moorestown, N. J.; Industrial Engineering Company, Hudson Terminal Building, New York City; W. J. Hedden Company, Metropolitan Tower, New York City; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; James McGrau Company, Arcade Building; W. E. Smith, Inc., 1 Madison avenue, New York City; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Stevens Construction Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; W. D. Steinbach & Son, Lewistown, Pa.

Police and Fire Patrol Station, Fifty-fifth and Pine streets, $100,000. Architect, C. B. Zilenziger, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

High School, Doylestown, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, of Doylestown. Brick and stone, three stories, 100x50 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due December 28. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; W. E. Dotts, 148 North Second street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; S. M. Fesmier & Son, Ogontz, Pa.; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Town Hall, Riverside, N. J., $6,500. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, Township of Riverside. Brick two stories, 35x46 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (alt.), Newark, N. J. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, National Newark Banking Company. Consists of interior alterations. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Creamery (alt. and add.), Northbrooke, Pa. Architect, C. E. Rahn, 410 Walnut street. Owner, William Kelly, Twelfth and Pine streets. Brick three stories, composition roof, electric light. Revised plans in progress.

Post Office, Laporte, Ind. Architect, J. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, two stories, copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due January 4th. J. E. & A. I. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Maryville, Mo. Architect, J. K. Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, two stories, copper roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due January 3d. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Ellsworth, Me. Architect, J. K. Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department. Stone, two stories, copper roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due January 4th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Matton, Ill. Architect, J. Knox Taylor, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, two stories, copper roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due January 10th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Factory and Siding, James and Fraley streets. Architect, S. B. Lewis, Builders' Exchange. Owners, Abrasive Material Company, Seventy-second and Upland streets. Brick and concrete, one story, 120x340 feet, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

School, Mt. Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Mt. Holly. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

Houses (14), Allentown, Pa. Architect, R. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Messrs. Kummery & Butterwick, Allentown, Pa. Brick, two stories, 18x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heating. Plans completed. Owner to take bids.

Houses (60), Twenty-eighth and Clearfield streets, $100,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McCracken, 2528 West Lehigh avenue. Brick, two stories, 15x46 feet, 15x50 feet, 14x34 feet, slag roof steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage, Fiftieth and Chestnut streets. Ar-

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chitect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Harvey J. Aungst, Fifty-second and Sansom streets. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Chapel, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owners, Hospital for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Stone and rough cast, one story and basement, 52 x36 feet, hollow tile, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect ready for bids in ten days.

Residence (alt. and add.), Allen Lane Station. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Bailey Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, rough cast, 3 stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Plans in progress.

Building (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Thompson streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, William Graham, on premises. Brick, 4 stories, interior alterations. Owners taking bids. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, are figuring.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Institute, Richmond, Va. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Confederate Memorial Association, Richmond, Va. Limestone, one story and basement, 40x150 feet, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Store (alt. and add.), 242 South Fifth street. Architect, W. W. Weingartner, Perry Building. Owner, J. Penheird, on premises. Brick, two stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), 14 North Preston street. Architects, J. L. Kilpatrick Engineering, care of Bell Telephone Company. Owners, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick. two stories, 22x49 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. M. Perrot, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick, two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Kohl & Megarge, 124 East Gorgas lane.

Residence, Beverly, N. J. Architect, J. Fletcher Street, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. A. Allen, Beverly, N. J. Tile and plaster, three stories, 30x60 feet, wing 21x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. E. Hammell, Beverly, N. J.

Office Building, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Dairy Supply Company, Lansdowne, Pa. Contract awarded to William C. Schuster, Lansdowne, Pa.

Stable, 13-15 Clymer street. Architects, Baker & Macky, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Shanahan Ice Cream Company, 728 Swanson street. Brick, three stories, 29x80 feet, composition roof, electric light. Revised plans in progress.

Garage, Merion, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Edgar B. Howard, Merion, Pa. Stone, 2 stories, 25x34 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Shops, Eddystone, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baldwin Locomtive Works, Philadelphia. Brick, 1 story, 480x640 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to McClintock-Marshall Construction Co., Morris Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall, Wayne Construction Company (C), 1214 Filbert street. Cost, $102,000. Home, stone, twelve stories, 134x134 feet, Holmesburg, Pa. Cost, $48,000. Home, three stories, Holmesburg, Pa.

Chas. Baker (O), 1441 North Tenth street. J. H. Mahan (C), 1651 North Twelfth street. Cost, $800. Brick, one story, 16x36 feet, 1440 North Delhi street.

Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company (O), Wayne, Pa. J. G. Brown (C), 1032 Witherspoon Building. Cost, $10,000. Factory, one story, brick, 60x60 feet, Apsley and Wayne avenue.

W. Rowland (O) Dexter and Lyceum streets. Cost, $4,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x43, Manayunk, Pa.

George W. Blabon Company (O), Blabon and Hunting Park avenue. William Steele & Sons Company (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, $4,300. Three stories, brick, 70x101 feet, factoryq.

Wilhelmina H. Schofield (O), Comly street, Torresdale. S. Deitrich (C), 3016 Comly street. Cost, $3,500. Dwelling two-stories, 16x42 feet, Corner and Torresdale avenue.

J. L. Fry (O), 1131 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, $14,000. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x55 feet, 315-17-19-21 West Seymour street.

Simon Barnett (O), 3014 South Eighty-fourth street. Cost, $7,200. Four two-story brick dwellings, 16x40 feet, 3018-20-22-24 South Eighty-fourth street.

S. Resher (O), 639 Jackson street. Cost, $2,200. Dwelling and store, 16x32 feet, three tories, 1603 North Seventh street.

Alterations and Additions

S. B. and B. W. Fleisher (O), Manayunk, Pa. Sax & Abbott Construction Company (C), Hale Building. Cost, $760. Loading platform, Manayunk, Pa.

T. W. Cramp (O), 1720 Locust street. F. W. Allison & Co. (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, $1,200. Garage, 307 South Chadwick street.

Dr. Kalbach (O), Elber and Tabor road. George R. Dewees (C), 311 Grange avenue. Cost, $320. Garage, Elber and Tabor road.

James Bachtold (O), 1718 Frankford avenue. W. Meyer (C), 2000 East Cambric street. Cost, $2,880. Laundry, 1718 Frankford avenue.

W. Seibert (O), 3849 Germantown avenue. T. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, $400. Store and dwelling, 3849 Germantown avenue.

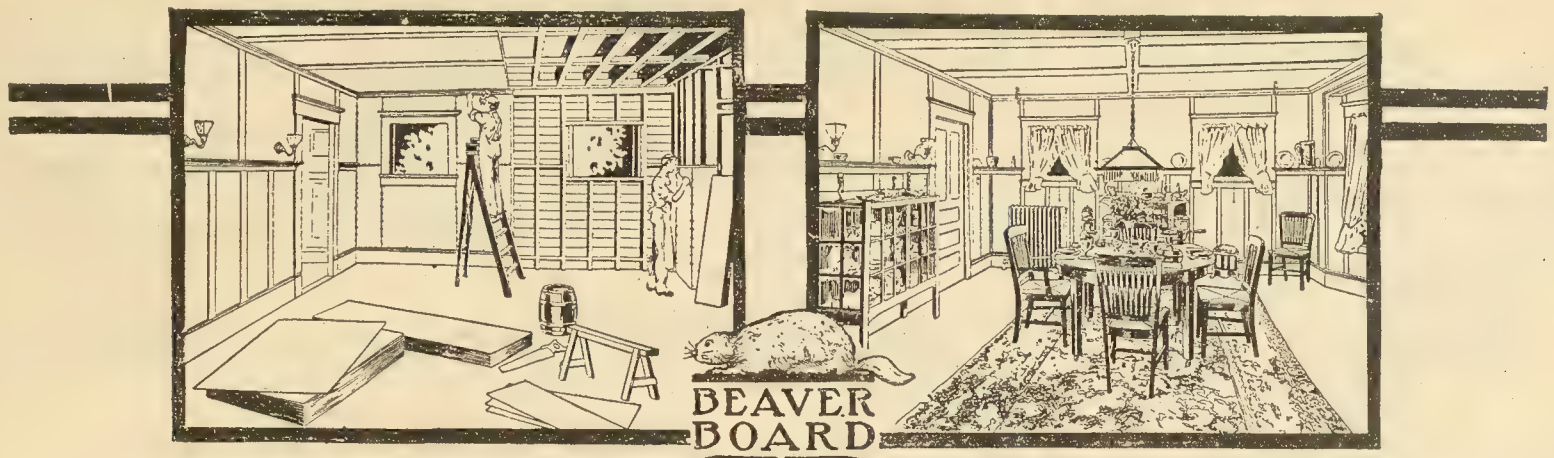
Ed. Katzman (O), 2013 East Stella avenue. H. R. Moyer (C), 2128 East Clearfield street. Cost, $1,600. Store, 3132 Frankford avenue.

David McKibbin (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, $450. Dwelling, 204-232 West Allegheny avenue.

William L. W. Drexel (O), 1807 Pine street. street. Cost, $1,665. Dwelling, 2030 Delancey street.

W. Graham (O), 4511 North Fifteenth street. Daniel Graham (C), 1822 Norris street. Cost, $550. Dwelling, 1822 Norris street.

M. Keller, Jr. (O), 4522 Baker street. Cost,



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Julie S. Elkist (O), 1315 Cherry street. H. Ruswick (C), 1529 Arch street. Cost, $950. Store and dwelling, 1313 Race street.

Harry Appelbaum (O), 2711 Girard avenue. A. S. Brown (C), 816 Allegheny avenue. Cost, $650. Dwelling, 431-33-35 Ingersoll street.

Thompson estate (O), Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Basch & Co. (C), 402 Cherry street. Cost, $1,300. Retail house, 1225 Cherry street.

Ed. Dieffance (O), 4525 Pine street. Cunningham & Batholome (C). Cost, $875. Dwelling, 4531 Delman street, Frankford.

Wolf Gutzart (O), 833 North Seventh street. N. Ignatin (C), 476 North Fourth street. Cost, $750. Dwelling.

Seider & Zimfelman (O), 4900 North Fifth street. Acme Tea Company (C), Fourth and Noble streets. Cost, $450. Store, Fifth and Rockland streets.

F. Ward (O), 721 Sears street. F. Palambo (C), 717 Christian street. Cost, $3,000. Dwelling, 1228 Fitzwater street.

S. Meter (O) 3113 North Seventeenth street. Cost, $495. Shed, 3113 North Seventeenth street.

Hehner Educational Home (O), Tenth and Kimball streets. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $700. Hall, Tenth and Kimball streets.

J. Weilman (O), 1433 Diamond street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, $500. Residence, 1423 Diamond street.

J. P. Baltz Brewing Company (O), 3100 Thompson street. Parvine & Co. (C), 926 Stephen Girard Building. Cost, $450. Bridge.

A. H. J. Taylor (O), Broad and Girard avenue. Dorsey & Smith (C), 111 North Ninth street. Cost, $1,000. Theatre.

G. B. Caldwell (O), 1528 N. Eighteenth street. J. Wilischick (C), 610 North Eighth street. Cost, $780. Mill, Eighth and Wallace streets.

Mrs. M. Masterson (O), Lehigh avenue and Thompson street. L. E. Faulkner (C), 2339 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, $1,500. Residence, 2324 Adams street.

E. Bernstein (O), Seventh and Ritner streets. Gilman & Chalfkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $600. Dwelling, 709 Jackson street.

Hans Homhofer (O), Wayne, Pa. Gilman & Chalfkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $700. Dwelling and store, 3120 York street.

H. T. Saunders (O), 31 South Eighteenth street. Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, $800. Store, 9 and 11 South Mole street.

A. H. Lieberman (O), Fifth and Wharton streets. Gilman & Chafkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, $750. Store and dwelling, 806 Poplar street.

J. L. Stewart (O), Fourth and Pine streets. Louis Cohen (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, $1,00. Store and dwelling, 603 South Sixtieth street.

B. Berger (O), 710 South Fifth street. J. Gorcher (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, $1,100. Store and dwelling, 910 South Third street.

M. Love (O), 2003 North Eleventh street. J. Gorcher (C), 517 Reed street. Cost, $550. Store and dwelling, 2003 North Eleventh street.

Philadelphia Storage Battery Company (O), Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue. Brillian Sign Company (C), Twelfth and Ridge avenue. Cost, $1,200. Factory, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue.

Atlantic Refining Company (O), 3144 Pasayunk avenue. Cost, $500. Office, 3144 Passayunk avenue.

Simon Girsch (O), 1308 Bainbridge stret. J. Rose & Son (C), 5107 Parrish street. Cost, $8,488. Store and dwelling, 432 North Second street.

Dr. J. Baldwin (O), 1426 Pine street. G. Nichelson (C), 1423 Dickinson street. Cost, $650. Dwelling.

A. T. Mitchell (O), 403 South Sixtieth street. George F. Mitchell (C), 413 South Sixtieth street. Cost, $1,000. Store and dwelling, 403 South Sixtieth street.

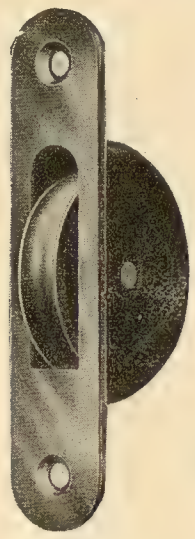
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Intimate Connection Between Modern Building Construction and Higher Architectural Ideals

The history of architecture is that of building construction, the means being involved in the consideration of the end attained. The two elements of architecture, the purport of the building, which involves the civilization of the race, and the aesthetic ideal and traditions of the builders both finding embodied expression in construction. A genuine architecture has neither of these two elements singly, as it cannot be without purpose or beauty; but it involves their combination under the conditions of the science of building, and, despite the tendency of books of modern architectural history to concentrate attention on religious, civic, or domestic habit, or upon a commerce in traditional architectural forms, the building construction of man in different countries and ages is the field of the true study of architectural history. The elements of architecture are not really capable of a practical dissociation, though possibly of separate analysis. It would be difficult in any historical review of buildings to eliminate architectural from non-architectural examples, and this is the problem of separating the study of architecture from that of construction. In different eras, and with races in varying measure, the aesthetic or the constructive faculty has predominated. The great era of Grecian art stands for the former, as that of Roman ascendancy does for the latter, but, to some extent, both are always present, being interdependent, and they act and react as stimulants to the production of fresh architectural developments. Many instances might be cited to illustrate the necessity of allowing that good building and good art are the same, a quality properly common to both, admirable construction having beauty in building as well as in other workmanships. Construction as an art in entablatures, domes, vaultings, arcades, roofs, staircases, and joinery offers abundant examples which do not permit the disintegration of artistic effect from constructive skill; both elements are practically in operation, and we can only describe the result as beautiful building construction. Architecture as a constructive art offers a healthy sphere for a new enthusiasm. Ancient buildings will awaken it in those whom the glamor of antiquity is golden, while others, to whom the practical aspects of modern life appeal more strongly, will find an incentive in the constant development of new requirements of plan and the adjustment by invention and experiment of materials and workmanship. We shall perceive in the practical application of a definition of architectural beauty based upon beautiful construction that ancient and modern builders alike, when working with devotion, produced results which are satisfying. We shall then enter into a sympathetic union or aspiration (which perhaps may be a new experience) in finding that buildings are the expression of earnest life, and in the revelation of a fresh harmony of thought we shall discover one of the secrets of the mystery of art. Intelligent antiquarianism and a sympathetic practicality of mind are each valuable as a standpoint for the architectural student, and both are necessary to a helpful consideration of the many branches of study included in building construction. The pursuit of the most prosaic and apparently unattractive of the building crafts is not successfully carried to the point at which the student becomes first a master and then a creator by merely picking up the latest threads of practice, contented to learn just how the thing is now done in order only to employ a process to attain a result. Building art is not such tame science as this. In every work which issues into real architecture there is scope for earnest investigation of the motives of derivation, and in the pursuit of such studies lie the incentives to further new development of design. It will be evident, if material and workmanship may be assumed in any view of the art of architecture, and that form only is to be considered, that the scenic make-up in stucco of an architectural order or style is a result equivalent to the original construction as an expression of art. The study of form and proportion in an academic classic method, or by the so-called historic periods, which ignore the constructive craftsmanship of building art, is delusive and harmful.

Transliterated forms in any rearrangement, "freshly designed" maybe, are as empty and vague of meaning as the decorative inscriptions composed of disjointed sentences from the Koran employed in Mohammedan building. Unhappily, a knowledge of the forms of architecture, and a knowledge of modern building construction, each separately studied, are, to a great extent, the staple of present-day studies, examination, and practice, and to this imperfect method of education much of the superficiality of design and construction in modern architecture may be justly imputed. The sense that the architect of a particular building was emphatically the master of his work, rather than the unwilling slave of in-



RESIDENCE OF WALTER M. STEPPACHER, MEADOWBROOK, PA.

Architects
Sauer & Hahn, Phila.

tractable materials and awkward conditions, is so rarely conveyed to the mind by a modern erection other than a simple work of engineering, that the conclusion is enforced that many architects have no genuine enjoyment in their handling of the building crafts, and are unable, from want of properly-directed study, to express any appreciation of the means they employ to attain their ends in their works. To the architectural student the remedy for this weakness does not lie in devotion to a new style of architecture, but in a new style of building; not in a fresh revulsion from license in form to austerity, or in a craze for individualistic ornament. The remedy is a complete recognition of the artistic value of thorough knowledge and direct purpose in construction. "In quietness and confidence shall be your strength—but ye would not." Genuine interest will be found in the quality of each craft or trade, and the unaffected employment of each for its native or innate beauty and interest, will replace superficiality, and a sense of texture in material and suitability in form will follow. Brickwork can be beautiful both as material and workmanship, stonework in adaptability and freedom of treatment, slating in pattern and quality, carpentry framings and joinery in direct expression of construction.

Full acquaintance with the nature and uses of the materials for which he has to prepare designs, or, more exactly, in which he designs, is of fundamental importance to an architect. A slight general acquaintance will not be sufficient to insure the technical sympathy which is recognizable so seldom, but is of such value. A certain knowledge that does not mistake the quality and peculiar beauty of each material is needed, so that the problem of the design may ally itself directly with the medium of its construction.

This harmony, having very much to do with architectural beauty, sound and ingenious construction, will be quite readily seen to have intimate connection with a right and sympathetic use of material. Constructive skill in unsuitable and unlovely materials is as inharmonious as beautiful form badly constructed in a fine material. The art which employs materials successfully in building is as real as that which constructs with permanence and economy. Without construction, building is impossible; but unless exercised in suitable materials, with a proper sense of their nature and serviceableness, fine architecture is equally unattainable. The study of materials is primary to the architect, then the study of construction and purpose, followed by such aesthetic considerations as have not been evolved in their progress through an artistic mind. The impressiveness, which is architectural, in the Temple of the Sphinx has its main sources in these three primary streams; they here combine in a building that owes nothing to what is commonly regarded as architectural detail or to aesthetic considerations. Dignity, fitness, and security are expressed alike by the material, construction, and arrangement. Material, though a constructive element, has, however, an aesthetic quality if it governs, as it should, the genesis of the detailed form.

The general tendency here is to confuse it with the decorative values of materials, which lie solely in their superficial color or polish. The aesthetic value of a building material, however commonplace its nature, is to be expressed by its use and workmanship, forms deriving character from their natural qualities; and without this aesthetic expression of the texture of material the finer effects of architecture cannot be realized. Into the appreciation of building texture costliness or intrinsic beauty, such as that of marbles, veneers, or of color veinings or contrasts of richness, do not enter; this decorative aspect of building materials has little to do with the essence of architecture, though one of the first among those many accessories conveni-

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ently described as "handmaids." The same considerations which govern the decorative painting of interiors apply generally to the use of materials for their color or superficial value. Though the student of building construction can be safely advised not to concern himself with these for a while, he cannot undertake as an architect the sympathetic study of materials, for the purpose of designing with them, with no other sense of texture than that which recognizes the similarity of red Mansfield stone with red brick, and employs them in juxtaposition to express their common red characteristics. A true perception of texture as a constructive and artistic quality will endow the use of our ordinary building materials, whether employed in important and great works or in such humbler things as warehouses, cottages, or even garden walls, with direct interest and beauty. The student may assure himself that if the texture of each material and its related craft is thoroughly comprehended he will have at hand a fountain of simple beauty which will give new vigor to design, and which will, besides, place for him the study of ornament upon a new and vital basis. Pseudo-architectural forms which are lifeless apart from their original purpose and material will be replaced by the new stimulus of seeking to express the possibilities and quality of the modern material in his hands.

Will beauty of form, however, attend upon beautiful building or construction? It will be fairly obvious to a generation such as ours, reared into a general sense of architectural fitness by education in the mixed particulars of illogical standards of taste, that it will not be so. As a matter of course, to such any beautiful architectural forms must be derived from some extraneous source, and applied to the building, as it would be impossible, for a dilettante, to conceive of building construction as otherwise than Philistinic and ugly. If this prevalent view is correct and to be maintained by education, we must have a new term for beauty in architecture, beautiful architecture and beautiful building not being identical and not necessarily connected. It is a consequence of this prevalent view that building construction books and those on architectural history proper have dealt with apparently different subjects, the former with the matter-of-fact necessities of building, and the latter with the forms which impart architectural beauty. This conclusion, I fear, represents the state of the case in the minds of present-day authorities, the grouping of subjects and books, schemes of architectural examination and of education leading thereto, seem to have as their basis the segregation of the arts of design from the practice of construction. The student is expected to sort himself either as a constructor or artist, and nourish his bent accordingly, and in either compartment he is secure from becoming a great architect. A definition which seeks for intellectual expression in building construction as the secret of true architectural beauty will almost satisfy the inquiry as to the relation of beauty of form to building art. Refinement and adornment follow upon this premise, and it need not be considered that the bare requirements of an enclosing construction is all the building art allows. The Great Pyramid, the Parthenon, the Pantheon, a Mediaeval vaulted cathedral, or a Renaissance dome each exemplify the operation of trained intellect on constructive problems.

It would be an affectation to suggest that books or lectures dealing practically with the needs of a student of building could impart the art of architecture; but it should be claimed that the student of construction should discern the elements of architectural beauty in that subject, just as in the study of beautiful buildings they should be attracted to their fundamentally architectural construction.

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INTERIOR VIEW—RESIDENCE OF WALTER M. STEPPACHER, MEADOWBROOK, PA.

A SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

It seemed to have remained for the State of Washington to present to the people of the United States and Canada a model competition for a public building. There have been others that were more or less representative, that, through a second attempt, for the capitol of Minnesota being a notable example. But with that example seventeen years ago and others since, the general field of competition has only improved in spots as far as actual performance is concerned, though the steady refusal of professional men, supported by a rule of the American Institute of Architects is slowly but surely abolishing the irregular competition in the United States, and the work of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, in the Dominion. ''The Western Architect'' took occasion several months ago, when a competition program was announced for the selection of an architect, and to secure a general architectural plan for a series of buildings to be erected on Capitol Place, and a design for a temple of Justice for the State of Washington at Olympia, to state that in every particular, from the choice of a commission to the selection of jurors, the candidates were ideal, and that the program issued for the consideration of architects was thoroughly professional. In each particular our predictions have been verified by the result. The Capitol Commission of seven, headed by the Governor of the State, appointed Charles H. Bebb, of Seattle, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, its Professional Advisor. His program was so broadly equitable that it brought into the competitive field, thirty of the best architectural firms in the United States. The judges were: William B. Faville, of San Francisco; Kirk Cutter, of Spokane, and Charles H. Bebb, of Seattle. Their report gave the prize to W. R. Wilder and Harry Keith White, of New York, men not so generally known as many of their competitors, but, like Cass Gilbert, when he won the Minnesota Capital Competition, full of that enthusiasm as well as fine instinct for conservative design and its practical application that marks the best of our successful competition architects. Four other prizes were awarded. The second prize of $1,000 went to Howell & Stokes, of New York; the third, $750, to David J. Meyers, of Seattle; fourth, $600, to Wilcox & Saymard, Gould & Huntington, and C. H. Alden, associated, of Seattle; fifth, $500, to Ernest Flagg, of New York. Honorable mention was given to the plans of Gilbert Lounsburgh, of San Francisco; Milton Lichtenstein, of San Francisco; W. Marbury Somevell, of Seattle; William Macomber, of Seattle, and J. A. Longe and Lawrence Ewald, of St. Louis. The Commission appointed Olmsted Brothers, of Boston, Landscape Architects. This, in brief, is the record. It marks a brilliant effort of brilliant men to gain the prize when every advantage of fairness in the judgment, and the individual talent of the competitor alone, were the determining factors. That, aside from the strong, intelligent and public-spirited commission, the successful planning and satisfactory outcome of this competition is due to the Commission's Professional Advisor is too apparent to need mention. The architects of the country of the class who figured as competitors here have too often shown by their refusal to enter, that the competition program that refuses to be fair, that ''splits hairs'' on the law that ''does not allow the State (or the city) to contract in advenat,'' or fails to appoint a professional advisor and an expert jury, in fact, does the Pennsylvania act and only retains an architect who will be complacent, has no attractions for them. And the inevitable result is a Pennsylvania affair in one or more of its many phases. This Washington Competition will long stand as a model to other States and cities when seeking for architectural services, they appeal to the competition as a means by which an architect may be selected.—''The Western Architect,''



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FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 1911

The Convention opened in Washington on the morning of Tuesday, December 12th, with nearly one hundred and twenty-five delegates present from the thirty-two Chapters of the Institute in all parts of the country.

The delegates from the Philadelphia Chapter, many of whom arrived on Sunday night and on Monday morning, to take prominent parts in committee work of the Institute, were John Hall Rankin, President of the Chapter; Horace Wells Sellers, Secretary; D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Vice-President; Alfred Hoyt Granger, Albert Kelsey, Edward A. Crane, Charles A. Ziegler, E. P. Bissell and W. L. Plack. Other members of the Chapter entitled to all the privileges of the Convention by reason of their connection with the Institute were Frank Miles Day, Past President, A. I. A., and M. B. Medary, Jr., of the Board of Directors.

The Convention was opened by an address of welcome from General John A. Johnson, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who was followed by Irving K. Pond, the retiring president of the Institute, who delivered a forceful annual address.

The Convention was then declared open for the transaction of regular business, and Mr. Walter Cook read the report of the Board of Directors, which was followed by the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Glenn Brown.

Many committees then reported, and some of these reports showed a most prolific amount of work on the part of the committees—work of vast importance to the Institute and to every member of the profession, as well as to the public at large. "The Guide" will arrange to publish several of these reports as received from Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd,, the temporary chairman of the newly-appointed Committee on Public Information.

The first report was on "Contracts and Specification," by Grosvenor Atterbury, Chairman, which contained the important announcement that the Standard General Conditions of Specifications and other standard forms of documents which had been adopted by the Institute were now ready for distribution. Of these "The Guide" will also speak in later issues.

The next report was on "Allied Arts," by Thomas R. Kimball, Chairman, which was followed by the report of the Committee on Education, a lengthy and most instructive paper by Ralph Adams Cram, which made several important recommendations and suggestions.

Mr. Frank Miles Day, the Chairman of the Committee on Competitions, then followed with a report, which was one of the features of the Convention, and which showed how generally the Institute's attitude on competitions is being recognized by all architects and prospective holders of competitions, as a fair-minded one is the very best solution of this whole problem which has confronted architect and owner for so many years.

Mr. Cass Gilbert then made a most interesting report for the committee on the "Conservation of Natural Resources" and reports were read from the committees on:

"Electrical Code and Fire Protection," C. H. Blackall;

"International Congress of Architects," Arnold H. Brunner, Chairman;

"License Legislation," D. Everett Waid, Chairman, and

"Government Competition," Frank Miles Day, Chairman.

This closed the morning session, and the afternoon was given over to the reading of papers, chief of which was "Recent Developments in Paint Technology," by H. A. Gardner, Assistant Director, the Institute of Industrial Research.

On Wednesday, the 13th, the morning session was devoted to reports of committees, as follows:

On the President's Address;

On the Report of the Board of Directors;

On the Reports of Chapters;

On the Standing Committees' Reports;

On the Special Committees' Reports, and

On Resolutions.

Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of the Philadelphia Chapter, was Chairman of the committe to report on Chapter Reports, and his report, which affects all the Chapters in their relations to the Institute, will be among those published in the "Guide." Mr. Horace Wells Sellers was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was responsible, in a great measure, for the expeditious manner in which much of the business was transacted. Discussions filled out the day and harmony prevailed throughout.

In the evening the Gold Medal of the Institute was conferred upon Mr. George B. Post, of New York, in the presence of the President of the United States and other dignitaries, an account of which was given in last week's issue of "The Guide."

Thursday, the third day of the Convention, was marked by the same harmonious discussion of matters of vital import to the profession by the election of officers and by the reading of two excellent papers, one being on "Licensing Architects," by H. B. Wheelock, and "Phases of Architectural Education," by Lloyd Warren.

In the matter of elections, Philadelphia was signally honored, Mr. Edward A. Crane being made one of the Board of Directors, and Mr. John Hall Rankin and Mr. Clarence Clark Zantzinger being created Fellows, a much-coveted distinction, indicative of distinguished service rendered by the recipient to the profession. The officers of the Institute elected for the ensuing year were:

Walter Cook, of New York, President;

R. Clipston Sturgis, of Boston, First Vice-President;

Frank C. Baldwin, Second Vice-President;

Glenn Brown, Secretary and Treasurer;

Irving K. Pond, of Chicago, and John M. Donaldson, of Detroit, Directors.

The Convention was brought to a close by a largely attended banquet in the evening, at which addresses were made by Senator George E. Chamberlin, of Oregon, and Representative Slayden, of Texas, and Kent, of California. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, also spoke, as did George B. Post and Irving K. Pond, for the Institute. An interesting feature of the banquet not scheduled and therefore the most enjoyed for its spontaneity was the presentation of a handsome cane, dubbed the "big stick," by Mr. C. Grant LaFarge, the President of the New York Chapter, who presented it on behalf of his associates to Mr. Walter Cook, the incoming President of the Institute. All the members of the New York Chapter present solemnly filed up and shook hands with the recipient, who responded in a semi-serious vein, couched in the happy phraseology for which he is noted. The banquet throughout was an exemplification of the entente-cordicale which exists between the profession and the Government.

As a whole, the Convention was one of

(Continued on Page 899)

Official Bulletin.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has just given its annual banquet in commemoration of the forty-second anniversary of the founding of the chapter. Nearly fifty members and guests of the chapter sat at small tables in one of the banquet rooms of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Mr. John Hall Rankin, the president of the chapter, presided and acted as toastmaster, Mr. Alfred Hoyt Granger was chairman of the Banquet Committee.

The occasion was a notable one in many respects, particularly so as an indication of the high esteem in which the chapter is held by the municipal and other authorities, many of whom were present and gave voice to their appreciation of the work which the chapter is performing in furthering the best interests of the community along so many lines.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the eminent architect of London, authority on city planning and honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Mawson referred to the spirit of co-operation, which it was quite evident prevailed in the city of Philadelphia, and made many telling points about the work of the architect and all those other workers who are interested in the reconstruction of our older cities and in the laying out of new ones.

He was followed by former Mayor John E. Reyburn, whose term of office had but just expired. Mr. Reyburn, more than any other one man in official life, had furthered the city planning movement in Philadelphia, being the sponsor for what are known locally as the Comprehensive Plans, to the subject of which he addressed himself. He also thanked the chapter for the assistance and advice which it had given him during his term of office both as a body and through many of its individual members.

Mr. George D. Porter, the new Director of Public Safety, under Rudolph Blankenburg, the recently elected Mayor of the city, then spoke and told the members of the chapter of some of his plans for the future welfare of the city and expressed his confidence in the ability of the chapter to co-operate with his department toward this end. He spoke also for Mayor Blankenburg, and on his behalf voiced the Mayor's regret that he could not be with the chapter on this occasion. Mr. Porter also referred to the work that lay before the new Art Jury appointed by former Mayor Reyburn, and Mr. Andrew Wright Crawford, the secretary of the jury, closed the addresses by responding on behalf of the jury.

The jury being as yet but on the threshold of its field of usefulness in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Crawford explained that he could merely outline a promise of performance and he interested his hearers by recounting the experience of other cities with similar juries. The law creating this jury, however, contained certain clauses which offer it greater possibilities in the way of accomplishment than many others, and Mr. Crawford and Mr. Porter both took occasion to refer to the preparations which are being made for the jury to avail itself of these opportunities to the fullest extent.

Other members of the Art Jury and city officials were present, as well as many men of letters and affairs, including former Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania; Leslie W. Miller, of the School of Industrial Art; Hugh H. Breckenridge, Eli K. Price, Judge T. B. Galloway, of Columbus, Ohio; T. M. Gibson, of Seattle, Wash.; George Walter Dawson, W. D. Hewitt, C. L. Borie, D. K. Boyd, A. H. Granger, M. B. Medary, G. I. Lovatt, H. W. Sellers, Wilson Eyre, J. H. Frank, R. L. Perot, W. L. Prichett, F. M. Day, E. A. Crane, C. Sellers, G. B. Page, A. H. Brockie, J. G. McIlvaine, Geo. W. Hewitt, Allen Evans, Louis Levi, A. J. Sauer, Guy King, C. E. Schermerhorn, T. M. Kellogg, L. V. Boyd, C. C. Zantzinger, W. P. Robbins, Louis Rush, C. A. Ziegler, T. M. Hastings, Mr. Clark, E. A. Wood, John Molitor, P. E. Paist, J. L. Coneys, E. P. Bissell, W. L. Plack, F. R. Watson, E. V. Seeler, H. K. Day, W. H. Groben and W. L. Baily.

Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, 1911.

(Continued from Page 898)

the most successful held by the Institute. Viewed from the standpoint of the interest of the profession and of its organized body the Institute undoubtedly the most distinct note struck was the voice of approval and harmonious concurrence accorded the Institute's Code Governing Competitons.

Included among the important matters affecting the welfare of the country at large was the directions given the Committee on Town Planning to make a study of the plans under consideration by various municipalities and to report the progress of their work from time to time to the Board of Directors, so that if possible all these activities may be co-ordinated.

Further achievements of importance may be expected from the recommendation of the Committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources and from the request of the Board of Directors relative to the character and location of the Lincoln Memorial as opposed to a "Highway," and from the establishment of a Committee on Public Information, with sub-committees in all Chapters, which committee was unanimously authorized by the Convention. This committee will, in the words of the resolution creating it, "inform the press of the country in regard to annual conventions of the Institute and the work which the Institute is undertaking and has actually performed. To correct, through the press, popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture and to rectify erroneous printed statements affecting the profession. To keep constantly before the public the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession through its organized body, the Institute."

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Then it did not always arrive in perfect condition, barrels being frequently rejected by careful builders because of crust, caused by dampness during the ocean voyage, which formed on the outside of the barrel.

In spite of these difficulties, however, cement came gradually to be used because of sheer merit. Each house so built seemed to add to the popularity of cement, and the fact that American architects had traveled abroad and observed the charm of English, German and French cement-plastered country houses undoubtedly helped to bring about the present mighty fashion for cement exteriors. But the most powerful factor in the development of the cement industry has been the increase in the supply of good American Portland cement, equal in every way to the best of the imported brands.

It was fortunate for the cement industry that the first American manufacturers devoted their energy, not to making profit, but to perfecting their material. And it was a good thing for American house owners when this Ideal material took its place in the market at a price which has rapidly made it one of the most economical and durable materials for the exterior covering of a house. Scores of American brands can be depended upon and the best of American plasterers know how to use them correctly.

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Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as Second Class Matter.

John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 27, 1911.

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CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Among the many striking addresses which marked the proceedings at the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in Washington, December 12th, 13th and 14th, two stand out as exceptionally notable and distinguished contributions to current architectural discussion. These two are, first, the brilliant address of the retiring president of the institute, Mr. Irving K. Pond, whose lecture, "Art and Individuality," has been the subject of appreciative comment in recent numbers of "The Guide," and, second, the very full authoritative and informative report of Mr. Frank Miles Day and his associates on the subject of "Competitions."

"If any phase of the competition code so-called comes under consideration," said Mr. Pond, "please remember that individuals, many of them and chapters even, have come into the institute knowing the full meaning and bearing of that code, and intending to live up to it, and let this fact have weight with the older members. Remember, too, that great municipalities are favorable to it, one at least having introduced it into its charter.

"Remember that great corporations and institutions have considered it favorably, and that only politics and ignorance have condemned it in principle—and let this fact count in your deliberations. Clear up ambiguities in all the codes, but maintain all standards of fairness and justice in personal dealing.

"Some little time since the American Institute of Architects was jocularly denominated a 'gigantic trust.' In some quarters this 'soft impeachment' was regarded seriously—so seriously indeed that your president was asked to refute the charge in print. Certain it is that the American Institute of Architects is not a monopoly, for it does not contain all the morally-minded and technically-skilled members of the profession. Indeed, there are many outsiders who consider themselves ethically and aesthetically superior to any individual and collective exhibit the institute can make. The aesthetic phase may be ignored now, but how do they square the ethical? Their position seems to be that of one who rises early, surreptitiously reads his neighbor's newspaper and returns it properly folded to the door stoop, enjoying the fruits of the neighbor's toil without sharing the cost. Less than one-fifth of the number of so-called practicing architects of the United States are in the institute, and this little one-fifth asks to be permitted to turn over to the big four-fifths the work of any client who does not desire to play fair. At the same time the institute in no way presumes to interfere with the rights of individual contract on the part of one of its members. This attitude hardly smacks of monopoly or of trade unionism. The institute is not unfair when it suggests—yes, insists—that at least the minimum rate prevail in competitions. Ignoring the great economic waste involved in competitions, for which the client never can compensate, the minimum rate is none too large for the service of men of institute calibre, whether in the institute or not, and it is fully within the province of the institute as an altruistic body to aid a man in the establishment of his rights and in the accomplishment of his duties. A man may have a legal right to sell himself for less than the value his creator intended should be placed upon him—but he has no moral right, and no body of morally-minded men is going to organize to aid and abet him in his self prostitution. The institute has saved many a man from himself. Your president deplores again the seeming necessity for referring to these matters of professional ethics which should long ago have stirred minds and consciences to subconscious activity and have not."

The Standing Committee on Competitions, of which Mr. Day is chairman, consists of R. Clipston Sturgis, John M. Donaldson and John Hall Rankin. "The Guide" regrets that lack of space forbids the publication in full of this very interesting and instructive review of the general subjects of competitions, from which we quote the following summary:

"The Standing Committee draws the following inferences from its own and the subcommittees' experiences:

"First—An excellent and a not infrequent result of the application code is the abandonment of a competition and the direct appointment of an architect.

"Second—In some cases where in the end the program fails to receive approval, it nevertheless is greatly improved by efforts to gain the approval. Thus in a recent case a program which at first had five grave defects ended with but one.

"Third—Many competitions which have made a bad start are gotten into the right way by the mere insistence of the institute that there shall be a professional adviser, and even when the adviser cannot secure a good program the work of the subcommittee and its refusal to approve a bad one bring about the desired changes.

"Fourth—There have heretofore been held, and even without the code there would still be held, a certain number of properly conducted competitions. But it is now far easier than ever before for the expert to bring every part of the program to a high standard. None but an adviser wrestling with a headstrong committee can realize the value of the institute's statement of what constitutes good practice. Only one who, as an adviser, has been through such an experience can realize the power to enforce proper conditions that lies in his own statement that failure to establish them means a loss of the ablest competitors and his own refusal to act further. Such a statement is a last resort, but when it comes it shakes the most obstinate committee, and in nine casts out of ten gains the day for decent methods.

"The Standing Committee is of the opinion that the institute's policy has brought about some decrease in the total number of competions. It is absolutely sure that it brought about a distinct improvement in the condi-

tions under which competitions are now held as well as in the attitude of the profession toward them.''

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

H. P. Burlage, a distinguished Dutch architect, lectured before the Municipal Art Society of New York City recently on ''Modern Architecture.'' Mr. Burlage's views, while not wholly new or original, are worth noting, for a shrewd embodiment of art principles too often overlooked in the hurly-burly of present-day affairs. After advancing the suggestion that the skyscraper type of building be designed as a mass grouping, omitting everything detracting in any degree from this expression, Mr. Burlage observes:

''It is a question of principles, and not one of antiquated traditions, that is decisive here. For it cannot be too often repeated that the matter-of-fact does not alone exclude the beautiful, but does approach it, whilst the immaterial has in reality led to the ugly. Art does not by any means commence with the ornament, the presence of which is not a question of principle, but one of more or less luxurious treatment. And when Goethe says to Eckermann, 'that not everything that is useful (suitable, appropriate) is also beautiful, but that all that is beautiful is certainly useful,' he expresses the same sentiment, because, after all, the artist has to see to it that the useful becomes beautiful.

''Now, it appears from these observations that the object pursued by the modern architect is really not at all new, but that the same striving after matter-of-fact simplicity has been one of the very characteristics of all great style periods. This proclaims itself most purely at the beginning of an epoch of development, so that as proof from the absurd the consequences may be drawn that we now find ourselves indeed at the commencement of such a style-period.

''Every style has a period of rise, prime, and decline, or, as Hegal expresses it, of striving, attaining and over-reaching. It is the succession of the severe, the ideal, and the agreeable styles, so that a style will not at the outset, but certainly at the end, have the sympathies of the public. For the products of all arts are works of the mind, and therefore, not within immediate reach, ready for all like the forms of nature.

''At the commencement of the twentieth century we do really stand at the beginning of a modern architecture. It shows itself certainly, still rather sporadically, and, of course, with different national characteristics, whilst reactionary tendencies are once more noticeable, with a renewed tendency towards the styles of Louis XVI and the Empire. This has gone even so far that in building skyscrapers column-orders have been employed, which in such structures create a highly curious impression. They were used for decorating the nether stories, which can be seen; but also for the upper stories, which are hardly to be seen. But as the numerous intervening stories could not, of course, be decorated by pilling up rows upon rows of columns, there arose a singular style conflict.

''Ought not, after all, the character of these titanic buildings to be that of a mass grouping, with omission of everything that can detract from this expression. For here we certainly have the concentration of the modern business life, and, therefore, also its architectural expression, so that these buildings could establish the architectural forms for the whole modern architecture.

With this character of mass grouping, which indeed ought to be the character of modern architecture, the philosophy of architecture in general would change, which at the same time proves that we find ourselves at the beginning of a period of entirely new outlooks, for in classical architecture support and burden were expressed in column and architrave—an expression copied by the Rennaissance of the nineteenth century.

''This led Schopenhauer to his saying that the only and permanent theme of architecture is that of support and burden, therefore its principle ought to be that there should be no burden without sufficient support, and no support without appropriate burden; that, in a word, the relation between these two should be a proper one. The purest expression of this theme is formed by column order became in a certain sense the keynote of architecture.

''However, in my opinion, not even mediaeval architecture can be judged by this dictum, because in opposition to the classical horizontal line, it arrived at the vertical line, though the development of the vault system, which in a certain sense meant a negation of the material. Now, modern architecture would be able to express the enclosing of space through her mass grouping by way of external appearance, which would, generally speaking, also be the most ideal expression, as, after all, the art of building consists of the art of creating space. It is for this very reason that we speak of 'space art,' an expression which is, as far as I am aware, quite new.

''The external appearance is therefore not the cause, but the result of the harmonious form, given to the different spaces. This shows at the same time that the architecture of the facade is not the principal thing, but that it should be the outcome of the internal arrangement. This seems to be self-evident; but even this principle was completely neglected during the nineteenth century style period. Now, as regards the mass grouping, which should be supreme in modern architecture, it appears that Oriental art in a certain way seems to already respond to this principle, so that those who are afraid of a new direction, may be assured, that, after all, there seems to be nothing new under the sun. From these observations it is once more evident that the principles are always the same, that it is simply a question whether or not they are being maintained, the external appearance becoming relatively a secondary matter.''

All of which is interesting as the views of one who brings the European point of view to bear upon problems largely American. One may not agree unreservedly with all of Mr. Burlage's conclusions. It is possible, nevertheless, to endorse to some extent his contention that a high and lasting expression of the finest art resides in the masterful handling of designs founded upon simplicity.

ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING.

Among suggestions offered for the improvment of the Comprehensive Plans Committee at City Hall, ''The Guide'' notes a proposition to readjust the personnel of that body by adding to its salaried attaches ''an engineer'' and several other functionaries ''skilled in the work of city planning.'' While we most heartily endorse the idea of having skilled rather than unskilled men placed in charge of bureaus of the kind we want, at this time, to again emphasize our view that notwithstanding the fact that city planning involves to a considerable extent problems rightfully regarded as within the zone of engineering no scheme of city planning can be successful, the architectural side of which is not brought forward as among its commanding features. Engineering talent is often indifferent to the necessity for architectural embellishment holding to the ancient and exploded theory that the beauty of all things dwells in their adaptability to fixed uses.

To place in any position in which his authority might extend to the more important phases of city planning an official whose training has been such as to imbue him with a disregard for the importance of the architectural features of work of the kind would be a mistake. The report that such a move is contemplated has no basis other than newspaper currency. It may be that nothing of the kind has been suggested or that the suggestion, if made, was intended to apply to petty detail work in no way related to the general scheme.

**The first of the various buildings for housing the Panama-Pacific international exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 has been designed and its magnitude as well as the ideas that it is intended to perpetuate in enduring form is an indication that this exposition will be one of the greatest yet held. On an eminence overlooking the Pacific Ocean, as part of the exposition, a massive tower and memorial is to be erected. From the floor of its base to the top of the great figure of Victory surmounting the shaft, the tower will be 850 feet in height, making it the tallest building in the world. The construction will be of steel and concrete covered with marble, and some other material not yet chosen. The base of the tower will be 232 feet square and 129 feet high. From the top of this base will arise the main shaft to a height of 850 feet and this will be 85 feet square and 120 feet high.

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MECHANISM OF THE TOWER CLOCK

We read every day of improvements in aeroplanes, automobiles and other wonderful machines, but very little is said of the mechanism upon which mankind is more dependent than upon all others, namely, the clock.

It is not our inteneion to give a history of the clock question in general, but to attempt to give a brief outline of the tower, or, as it is commonly called, steeple clock.

The first authentic record we have of a movement of this kind dates back to the year 1288, when a clock was put on a former tower of Westminster, England. It is interesting to note that graft was not unknown in those days, for it is said that the money used to pay for this clock was due to a fine imposed on a corrupt Lord Chief Justice for accepting a bribe.

The early tower clocks were not made by what we know as clock makers, but were made by monks and men of position and wealth, who worked out different models as a hobby.

It was not until quite modern times that tower clocks had minute hands, and the observer had to guess what the minutes were from the position of the hour hand. From the old clocks wound up by long spikes, or handles sticking out of a wooden barrel over which the rope passed to carry the weight which consisted of a piece of stone, we come down through the centuries to the modern clock wound up by motors.

To give an idea of what a modern tower clock is, it might be well to describe one recently installed by the Seth Thomas Clock Company in St. Michael's Church, New York City.

The bed frame is made of cast-iron and measures seven feet five inches long by four feet two inches in depth, and is five feet six inches high. The wheels are composed of bronze, and the pinions are of hardened steel. At the front of the clock itself is an hour dial, which is like the dial on any ordinary mantel clock. The purpose of this is to enable one to tell exactly the position of the large hands on the outside dials. In addition, there is also a second hand to indicate the variations, so that the man in charge can make the necessary adjustments for regulation. The escapement is Graham's Dead Beat, which is the same as that used in regulators or office clocks, only on a much larger scale. The pendulum rod is of mahogany, eight feet long, and on the bottom is a conical piece of cast-iron weighing 175 pounds. This is held in place by a small, thin strip of steel spring. To prevent the fall of this weight, should the suspension spring back, there is a small piece of steel which passes through two bronze rings and which acts as a safety catch. The clock in question is really three clocks in one. The first is the time part, which operates the hands; the second, the striking mechanism, which sounds the hour on a three-thousand-pound bell; and the third is the clock which chimes the famous ''Cambridge'' or ''Westminster'' chime, consisting of four bells. The intricate workings of the striking parts are truly wonderful. In order that residents in the immediate vicinity might not be annoyed by the bells during the night, silencing devices were attached, which operate as follows. The hour and ''Westminster'' strokes are stopped every night at nine o'clock, and do not begin to ring the time until the next morning at seven o'clock. The chimes themselves are not rung every fifteen minutes, as is usually done, but only on the hours, when sixteen blows are struck. On Sundays the entire clock is silenced.

A quite modern use for a tower clock appeared in the German Aeronautical Journal, in which it was suggested that dials on church towers and other large public clocks placed at an elevation should be made to act as indicators of locality to help puzzled airmen find their bearings.—Keith S. Brahe, in ''Architecture and Building.''

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